The New-York Times.

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RUSSIA PLAGUE-STRICKEN.

THE DISEASE ADVANCING TOWARD THE NORTH AND EAST.

THE EPIDEMIC INTRODUCED BY COSSACK SOLDIERS—ITS SPREAD DUE TO GOVERNMENT NEGLECT—DIFFERENT OPINIONS AS TO ITS CHARACTER—MORE EXPERIENCED DOCTORS WANTED.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The *British Medical Journal* publishes the following: "Russian and German medical journals state that the east of Europe is in a state of great alarm at the progress of what they allege to be the plague, which is rapidly making its way upward toward the north and east of Russia from the Caspian Sea, along the course of the Volga. According to an article, dated Jan. 16, published in the *Wiener Medicinische Wochenschrift*, No. 3, it has reached Nijni-novgorod. As far as regards the origin of the disease, it is now ascertained that it was imported by two regiments of Cossacks who had lately returned from the war in Turkey, and, in spite of strict orders to disinfect everything, probably hid a part of their booty, which, without doubt, contained the germs of the infection. When the disease first showed itself it was rather neglected, and looked upon merely as a variety of typhus fever, and it was not until the mortality began to assume alarming dimensions that the local authorities began to feel it to be their duty to do something toward arresting its further progress. Accordingly a strict quarantine was enforced, but the inhabitants of Astrakhan, seized with a panic, had begun to fly in different directions, scattering on their way germs of the disease which advanced to the north over the provinces of Samara and Saratoff and reached Zaritsyn. This last-named place ought especially to have been protected, being a very important trading town on the Volga, connected by rail with almost the whole of Russia, and through it with the rest of Europe. Having once passed that place, the plague went on spreading till it reached Nijni-novgorod, which is but a few hours distant from Moscow, the centre of Russia."

"It is a curious fact that some of the Russian papers, among others the *Vratschebnyya Vedomosti*, (Medical News,) persistently deny the existence of the disease, and simply treat it as an outbreak of malignant typhus, while the *St. Petersburger Wochenschrift* and other papers openly speak of it as the plague. The number for Dec. 28, (Jan. 9,) of the *Vratschebnyya Vedomosti* contains telegrams from the Governors of the infected provinces, (Astrakhan and Saratoff,) to the Minister of the Interior, which report the present state of affairs as most hopeful. The malady has decreased and there are very few new patients. A most energetic quarantine is enforced. The infected towns and villages are divided into districts, which are not allowed to communicate with each other, &c. In some places it is stated that only 5 to 10 persons have died within a week. The symptoms are described as being a headache accompanied by fever and swelling of the glands."

The *Wiener Medicinische Wochenschrift*, No. 3, draws a most terrible picture of the present state of things in Russia. Whatever the disease may be, whether merely exanthematic typhoid fever, or a *febris recurrens*, or really the plague, it is certain it would never have assumed those terrible dimensions if the Government had not treated it at first with unpardonable neglect. It is almost too late now to attempt to stop it, especially as the Russian nation itself has very vague ideas regarding sanitary arrangements, and the misery caused by the last war and the famine has undermined the forces of the population, rendering it unfit to resist the infection. Another very important thing is a want of experienced medical men in Russia. About one-third of the Russian doctors died either during the war or from typhoid fever which followed it, and a large number of young students have been summoned from hospitals and medical schools to take their places. The *Wiener Medicinische Wochenschrift* insists on the importance, in the interest of the whole of Europe, of providing Russia with doctors and helping her to keep down and restrain her powerful enemy. Both Dr. Zolokauer and Prof. Botkin have declared the disease to be really the plague in its worst form. They have drawn this conclusion from the extraordinary mortality (90 per cent.,) the rapid spreading of the disease, and the very few cases of recovery, if any, which have come under their notice. The *St. Petersburger Medicinische Wochenschrift* of Dec. 30, (Jan. 11,) merely gives a short notice of the disease, stating that although the Government persists in calling it epidemic it can no longer be doubted from the tenor of its communication to the official papers that it is the plague.

VIENNA, Jan. 25.—In the lower house to-day, Prince Auersperg said that, according to the Government's advices, there prevailed in six villages on the Volga River, and on islands in the river, an epidemic, which was generally considered to be the plague, though not officially described as such. The Russian Government, by its precautions, had succeeded in confining the disease to certain limits. The reported outbreak of the disease at Zaritsyn was unfounded, and the statement that it had appeared at Nijni-Novgorod was also said to be incorrect. It had not passed beyond the quarantine cordon which the Russian Government, for greater safety, had established around Zaritsyn. Within the cordon the epidemic was becoming less virulent. Prince Auersperg detailed the Austro-Hungarian precautions, and added that at present extreme measures do not seem justifiable.

ENGLISH BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

DEPRESSION CAUSED BY SEVERE WEATHER—PRICES UNSETTLED—SPECULATION IN AMERICAN RAILWAY STOCKS.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A very moderate amount of business was transacted in the Mincing-lane markets this week. Navigation on the Continent is partially closed by the severe frost, which must have some effect upon the export demand, besides further depressing the various branches of industry. The prices of imported produce remain unsettled. Sugar is rather lower, especially floating cargoes of Java. Coffee is steady, although irregular in price. The first Dutch sale this year is arranged for Jan. 29, and it will contain a smaller supply than the two previous sales. Rice is quiet, but new Burmah, for Spring shipment, is held for the last rates. Tea is inactive, with rather large public sales. The better classes of Congou are the most depressed. Indigo was flat, and the supply has been partly withdrawn. There was more demand for black and white pepper at the current low prices.

The *Economist* says: "Bank bills are quoted at 2¾ per cent. discount, and trade bills at 3 to 3½ per cent. On the Stock Exchange the week's fluctuations were irregular. Money was abundant. Good investments have risen. The American railway department has been the scene of considerable speculative excitement in response to a rise in New-York. On the other hand, Russian, Turkish, and Egyptian Governments, and British railways have been greatly depressed, the latter in consequence of the damage to traffic, of continued severe weather, and trade depression. Gas property continues in favor. United States 5 per cents have fallen as the rapid progress with the redemption of 6 per cents brings their term nearer to an end."

Business on the Stock Exchange is exceedingly flat, on rumors of further financial difficulties. The same rumors were circulated yesterday. In connection therewith this morning's *Standard*, in its financial article, said: "We are in position to state that the rumor of the absorption of the Metropolitan Bank (limited) by another London establishment is totally unfounded. Such an arrangement, we believe, was under consideration some months ago, but the negotiations fell through."

News from South Africa, published in this afternoon's edition of the *Standard*, just at the close of business, to the effect that Cetywayo, the Zulu King, refuses all the British demands, added to the depression.

The *Times*, in its financial article this morning, says: "Germany sold, and Russia bought £100,000 in silver yesterday at 51 pence an ounce. The market closed rather unsettled. There did not seem to be any more buyers at that price."

Silver is quoted to-day at 50⅞ pence an ounce.

SUBJECTS OF INTEREST ABROAD.

SEVERE WEATHER THROUGHOUT EUROPE—THE WAR IN NATAL—SPAIN DEMANDING REPARATION FROM SAN DOMINGO—FRENCH GENERALS RETIRED.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The weather in Great Britain has been severe throughout the week, and continues so, consequently the applications for relief for the distressed poor have greatly increased. In Paris the street traffic is almost suspended by the snow. Reports from Brittany and other French Provinces represent that heavy snow-falls are interrupting telegraphic and railway communication. The *Times* announces that much of its Eastern news is delayed by interruptions of the wires between Paris and Vienna. A telegram from Fredrickshaven says that four light-ships have abandoned their stations on account of the ice. The Belgian Pilotage Office announces that the navigation of the river Scheldt is dangerous, and the office will only grant pilots if masters of vessels will assume all the responsibility.

A special dispatch to this afternoon's *Standard* from Natal, under date of Jan. 3, by way of Madeira, says: "Cetywayo, the Zulu King, refuses all the British demands. He has assembled 2,000 men on the border. Gen. Chelmsford and staff will leave Cape Town to-day for the front. The British troops will advance during the present week. All the necessary preparations are completed. British reinforcements have arrived." Another special dispatch printed in the same paper, from Maritzburg, Jan. 8, says: "A *Gazette Extraordinary*, published to-day, announces that the High Commissioner has placed all matters connected with Zulu affairs in the hands of Gen. Chelmsford, but that he gives Cetywayo until Jan. 11 to make full and unconditional submission."

It is stated that Señor Castelar will deliver a course of lectures before the Oxford University next Summer on Spanish literature.

The first volume of Frederick the Great's correspondence, published under the auspices of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, was issued yesterday, Frederick's birthday anniversary.

A dispatch to the *Post* from St. Petersburg says that 40 students are still under arrest at Chorkoff, and the university will remain closed until Feb. 12.

Catholic priests elected to cures in Switzerland are now permitted to make the declaration prohibited under Pope Pius IX., accepting appointments on the conditions prescribed in the law of 1874 on the organization of religion.

MADRID, Jan. 25.—The Government has ordered a man-of-war to be dispatched to Puerto Plata, San Domingo, to demand reparation for the insult offered to the Spanish flag by authorities of San Domingo, in seizing two insurgent Generals, who had taken refuge on board a Spanish steamer, and shooting them.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The *République Française* states that Gens. Bourbaki, Bataille, Besson, and De Lartigue, commanding respectively the Fourteenth, Fifth, Sixteenth, and Twelfth Army Corps, have been placed on the retired list.

THE TROUBLES IN THE EAST.

YAKOOB KHAN'S ADHERENTS DESERTING HIM—THE RUSSIAN AND TURKISH TREATY OF PEACE—AN UNEASY MINISTRY.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A Calcutta dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says that a dispatch from Jellalabad, dated Jan. 23, states that Yakoob Khan had seized Fort Pisca, belonging to the Babakakhel Ghilzais, taking the chief's prisoners, in consequence of which the Ghilzais have commenced hostilities against Yakoob Khan. The Kohistanis and Gebbars have also deserted Yakoob Khan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 25.—The Russian and Turkish Governments have agreed to the clause of the definitive treaty of peace, stipulating that the Russians shall evacuate Turkey within 35 days of the signature of the treaty. Some details as to the wording of the document are still under discussion.

VIENNA, Jan. 25.—In the lower house of the Reichsrath to-day, during the debate on the Berlin treaty, Minister Unger, defending the constitutionality of the conduct of the Ministers, created a sensation by saying they longed for the moment when they could be relieved.

EWING ON POLITICAL PARTIES.

HE THINKS THAT THE NATIONAL PARTY IS GATHERING STRENGTH—THE CURRENCY QUESTION IN THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—In an interview with J. Brisbin Walker, editor of the *Republic*, a greenback journal published here every Sunday, Gen. Ewing, of Ohio, presents his views upon the future of political parties in relation to the currency question. He has no apprehension about the growth of the sentiment against the constitutionality of legal-tender paper money in the Democratic Party. Upon this subject he said: "It would be fatal to the party to attempt to outlaw the greenback. It is entrenched in the affections of the people, and its constitutionality having been settled by the Supreme Court, neither party dare openly assail it. Now that the indirect attempt of the Republican Party to destroy it by the Resumption law has failed, the greenback will live long after you and I are done with politics."

Speaking of the National Party, he said: "It showed great strength in the last election, casting about a million of votes and holding the balance of power in 16 of the Northern States. It has risen out of the tremendous injustice done the people by the finance legislation of the Republican Party. The opinion and purpose it represents are not dying out, but growing wider and deeper. The masses of the Democratic Party everywhere are in hearty accord with the Nationals on their two great ideas—the unlimited coinage of the old silver dollar and the substitution of legal tenders for bank-notes. These masses, Democratic and National, I have no doubt will come together, and I believe it will be done by the National Democracy in 1880 putting those two propositions in our national platform, and nominating a man for President who really stands on that platform. The Whig Party in 1852 was thoroughly identified with the opposition to slavery extension and to the harsh and odious Fugitive Slave law, but its extremely conservative leaders, instead of making a platform to represent the masses, and thus absorbing the third party, adopted the same platform with the Democrats, declaring the slavery question settled. The result was the death of the Whig Party and the rise of the Republican Party on its ruins. The Democracy is too wise, I think, to commit a like blunder in 1880."

Gen. Ewing believes that the Republican candidate for President in 1880 will be either Blaine, John Sherman, or Grant. He does not think the Grant movement has much strength. He said he did not want the Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio, and would rather be a member of Congress than Governor of that State. Senator Thurman having declined to be a candidate, he does not think the nomination will be tendered to any one who does not seek it. Either Garfield, Sherman, or Foster would make a strong candidate on the Republican side, and he thinks one of those gentlemen will be nominated.

RUMORS OF SENATOR CHRISTIANCY'S RESIGNATION.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 25.—Advices from Lansing to-day state it is rumored there and believed by prominent members of the Legislature that Senator Christiancy will surely resign his seat in the United States Senate and accept the mission to Peru, in which contingency there is hardly a doubt of the election of ex-Senator Chandler to fill the vacancy.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT LAKE CAPTAIN.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 25.—P. R. Locke, of the firm of Locke, Austin & Sparks, a well-known lake Captain, died here to-day at the age of 48 years.

WARREN COUNTY FRAUDS.

HEAVY SENTENCES IMPOSED UPON THE CONSPIRATORS.

CHIEF-JUSTICE BEASLEY'S SHARP REBUKE TO THE CRIMINALS—SENTENCES IMPOSED VARYING FROM SIX MONTHS TO FOUR YEARS OF IMPRISONMENT—THE CORRUPT OFFICERS SENT TO STATE PRISON.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Jan. 25.—It was very soon after day-break this morning when sleighs from the country commenced arriving in this town, and by 9 o'clock they had gathered in such numbers that not only were the stables of the hotels completely filled with the teams, but every private stable was also appropriated, and then the later arrivals were compelled to remain out in the streets. It early became apparent that the Court-house could not hold an eighth of the number of persons who had come long distances to hear the sentences to be passed upon the 10 convicted officers found guilty of conspiracy and forgery in their treatment of the county funds. Many were relatives, friends, and neighbors of the prisoners. By 9 o'clock the Sheriff shut the doors of the Court-house, as every inch of standing-room was occupied, and after that time only those entitled to the privilege were admitted. Outside the building a crowd of several hundred persons assembled and waited patiently for the news, which friends in the court-room had agreed to transmit to them from the windows.

The train bringing Chief-Justice Beasley from Trenton was delayed, and it was not until 11:30 A. M. that the Judge took his seat. He at once ordered Mattison, Stender, and Silber, the three prisoners in the jail, to be brought up, and they were placed in the jury-box with six of the others who had been out on bail, while Cummins, the ex-Collector, occupied a seat among the lawyers. Prosecutor Harris then moved for sentence upon the 10, when Counselor Shipman made a motion for a new trial for McDermott, the convicted officer of Phillipsburg, on the grounds that certain testimony in his previous trial was illegal, and that new evidence had been secured in his favor. The Chief-Justice refused to grant the motion, saying that the objections were purely technical. Counselors Shipman and Robeson then presented voluminous affidavits on behalf of the convicted men, as well as petitions for a light sentence upon lawyer Givens and ex-Collector Teel, and made earnest appeals for mercy in behalf of all the prisoners. The Chief-Justice took the papers, and withdrew into a private room with Lay Judges Kern and Rusling for consultation. They were absent half an hour, and the time was one of feverish expectation for the prisoners, their friends, and, indeed, for all present. It had been rumored that the Lay Judges were somewhat in favor of keeping the sentences down to as light a point as possible, and that perhaps two or three of the prisoners would escape with a heavy fine, but those who knew the Chief-Justice prophesied that even with the intervention, or at the request of, the Lay Judges, he would stand out for severe punishment, and all that could be accomplished would be the reduction of the time of imprisonment in the State Prison. When, therefore, the Judges again took their seats, silence prevailed, and the murmurings of the crowd without the building alone broke the stillness.

The first prisoner sentenced was Cummins, and the old man rose up from his seat when his name was called, and stood facing the Chief-Justice. His eyes were red with weeping, his head bent forward on his breast, and his whole appearance was most pitiable. Addressing him, the Chief-Justice reviewed his crimes, and there was a plainly-perceptible tremor in his voice as he spoke. In the course of his remarks the Chief-Justice said: "You have been convicted, after a long and careful investigation, on two indictments for conspiracy. The series of crimes which you and your associates have perpetrated stands unexampled in this State, and, I may say, in all the States of this country. Such occurrences as these have taken place at times in the crowded cities, where men, urged on by the mania of speculation, and unrestrained by moral or religious training, have, ere now, proved recreant to the trusts confided in them; but in an agricultural community, with schools and churches and all moral influences surrounding you, it is monstrous, fearful, appalling. It is proper to ask what led to this? The answer is, the remissness of the citizens themselves. It was their business to watch and supervise the actions of those they placed in office, but they have not done so, and they have learned a stern lesson which I hope will do them good. It will teach the taxpayers that it will not do to allow one set of knaves to propose another set of knaves for office. You and your associates made crime your business. You secretly laid your plans to defraud the county, and in looking over the case I cannot find, as I wish I could, any mitigating circumstances. The judgment of the court is that you, Simon Cummins, are sentenced to hard labor in the State Prison for two years upon the first indictment, upon which you have been found guilty, and stand committed until the costs are paid, and upon the second indictment a like sentence of two years, but both sentences shall commence at the same time, so that your term of imprisonment shall be two years in all."

The next man sentenced was Edwin R. Bulgin, the go-between of Cummins and the conspirators, to whom the Chief-Justice said that his case differed from the others, inasmuch as he was not an officer, and, therefore, for the two cases of conspiracy proved against him, the sentence would be 18 months in the State Prison.

Edmund Teel, the ex-Collector, found guilty of forgery and conspiracy, was next directed to stand up, which he did in a feeble manner, while Rev. Mr. Townsend, Pastor of the Presbyterian church at Phillipsburg, of which Teel was an elder, stood beside him to catch him, if, as was expected, he should fall. To Teel the Chief-Justice was equally stern as to the others, and, after directing him to take to himself the same words of condemnation which he had addressed to Cummins, sentenced him to two years in the State Prison for the forgery and one for the conspiracy, both sentences to begin at the same time. Teel bore the sentence unflinchingly, but at its close leaned on the neck of Mr. Townsend and whispered a few words in his ear. The frames of both men shook with suppressed emotion as they thus stood together, and then Teel took his seat, while the minister remained at his side.

Charles S. Stender, the ex-Director of the board, found guilty on one charge of forgery and three of conspiracy, next was sentenced to two years in State Prison for the first offense and a like term for each of the other three, but all to commence at the same time.

Dr. Mattison, the ex-clerk of the board, under four convictions of forgery, was next sentenced, and received four years in the State Prison for each offense, but all to commence at the same time.

Dr. H. M. Cox, member of the Finance Committee and a physician in excellent practice, was sentenced to 18 months in State Prison for each of the three charges of conspiracy proved against him, but all to commence at the same time.

John N. Givens, the attorney to the Board of Freeholders, came next, and to him the Chief-Justice again spoke most severely. He said, "This is the first time since I have been on the bench that I have been called upon to pronounce sentence upon a member of the Bar convicted of crime, and the duty is a most painful one. You have had a fair and impartial trial, yet have been proved guilty. It is my duty to give notice to you that on the first day of the next term of the Supreme Court I shall move to have your name stricken from the rolls of practicing counselors, as you are no longer worthy to remain in the ranks of an honorable profession. The sentence of the court is that you be confined at hard labor in the State Prison for 18 months on each of the two charges of conspiracy proved against you, both sentences to commence at the same time." This sentence was almost entirely unexpected by Givens, whose friends had presented to the court a petition for a light sentence, signed by nearly every member of the Bar of the county, and it was thought that he would escape with a heavy fine. In this hope a brother of Givens was present in court prepared to pay the fine. The sentenced man bit his lip until the blood came when he heard the judgment of the court, and more pity was felt for him, perhaps, than for any of the others, as he had been confident of escaping State Prison.

Jesse King, the ex-member of the Finance Committee, who pleaded non vult to the charge of conspiring with Teel and others to defraud the county out of over $6,000, was sentenced to the State Prison for one year, and bowed unconcernedly to the bench as he received his sentence. He is a man of large frame, with a flowing black beard, and he seemed to take his sentence as quietly as if it were only a few days of confinement in the County Jail.

John B. Silber, the contractor to the board, who had been convicted on two charges of conspiracy, was the last of the county corruptionists sentenced, and completed the nine so far convicted. As he was not an office-holder, the Chief-Justice was more lenient with him than with the others, and he escaped with a fine of $500 and imprisonment in the County Jail for six months.

Charles McDermott, the Phillipsburg officer, who was the only person convicted during the trials of the present week, was next sentenced. For the two charges of conspiracy upon which he was found guilty, he was sent to the State Prison for one year, and then the court adjourned for three weeks, as the Chief-Justice was compelled to attend the Mercer courts in the meantime. Slowly, and as if loth to leave the spot while the prisoners were there, the crowd was driven out of the court-room, while the Sheriff and his constables closed around the sentenced men and, when the way was clear, conducted them down to the cells beneath the court-room. Friends crowded up to them before they were taken away and tried to say a few words to cheer them. The prisoners will remain in the County Jail a few days, and then will be taken to the State Prison at Trenton. Each of them will have to pay the heavy costs incurred on their trials before they can leave the State Prison, and to the families of most of them the expense will be more than they can afford or perhaps obtain. The sentences are generally concurred in here, although there are many who think lighter punishments in some of the cases would have been sufficient. Several indicted men yet remain to be tried.

CONGRESSIONAL BILLS AND PLANS.

TWO REPORTS TO BE MADE REGARDING THE INDIAN TRANSFER—AN OMISSION IN THE PENSION ARREARS BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The joint committee to which was referred the question of transferring the Indian Bureau to the care of the War Department had a formal vote on that proposition to-day, resulting in a tie. All the Democratic members of the committee voted for, and all the Republicans against, the transfer. It was decided that two reports, representing the views of both sides, should be presented to Congress. This action practically settles the transfer question during the present session of Congress, as it is not probable that the reports will be called up for consideration in either branch.

The Pension Arrears bill having been approved to-day by the President, it is safe to predict that no proposition to reduce the revenue will be passed this session. The bill approved to-day makes no provision for the payment of claims which may be awarded under it, and until a specific appropriation is made by Congress such claims cannot be paid. An effort will doubtless be made in the House by the friends of the bill to correct this omission.

The House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service this morning authorized Judge Durham to report to the House for passage, without amendment, his bill deciding the compensation of District Attorneys. The bill gives a fixed salary in lieu of all fees and allowances, except mileage at 5 cents a mile when compelled to leave their place of abode. The salaries fixed are: For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, $2,000 each; Massachusetts, $5,000, with two assistants at $2,000 each; Rhode Island, $2,500; New-York, Eastern District, $3,000, with one assistant at $1,500; Northern District, $5,000, with two assistants at $1,500 each; Southern District, $10,000, with three assistants at $3,000 each, and three at $1,500 each; New-Jersey, $3,000, with one assistant at $1,200; Pennsylvania, Eastern District, $5,000, with one assistant at $2,000; Western District, $4,000, with one assistant at $2,500; Maryland, $5,000, with one assistant at $1,500; District of Columbia, $5,000.

A special meeting of the Senate Finance Committee was called for this afternoon, with a view to taking action on the House bill amendatory of the Internal Revenue laws. The committee decided to report against a reduction of the tax on cigars.

RENO'S CONDUCT DEFENDED.

CAPT. MOYLAN THINKS THAT RENO DID THE BEST HE COULD—NO INDICATIONS OF COWARDICE ON HIS PART.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Capt. Moylan, who is one of the most entertaining of the witnesses thus far examined in the Reno case, was again on the stand to-day. He was asked whether the command of Reno could have been so formed when the attack was first made as to protect itself. He did not think it could have been so disposed as to hold the position or protect itself under the circumstances. The object of getting out of the timber was, in his opinion, to save the command. The witness believed that in view of the uncertainty regarding support the retreat was less injurious than it would have been to remain in the timber, for he did not believe the command could have remained there 30 minutes longer without losing many more men than it did in the course pursued; he also thought that if the Indians had followed up the troops and closed in upon them on the hill the command could not have held out against them until relief came, for its ammunition would have given out; he did not know how many men were killed at the river-crossing, and did not think the crossing was covered by an organized body of men to protect the rest in getting over. It was about an hour after Reno got into position on the hill that the witness heard firing in the direction of what afterward proved to be Custer's battle-field. The firing was faint, and Capt. McDougall, whose attention was called to it, said he supposed it was Custer fighting at the end of the village, down the bottom. As to Reno's conduct in the bottom, the witness said at times Major Reno rode at the head of the column; at other times at the centre, and again at the rear. In all the orders which he gave to witness, he manifested as much self-possession as any man would under the circumstances, and he saw nothing in Major Reno's conduct indicative of cowardice. In his opinion, had the command remained in the timber it would have been annihilated.

NOTES FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1879.

The President has recognized Peter Kurtcheff as Consul-General of Russia at New-York.

The third installment of the Mexican indemnity will be paid on Jan. 31, the day it is due. This will make $900,000 received on account of awards to American citizens. The question submitted to the State Department concerning the Weil and La Abra awards is still under consideration. They involve $1,500,000. The Mexican Government has submitted a large mass of documents to show that the awards in these cases were procured by fraud.

The latest dispatch received by the Department of State from the United States Consul at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, is dated Jan. 17, in which the Consul says that the Government authorities had a man-of-war at Puerto Cabello with which and the fort they were bombarding the revolutionists in that city. The State Department learns from unofficial sources that the revolutionists, who are striving to reinstate ex-President Blanco in power, are gaining strength throughout the country.

The recent letter of Secretary Sherman, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, is as follows: "It is reported in the *Congressional Record* of the 10th inst. that there has been referred to your committee a petition of A. T. Stewart & Co., of New-York, complaining of the action of this department in what are commonly known as the kid-glove cases, and asking for an investigation by Congress. I have the honor to concur in this request, made by those gentlemen, and hope that the investigation will be made as early a day as possible, as similar cases are now pending." The committee having considered the above request, decided that it would not have time to investigate the subject at this session.

STILL SEARCHING FOR CHEYENNES.

FORT ROBINSON, Neb., Jan. 25.—Private Sprowl, ambulance driver, started to drive to the old camp, one mile distant, this afternoon, and to-night he was found lying in the road with his skull fractured. It is not known whether the wound was caused by a gun-shot or by falling from the ambulance. His condition is critical, and the wound cannot be examined to-night. On Wednesday night a trumpeter arrived from the old camp and reported that he had been fired at by a party concealed in a ravine. It is believed they were either Indians or bad white men in the bluffs. Companies A, B, D, F, I, and M of the Fifth Cavalry, under Capt. Ferris, arrived here to-day, and will leave here in the morning for the Sand Hills, where Little Wolf and a band of 200 Cheyennes are reported to be. Companies A, F, E, and L, of the Third Cavalry, will leave here for their respective stations early next week, thus leaving only two companies at this post.

DOUBTING THE NEWS FROM SITTING BULL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The only information received at the War Department in regard to Sitting Bull is from rumors, who represent that his camp is four miles long and his people composed of many different tribes. The department, being disposed to doubt the reports, has taken measures to procure accurate information on the subject.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS.

AN ENGINEER ASLEEP.

TWO FREIGHT TRAINS IN COLLISION ON THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD—A FIREMAN KILLED AND SUPERINTENDENT WRIGHT'S SON FATALLY INJURED.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 25.—A fatal collision took place at 6:30 this morning, on the New-York Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Tullytown, Penn., six miles from this city. The cause of the collision is unknown, although it is alleged that the engineer of the colliding train, Frank Farrell, was asleep at the time. This, however, he denies. Extra freight train No. 618 had arrived at Tullytown Station at 6:20 A. M., and was taking water when through freight train No. 838 ran into it. The rear car of the standing train was broken into splinters, and the locomotive and three cars of the other train were also demolished. Farrell, the engineer, jumped from the locomotive, at the same time calling to the fireman, David James, to jump also. He escaped without injury, but James in jumping fell beneath the wheels and had his left leg and chest crushed and both arms cut off. He died, after suffering intense agony, at 9:30 o'clock. The conductor of the train, Byron Wright, a son of the Superintendent of that section of the road, who lives at Tullytown, seeing that a collision must take place, ran to the brake between the third and fourth cars, and was applying it when the collision occurred. He was crushed between the cars, his right leg was broken above the knee, and he was thrown into a field a distance of about 35 feet. His leg was amputated, and he died in less than an hour. Trains were delayed for a long time, and the débris was not cleared from the west-bound track until nearly 10 o'clock. Coroner Groomes, of Bristol, was summoned, and will hold an inquest upon the body of James, who lived in Philadelphia and leaves a wife and two children.

A RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY.

EXCITEMENT CAUSED BY A LECTURE BY BISHOP KEANE.

PETERSBURG, Va., Jan. 25.—A recent lecture by Bishop Keane, of the Diocese of Richmond, delivered in this city, has given rise to much feeling between the Catholics and Protestants of the community. The Bishop's subject was, "The Church and Human Nature," and the address was delivered before an audience composed in large measure of Protestants, including a number of the leading clergymen of the several denominations. It is claimed by some that the principles and motives of the Reformation were traduced and the Reformers themselves misrepresented, and Dr. Witherspoon, of the Presbyterian Church, characterized the address as a "clever call on the community." This drew forth a card from Bishop Keane, intended to vindicate himself from the adverse criticisms of the Protestants, earnestly avowing that he meant to give no offense, and that he only gave unquestionable deductions drawn from unquestionable historical facts. Dr. McDonald, of the Baptist Church, had already been heard from in a quasi reply to the Bishop, and to-morrow Dr. Witherspoon, of the Presbyterian, and Mr. Garland, of the Methodist, Church, will deliver special sermons presenting the Protestant view on important doctrines as opposed to the Catholic faith. On Tuesday the Catholic priest is to lecture on "How He Tried to Become a Protestant and Could Not." There is much feeling in religious circles, but it has not displayed bitterness as yet.

J. D. WALKER SENATOR FROM ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 25.—A joint convention of the Legislature to-day elected J. D. Walker United States Senator by a vote of 68 against 47 for Robert W. Johnson, his chief competitor, and 5 scattering. Pending the ballot, Representative Davidson stated that, before voting, he demanded the promised explanation from Representative Hatfield, of Clay County. Mr. Hatfield had a statement prepared, which he read, to the effect that he had been offered $500 to vote for Mr. Johnson. Representative Barnett said he felt authorized to say that the statement was false. Mr. Mitchell demanded the name of the person who offered the bribe. Representative Fishback moved a dissolution of the convention and an investigation, and the President of the Senate, Duffie, decided that the motion could not be entertained. Representative Furbush, colored, proposed that the members should scatter their ballots so as to prevent temporarily an election. The roll-call proceeded and resulted as above stated. Mr. Hatfield's statement had apparently no effect on the actual ballot, save that Representative Washburne asked leave to abstain from voting, which was granted. No reflections were cast upon Mr. Johnson personally.

THE WRECKS ON THE JERSEY COAST.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 25.—The heavy surf on our coast for the last few days has been disastrous to the hopes of the wreckers who were at work on the stranded vessels which came ashore during the last storm. The bark Italia, at Deal Beach, has been stripped of everything that could be carried away, and now lies a complete wreck, the waves dashing over her all the time. The British steamer Osha, which went ashore below Barnegat Light the same night as the Italia, has got away from the wreckers and moved some distance; all hopes of saving the vessel have been given up, and the wreckers have stripped her of everything above decks, and are waiting for favorable weather, hoping to get out the balance of her cargo in small boats, and land it on the beach. The ice inside Sandy Hook and the Horse-shoe has been very heavy. All communication with the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Dock has been cut off for several days, but to-day, the weather being warmer and a southern breeze blowing, much ice has floated off from the Horse-shoe, and gone out to sea.

A FEUD BETWEEN WHITES AND BLACKS.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Jan. 25.—A fatal shooting affray occurred yesterday in Wayne County, Miss. A misunderstanding about the possession of some land had arisen between three negroes—brothers—Riley, Thomas, and Denis Alexander, and three white men, also brothers, Presley, Thomas, and Walter Gamblin. Both parties were prepared with weapons. Yesterday the negroes lay in wait for the Gamblins near Red Bluff, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and fired upon them, wounding Presley Gamblin and fatally injuring Thomas Gamblin, who has since died. The Gamblins returned the fire, killing Riley and Thomas Alexander on the spot, while Denis escaped. Sheriff Cole, being telegraphed for, went to the scene last evening.

BREAKING UP ILLICIT DISTILLING.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day received the following telegram from Raleigh, N. C., from Collector F. J. Young: "Revenue Agent Kellogg and Deputy Collector Farrell just returned from Chatham. Captured Sheffner's illicit distillery. Thirteen bee stands, 1,000 gallons beer, 20 gallons singlings, &c., destroyed. Still saved."

The following dispatch was received from Revenue Agent G. W. Atkinson, at Lynchburg, Va.: "Deputy Collector Austin has returned from a raid along the Virginia and West Virginia line. He captured five distilleries, and made several arrests. The West Virginia party had gotten two distilleries when the parties separated. In McDowell County, West Va., our officers were fired into from the brush, and two of them narrowly escaped."

THE NEWFOUNDLAND GOVERNMENT.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Jan. 25.—The following changes are to take place in the personnel of the Newfoundland Government as a result of the late election: Mr. Warren, defeated in Bonavista, takes a seat in the Council and becomes Financial Secretary; I. O. Fraser receives the portfolio of Public Works; Michael Knight will be Chief Clerk in the Department of Public Works; Alexander McNeally will be Speaker of the new House, while the ex-Speaker takes a seat on the Executive Committee. Messrs. Charles R. Ayre and Edwin Duder are to be appointed Legislative Councilors. Hon. J. J. Rogerson remains at the head of the Treasury Department. The House will meet on the 6th of February.

POISONED HER HUSBAND.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 25.—A special dispatch says Jennie Manuel, a colored woman, of Terre Haute, Ind., was arrested yesterday, proof having been obtained that her husband, Ishmael Manuel, a teacher in the colored schools, who died two weeks ago, came to his death by poison administered by Jennie. It is charged that she gave him morphine in a cup of coffee. Her intimacy with a negro barber of Charleston, Ill., led to the crime.

BREAKING JAIL IN FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 25.—Wright and Johns, two of the convicted members of the Brevard County Canvassing Board, made their escape to-night from the County Jail at this place, where they were temporarily confined.

SUTRO TUNNEL PLANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Adolph Sutro says there is no truth in the report that an offer has been made to allow the Comstock mines to complete the sub-drain now being made in the tunnel, and take their pay for the work out of the royalty to become due to the Tunnel Company when they begin taking ore. He also states that the purported interview published in an Eastern paper about continuing the tunnel through Mount Davidson, in search of gold-bearing quartz, is entirely erroneous. No such interview was ever held. He says he does not intend to allow the mines to use the tunnel for drainage until all the leading Comstock companies come to a fair understanding with him.

SOUTHERN ELECTION METHODS.

THE GENERAL USE OF TISSUE TICKETS IN SOUTH CAROLINA—LOUISIANA DEMOCRATS ONLY WISHED TO PRESERVE ORDER.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 25.—The Teller committee to-day took additional Republican testimony, showing the voting of tissue tickets wrapped up in large tickets at various precincts in Richland County.

Gen. Johnson Hagood, State Controller-General, described the meetings held at Sumter on Oct. 12, testifying that both races were excited, and that the whites expected to be attacked by the negroes. The Republican and Democratic meetings were held separately, and neither interfered with the other. The blocking of the street by the colored people threatened to lead to trouble at one time, and the alarm bell was rung; but order was restored with little difficulty, and no further disturbance took place.

White and colored Democrats from Sumter County next testified. They asserted that there were from 1,500 to 2,000 colored Democrats in the county, and hundreds of them were seen to vote the Democratic ticket. Two of the witnesses testified to being cursed, jeered at, and threatened by the colored Republicans because they were Democrats, one of them being, on that account, obliged to leave his church. W. J. Whipper, a colored Republican, described the turbulent conduct of the Democrats, and the demand for a division of time in Hampton County.

Three Republicans from Colleton County testified to intimidation and the use of tissue ballots in that county. In one large ticket there were 59 tissues. This testimony was flatly contradicted by the Democratic County Chairman, who swore to the thoroughness and peacefulness of the Democratic canvass, which with the accession of prominent Republicans after the Republican nominations were made, gave the Democrats the county by a decisive majority.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—The taking of testimony for the Teller committee before Commissioner Lane was continued to-day. J. P. Hartman, U. P. Brassale, G. Moses, William M. Levy, and others of Natchitoches, testified, having been called by the Democrats. They generally contradict the statements made by the Republican witnesses as to intimidation, showing that they apprehended violence threatened by the negroes, and that their action was for the purpose of preserving peace. Many negroes voted the Democratic ticket.

THE SUGAR TRADE DISTURBED.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 25.—The *Sun* this morning has the following: "The bark St. Lawrence, one of the vessels in the regular line of packets between Baltimore and Demerara, reached this port yesterday with 180 tons of sand ballast. It is stated that the difficulties which the importers of Demerara sugars have encountered through the charges of artificial coloring made by special agents of the United States Treasury have practically put an end to shipments from that colony to Baltimore. The St. Lawrence and the other vessels of the line of packets had for years carried away domestic products to Demerara and returned with cargoes of sugar. The Baltimore importers seem to be at present turning their attention to Louisiana as a market from which to get their saccharine products. A vessel arrived here yesterday from New-Orleans with 1,700 barrels molasses and 150 hogsheads sugar. Another similar cargo was reported as in the bay, and several more are on the way here. The Government, of course, will get no revenue from this trade, but Louisiana will be benefited in finding a ready market so near home."

WINTER RACES AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 25.—The Spring meeting of the Savannah Jockey Club closed to-day. The following is a summary of the races: First race—Lamar Stakes for 3-year olds; mile heats; Mary Walton, Ben Hill, and Alpha entered. Ben Hill, the favorite, was beaten easily by Mary; Alpha second. Time—1:47½. The second heat was exciting, being nearly a dead heat between Mary Walton and Ben Hill. It was decided in favor of the latter on account of foul riding on the part of the jockey of the former, and after a gallop over the course the race was awarded to Ben Hill. Time—1:50½. The second race was a mile dash. The starters were Beulilah, Governor Hampton, Jim Bell, Gabriel, and Virgilian. This was a very fine race, Beulilah coming in first, Jim Bell second, Gabriel third, Governor Hampton fourth, and Virgilian last. Time—1:47. The third race was a selling race; mile and a quarter dash. The starters were Hattie F., Egypt, Rappahannock, Omega, and Larol. No time was taken, as the timers did not see the flag when it fell. Egypt won the race, with Rappahannock second, Hattie F. third, Omega fourth, and Larol last. Egypt was sold for $500, his owner being the purchaser.

LOCUST GAP MINES ON FIRE.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 25.—The Locust Gap mines, situated between Mount Carmel and Shamokin, and operated by Messrs. Graeber and Shoppe, were discovered on fire last night at a depth of 300 feet, where several barrels of tar were stored. It is thought the fire got a start from these, but in what manner is not known. This morning the miners report the fire gaining headway and difficult to get at, dense volumes of smoke coming up the slope. An engine, with a gang of experienced workmen, was sent down this morning, having with it a large quantity of hose to use, should it be found necessary to drown the fire out. There are other collieries in the immediate vicinity, and it is thought, unless prompt measures are taken to drown the fire, it will spread to those mines. Two hundred and fifty men and boys were employed in the burning mine, all of whom are above ground, having come up during the night. If the mine should be filled with water, it will require six months to pump it out, and seven months would elapse before work could be resumed in it.

EX-TREASURER WRIGHT IN MONTREAL.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 25.—It is reported in Saratoga Springs that ex-Treasurer Wright is now employed as assistant room-clerk at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, the manager of which is E. H. Southgate, formerly of Congress Hall, Saratoga Springs. It is also said that Wright identified and caused the detention of J. W. Hull, the absconding New-Yorker, who recently stole bonds to a large amount from Wall-street brokers. Wright's books have been examined by his predecessor in office, Henry A. Mann, who was tried and convicted of malfeasance, but whose conviction was set aside by the Court of Appeals.

AN UNFORTUNATE MISUNDERSTANDING.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 25.—Investigation by the Faculty of Princeton College in regard to the recent arrest of students by the Police of Trenton, has satisfied them that the charges on which the arrests were made were not sustained; that such arrests were a great injustice to the students; that the conduct of the arrested parties had been orderly and gentlemanly, even under the trying circumstances in which they were placed, and that they are fully and completely exonerated. The whole affair grew out of an unfortunate misunderstanding on the part of the Police.

ARMY TRANSFERS.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 25.—A dispatch says that three companies of the Twenty-third Infantry, under the immediate command of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, will leave Fort Leavenworth on Monday morning for the new post assigned to the regiment on the border. The regimental officers and band will accompany the detachment. The Eighteenth Infantry, now in the South under command of Gen. Ruger, is assigned to duty at Fort Leavenworth.

ANOTHER MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 25.—Returns from the election in the First Congressional District, held on Thursday, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. B. B. Douglass, indicate the election of R. L. T. Beale, (Conservative,) member-elect to the Forty-sixth Congress from that district. The returns show a very small vote, and slight opposition to Mr. Beale.

STEALING FROM THE COUNTY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 25.—G. M. Nelson, who has held the office of County Treasurer of Fayette County, Ind., for two terms, enjoying the confidence and respect of all, has been arrested, charged with embezzling $9,000 of the county funds. The trial will take place in Wayne County.

ARRESTED FOR AN ATTEMPTED SWINDLE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Joseph B. Weller, of Belleville, Ontario, was arrested in this city to-night, charged with conspiracy in defrauding the Merchants' Bank, of Canada, of $31,000.

JUSTICE HUNT'S CONDITION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Justice Hunt's condition has slightly improved.

A SUPPRESSED RESOLUTION.

TROUBLE IN THE POLICE BOARD.

SERIOUS CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST IT AT LAST TUESDAY'S MEETING—COMMISSIONERS ACCUSED OF CARELESSNESS AND INEBRIETY—SOME RECENT DIFFICULTIES IN THE BOARD.

After the adjournment of the Board of Police at the conclusion of the regular meeting on Tuesday last, Capt. William H. Kipp, the Deputy Chief Clerk, gave to the reporters, as usual, an abstract of the proceedings which occurred during the session, which (as all sessions of the board are,) was held with closed doors. The most important and significant action of the board, in view of the unpleasant relations at present existing between Gen. Smith, the President of the Board, and Commissioner Erhardt, Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Discipline, was withheld from the reporters. This was the offering by Mr. Erhardt of the following resolution, and its disposition by his colleagues, as published in the *City Record*:

"Commissioner Erhardt offered the following:

"Whereas, The condition of the discipline of the Police force is such as to awaken the most serious comment, and the condition of the various bureaus is open to criticism; and

"Whereas, Owing to carelessness and inebriety among the members of the Police Board, a most damaging influence on the whole department has been exercised; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Mayor of the City of New-York be requested to investigate this department without delay.

"Commissioner Wheeler moved that the preamble and resolution be placed on file. Carried—Commissioners Smith, Wheeler, and Nichols, yea; Commissioner Erhardt, nay."

By whom the order for the suppression of the resolution was given could not be ascertained yesterday, but it is a common occurrence for information relative to the proceedings of the Police Commissioners to be withheld from the reporters for the daily journals, to be only published after a lapse of several days, and sometimes a week, in the *City Record*, in the obscure columns of which these suppressed proceedings are not likely to attract attention. The publication of Mr. Erhardt's resolution yesterday gave rise to a great deal of excitement at the Central Office. It was looked upon by the politicians as a direct blow aimed by Mr. Erhardt at the President of the board. It has long been an open secret that the relations between the two Commissioners named have been of the most unfriendly character, and that for months past they have not spoken to each other except officially at the board or committee meetings.

When asked, what were the motives which prompted him to move the resolution, Commissioner Erhardt said to a TIMES reporter last evening that, inasmuch as the resolution was not adopted by his fellow-members of the board, he declined to say anything about the matter. "If it had been adopted," said Mr. Erhardt, "I would give my reasons for offering it without reserve, but as it was not I do not feel at liberty to speak upon the subject."

During the recent illness of Commissioner Nichols no meeting of the board was held for nearly two weeks, and this was entirely due to the refusal of the President to meet with his colleagues, Messrs. Wheeler and Erhardt, during Mr. Nichols' absence. A portion of the suppressed proceedings of the board, published for the first time in the *City Record* yesterday, has reference to this subject and the efforts made by Mr. Erhardt to have the current business of the department disposed of. The proceedings are as follows:

On motion of Commissioner Erhardt, the following memorandum was ordered to be entered in the minutes:

"Tuesday, Jan. 14.—Present—Commissioners Wheeler and Erhardt. Absent—Commissioners Smith and Nichols. No quorum."

Commissioner Erhardt moved that the call for special meeting on 15th inst. be entered in the minutes. Lost—Commissioner Erhardt, yea; Commissioners Smith, Wheeler, and Nichols, nay.

The minutes of Jan. 17 were read. Commissioner Erhardt moved to amend by striking out statement of Commissioner Wheeler as incorrect. Lost—Commissioner Erhardt, yea; Commissioners Smith, Wheeler, and Nichols, nay. Whereupon the minutes of 17th inst. were approved. Commissioners Smith, Wheeler, and Nichols, yea; Commissioner Erhardt not voting because of his absence.

Commissioner Smith moved that the following copy of telegram of 17th inst., in relation to meeting of that date, be entered in the minutes. Commissioner Erhardt moved to amend by adding that no answer was received. Carried. Original, as amended, was carried:

JANUARY 17, 1879.

William F. Smith, Esq., President.

SIR: Just received from Central Office: "Commissioner Nichols stated that he had no objections to the Board of Police meeting to-day and transacting business although he be absent. There are important matters which should be attended to. Laborers are not paid and are in want. Will you please answer what hour will suit you here this afternoon? Commissioner Wheeler is also here.

"J. B. ERHARDT."

Respectfully,

Sergt. CHARLES W. WOODWARD, First Precinct.

Another subject on which the board has failed to agree, and which has caused a good deal of ill-feeling among the members, is in reference to the retiring of old and worn-out veterans of the Police force on pensions. From a source which permits no doubt of its authenticity, the following account of the trouble upon this point has been derived: The Police Pension law, which went into effect Jan. 1, 1878, and for which various Commissioners had been striving for years, gives the board the right to retain any member of the Police force, at his own request, upon a pension, who has served the City faithfully for 20 years or over, the pension not to exceed one-half his regular salary. During the Spring and Summer a few applications for retirement were received by the board and acted upon, but the men did not seem to fully understand the law until later in the year, when applications began to come in more rapidly. The law requires the concurrent vote of all the Commissioners to retire a man on a pension, and, through the obstinacy of one member of the board, action on these latter applications was repeatedly postponed. Finally, on Oct. 12, Commissioner Erhardt made a motion, immediately after the reading of the minutes, to the effect that the board take up the applications of policemen for retirement and a pension, and act upon them immediately. President Smith ruled the motion out of order until the order of "current business" was gone through with. When this had been done the Commissioners again made the motion, and President Smith defeated it by voting no. This was kept up at nearly every meeting during November, December, and so far this month. At the board meeting on Dec. 17, Mr. Erhardt offered his usual motion, after the minutes of the previous meeting had been read, and again at the close of "current business." The President again voted no, and Commissioner Wheeler moved to lay the matter over until Dec. 20. This was carried, Commissioner Erhardt voting no. President Smith gave no reasons for his action. When the board met on Jan. 21 Mr. Erhardt renewed his motion, and President Smith ruled it out of order as usual. The latter then, under "current business," moved the reduction of the pay of the Police force 20 per cent., which was adopted, as published at the time. As soon as the current business was completed Mr. Erhardt offered his motion again, and Mr. Smith again voted "No," defeating the motion. About 15 applications were on file, and each one was voted upon separately, Commissioner Smith recording his "No" every time. Commissioner Nichols turned to the President and remarked that he thought the applicants ought to be retired, for they were old, worn out, and could not be put to efficient use. To this Mr. Smith replied, in a tone loud enough to be heard by all in the room, that "I told you three months ago that I would never retire a man, and I won't." Finding that the matter was growing serious, however, he finally gave as a reason for his continued refusal to allow the law to be carried out that he did not wish to act in the matter until the dispute concern-

ing the 20 per cent. salary reduction was settled. He did not explain, however, why he had voted no so often before the salary matter was before the board at all. The rest of the board have steadily voted to retire the worn-out men, but under the law the President's negative makes the law practically a nullity. There are now in the City between 275 and 300 Police posts vacant because the old veterans of the force are unable to walk around their beats. These vacancies cannot be filled until the old men are retired, for the law limits the number of patrolmen to 2,260. Commissioner Smith's negative to the motion causes the City to pay $1,200 a year to a large number of worthless men, [illegible] they were retired with pensions, and posts are now left vacant that could otherwise be filled with first-class material. The President's excuse is not considered satisfactory by his fellow-members of the board, and unpleasant feelings naturally follow.

Still another cause of trouble in the Police Board is its action in placing Commissioner Erhardt on the Street-cleaning Committee on Friday evening, and his refusal to serve. It is stated that when the appointment was made known to the Commissioner he promptly accepted it, it having been his first appointment on that committee in over three years. For several months Mr. Erhardt has never voted for the payment of any bill of the Street-cleaning Committee, although voting to pass the pay-rolls of their employes, and it is for this reason, it is said, that a position on the committee was never before given him. Be that as it may, Commissioner Erhardt accepted the appointment on Friday last, and immediately offered a resolution in substance as follows:

Resolved, That any member of the Street-cleaning Committee may, on good evidence, suspend any employe of the Street-cleaning Department for inefficiency or dishonesty, the same to be reported at the next meeting of the board, with his evidence, for their action.

Commissioner Wheeler was absent. Commissioners Smith and Nichols promptly voted against the resolution, which was, therefore, lost, and then Mr. Erhardt declined to serve upon the committee.

The board is also said to be considerably exercised over another resolution which Commissioner Erhardt has been offering nearly every meeting for months past, and which has been voted down every time. It provides that each mover of a resolution shall have his name attached to it, the object being to make the mover responsible in case any legal trouble should arise because of its passage, and also to have the record of each member of the board correct on the minutes.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—1 A. M.—Severe gales prevail on the Middle and East Atlantic coasts with colder, generally clear weather, except light snow in Northern New-England. Generally clear weather has prevailed in the Southern States, with slight changes in temperature and barometer, and light variable winds. The barometer has risen rapidly in the lake region, with lower temperature, brisk and high northerly winds, and generally clear weather, except light snow near Lake Ontario. The winds have shifted to easterly and southerly in the North-west, with falling barometer, partly cloudy weather, and slight fall in temperature. An area of decidedly low barometer is central near Halifax, and the area of highest barometer is central near Lake Huron. Light rains have prevailed on the Pacific coast from San Diego to Portland. The Lower Mississippi has risen slightly; the Tennessee and Cumberland have fallen.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, lower temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather, except in the northern portions, light snow, rising barometer, northerly to north-westerly winds, shifting to easterly and southerly during Sunday night.

For the Middle States, rising barometer, clear or partly cloudy weather, slight fall followed by slowly rising temperature, and northerly winds, shifting to easterly and south-easterly by Sunday night.

For the South Atlantic States, cooler, partly cloudy weather, north-east to south-east winds, stationary or slowly rising barometer.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, easterly to southerly winds, and partly cloudy weather, followed during the day by falling barometer, rising temperature, and possibly local rains west of the lower Mississippi.

For the lake region, partly cloudy weather, and, in the northern portions, light snow, with winds shifting to easterly and southerly, falling barometer, and by Sunday night, slight rise in temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, warmer south-east to south-west winds, falling barometer and partly cloudy weather, with light snow in Minnesota.

For the North and Central Pacific coast regions, generally cloudy weather and light rains.

For the South Pacific coast regions light rains in the northern portion and partly cloudy weather.

The Mississippi will rise at stations below St. Louis.

Cautionary off-shore signals continue at Smithville, Wilmington, Macon, Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Norfolk, Baltimore, Lewes, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Newport, Wood's Hole, Boston and Section No. 6, Portland and Section No. 7, and Eastport.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1878.	1879.		1878.	1879.
3 A. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	3:30 P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 A. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]
9 A. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]

Average temperature yesterday [illegible]

Average temperature for corresponding date last year [illegible]

	1878.	1879.
Weekly average	[illegible]	28

THE MUTUAL LIFE'S NEW PLAN.

A CONDEMNATORY LETTER TO THE NEW-ENGLAND POLICY-HOLDERS.

The following letter, condemning the new plan of rebates adopted by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, has been addressed to the New-England policy-holders:

GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the Trustees, held on the 15th inst., Hon. Alexander H. Rice was appointed Chairman of a committee consisting of Messrs. S. D. Babcock, William E. Dodge, George S. Coe, Martin Bates, William A. Haines, and Frederick H. Cossitt, to consider the objections of the protesting policy-holders to the recently adopted practice of the company in giving 20 per cent. rebate to new policy-holders, in addition to the agents' commissions and other expenses heretofore paid, the committee to report to the full board at their meeting in February. There can be no doubt that all fair-minded men, after giving the subject careful consideration, will decide that the new method for soliciting business is wrong and calculated to work great injury to the interests of all old policy-holders and to life insurance in general. Three of the most prominent actuaries in the United States have recently given this opinion: "We do not think an increase in the membership of your company desirable on the conditions named, and under all the circumstances we do not think an increase desirable on any conditions. Your company is already far larger than is necessary to secure a uniform mortality experience, and any augmentation would be likely to make it too unwieldy for proper management by your Trustees. Even if your membership should diminish somewhat, the assets will probably soon exceed $100,000,000." All the Attorney-Generals of the New-England States, also Prof. Gray, of the Harvard Law School, ex-Secretary Benjamin H. Bristow, formerly Solicitor-General of the United States, Hon. B. F. Thurston, and other eminent lawyers, have given their opinion that the plan is illegal, and that the policies now being issued are null and void.

In the light of these facts, Gov. Rice, as Chairman of the committee, is called upon to decide a question of vast importance to the New-England policy-holders, whose especial interests he was elected as Trustee to represent. The company has arrived at an important crisis in its history, and it is eminently proper that at this time policy-holders should give an emphatic and unequivocal expression of their views. Three meetings, composed of the most prominent and largest policy-holders of Rhode Island, were recently held in Providence. At two of them Hon. George H. Andrews, one of the New-York Trustees, and Judge Fullerton, of Brooklyn, the special counsel of the company, were present, and spoke at length in explanation and defense of the rebate device and in laudation of the management. The whole matter was discussed by friends and opponents in all its bearings, and the result at the third meeting was an almost unanimous condemnation of the scheme. I believe when Gov. Rice has the facts clearly laid before him, and understands the true sentiment of the New-England policy-holders, he will respect their views, and make such recommendation to the board as will justify the confidence we all have in his sound judgment and integrity. Very respectfully, JAMES R. RIVERS.

BOSTON, Jan. 24, 1879.

BERDAN'S SHARP-SHOOTERS IN RUSSIA.

During the late war between Russia and Turkey a corps of sharp-shooters was organized from the old corps of "Berdan's Sharp-shooters," which performed such valuable service during the civil war in this country. Letters received yesterday by friends of the corps state that during the passage of the Balkans Jack Kesch, of Galveston, Texas, was invested with the order of the Cross of St. Stanislaus by Gen. Skobeleff. Other members of the corps received decorations for their bravery, among them being William Dwyer, of Boston, and John and William Taylor, late of the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Detective Charles Hagan, of the First Precinct, has received information that the corps will leave Russia for home next July.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hancock, the mother of Major-Gen. Hancock, died at Norristown yesterday, aged 78 years.

THE OUTLOOK AT ALBANY.

WORK BEFORE THE COMMITTEES.

THE COMMITTEE ON CITIES WITH PLENTY OF MATTER—ECONOMY TO BE SOUGHT UNDER SOME DIFFICULTIES—ADVOCATES AND OPPONENTS OF PROPOSED INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The index of bills introduced thus far in the session of the Legislature indicates that the two houses are to have the usual abundance of matter for consideration. The Committee on Affairs of Cities is intrusted with a batch which will keep it busy for a week, and in addition to measures affecting assessments, the legal liability of the Mayor, the accommodations for passengers in street-cars, and a variety of other subjects, it is likely to find that another important duty will rest upon it. This is the oft-mooted one of curtailing the expenditures for salaries in the City of New-York. There has been some talk about this matter, and at present three resolutions offered respectively by Mr. Brooks, Mr. Varnum, and Mr. Hayes, lie on the table, where they were thrown down because they could not be pieced together, and there was no disposition to agree on either one.

The pioneer of the economists was Mr. Brooks, who singled out the Court of General Sessions as the most vulnerable object that met his glance in looking over the field. Mr. Varnum desired to embrace the entire judiciary in his resolution, and Mr. Hayes spread his resolution over the entire City Government. At least he affected to do so, and it may be that he really intended to make his resolution comprehensive. But when the subject is brought up again there will probably be some one ready to show that he fails to attack the employes of the City who receive the smaller salaries, which should bear their share of curtailment with the rest. As his resolution now reads it seems that in omitting to touch the salaries of $1,200 and less, salaries aggregating about $4,000,000 will remain as they are, while other salaries that escape attack by the peculiar phraseology of the resolution, will aggregate about $1,500,000 more, leaving only half the entire amount paid out available for modification.

The Cities Committee has not as yet touched a bill. It should have met on Thursday, but a dispute arose about the appointment of the clerk to the committee, who was distasteful to Mr. Hayes, and the Assembly has been agitated by the report that the Chairman would resign his place at the head of the committee unless a different clerk were appointed. Speaker Alvord considered Mr. Farrel, whom he had selected, as a proper man for the place, and he has probably insisted, with good reason, on refusing to remove him, for Dr. Hayes has become resigned instead of resigning, and the committee will hold its first meeting on Tuesday.

There are indications that when the committee does meet it will be more anxious to get possession of the salaries resolution than it has been hitherto. The reason for this desire, as expressed by the Chairman, is not distinctly understood. The House has got the impression that the committee will make haste slowly in reaching a conclusion, and there is danger that, if unreasonable delay occurs, there may be "music" in the new Assembly Chamber. There is a large body of Republicans disposed to favor economical measures, and they will have the support of all the Democrats except the Tammany representatives from New-York. On the side of the economists there are several men who are effective speakers. Mr. Skinner, who keeps the word "retrench" constantly in mind, has a jealous eye upon useless clerkships and sinecures of all sorts, and he does not hesitate to strike at attempts to appoint new placemen. Mr. Sloan, Mr. Hepburn, Mr. Varnum, Mr. Fish, and Mr. Baker, of Monroe, are also outspoken, supporting each other effectively on all motions looking toward reduction of expenses. Mr. Strahan and Mr. Hayes have their own ideas about the matter, and, while they both say they wish to have salaries cut down, they pull away from the members first mentioned. Mr. Hepburn wishes to attack the high salaries by departments. Mr. Strahan would attack all the departments at once. The difference of opinion may have given rise to the fear that in attempting too much the work will be wasted and nothing accomplished. This fear certainly animates some of the members, and it will no doubt influence their action in voting upon propositions to enlarge the power of inquiry asked for by the Cities Committee.

The Insurance Committee has had its first meeting, but the members did nothing more than make acquaintance. Next week it will take up the bill for the abolition of the Insurance Department. Mr. Skinner, the introducer of the measure, will appear before the committee to state his reasons for asking for the transfer of this department to the Controller's department. Gen. Sharpe, the Chairman of the committee, has declared that there shall be no trifling with the bill. He has already begun a study of the laws under which the department is conducted, and will be well informed before the report of the committee is made. Among the insurance men here in Albany the bill is regarded with unconcealed feelings of dislike. They really fear that it will pass the Assembly. Remembering the record of the Senate, they somewhat nervously rest upon the vote for Superintendent Smyth as a sheet-anchor of safety. Their trust may prove to be a mistaken one.

COMFORTS AND DISCOMFORTS OF THE NEW CAPITOL.

ITS ADVANTAGES OVER THE OLD BUILDING—INCREASED COST OF KEEPING THE NEW EDIFICE IN ORDER—THE ASSEMBLY ACOUSTICS.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—One hears a great deal of criticism, good, bad, and indifferent, about the new Capitol. Probably no other building, except the Capitol at Washington, has afforded so much food for talk since Government buildings began to be erected in this country. Admiration of the new Capitol, it must be admitted, is not expressed so loudly or by so many persons, as disapproval of it. This might easily be the case, and yet be no prejudice to the beauty, usefulness, and permanence of the edifice. The questioners of the beauty of the structure are sometimes not qualified by education or by observation to form a just conception of its merit in this regard. Those who complain that it will not be useful; that the old Capitol, with detached State buildings, plain and inferior, but cosy and ample in space, was every way to be preferred, are frequently totally unacquainted with the present accommodations of the departments, and have not very clear notions about what provision is to be made for the departments in the new building. A good deal of the gossip is idle. One occasionally hears doubts expressed as to whether the partly occupied building will ever be completed. Three acres of ground are covered, and the vast structure that stands upon it is more than two-thirds finished. It does not seem likely that many Legislatures will allow the uncovered walls to remain as they are, and they certainly will not be pulled down. There are many inquiries made about what the final cost will be. Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer, one of the Capitol Commissioners, says that he has been assured that it can be finished, according to the designs of Eidlitz and Richardson, without changing the style of decoration, for about $4,000,000. For $2,500,000 everything except the dome and the broad stone approaches—terraces of steps leading up from the park at the top of the hill—can be constructed. The remainder of the whole sum deemed necessary would be spent in raising the dome and stairways. Should this sum be granted by the Legislature, and the Capitol finished, there seems good reason for believing that the Governor was not far from right in declaring that it would be a very expensive building, as compared with the old Capitol. Still, it was not at all probable that the old Capitol would have answered for the purpose for which a Capitol was needed. It was not large enough; it was not comfortable; it was not healthful; the departments were, as they now are, inconveniently situated apart from it. To get more room, better ventilation, and to bring the branches of the Government conveniently together, it was necessary to expend money, and it depends altogether upon the people of the State to say whether they will have the Capitol not only spacious and convenient, but elegant at the same time. If the estimates submitted to Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer have been reasonably made, the finished building will have cost less to the tax-payers than the New-York County Court-house, and they will certainly get more to admire in the Albany building than they did in the Court-house, even with Kelly's extension. There are not a few, and Gov. Robinson is among the number of these persons, who consider the estimate of $15,000,000 for the entire cost of the building ridiculously small, and they freely predict that $20,000,000 will be exceeded.

It is easy to see that the new Capitol will cost a great deal of money for the keeping. The visitor to the building, on entering the Washington-avenue lobby, finds three or four jauntily dressed policemen, in blue uniform, with silver buttons and cords. There are now 35 of these officers on duty. They are employed by the Capitol Commissioners and do duty only in the Capitol. The necessity for this body of officers is not clearly apparent, for there is nothing that can easily be carried away by thieves, and the doorkeepers of the Senate and Assembly are abundantly numerous to protect those bodies from intruders. The mere cost of heating the building, and of running elevators will be large. I was informed that the consumption of coal per day to heat the rooms now occupied is from 5 to 10 tons. The cost will probably be not more than twice as great to heat the whole building, but, as only one-third of it is in use, there is room for fear that it may be more. A great expense must necessarily be incurred for gas to light the building. Lights must be kept burning night and day in the lower halls, and, perhaps, in the inner rooms on the ground floor. There are a dozen or more stately, branching standard gas-lamps, carrying 15 or 20 burners. When they are all alight the effect is charming, but it suggests enormous gas-bills. The rooms set apart for the Governor, belted with gorgeous dados of color and gold, and ceiled with arches of blue marked with golden lines, will eventually be used by the Attorney-General. Attorney-General Schoonmaker, who has no prejudice against the new building on account of its magnificence, says that the new apartments will be neither so convenient nor so comfortable as the less pretentious offices now occupied by the Law Department in the State Hall. As the Senate is but temporarily lodged in the oaken chamber intended for the Court of Appeals, it seems useless to indulge in any repetition of the complaints about its inconvenience. Members of the Senate have no more difficulty in being heard than they did in the chamber in the old Capitol. Their library is a gem, and is very convenient besides. The room of the Lieutenant-Governor, which will one day be the room of the Court of Appeals Judges, is a superb one. The cloak-rooms are good enough for the time, and the Post Office and committee rooms are sufficiently easy of access.

In the Assembly Chamber one looks at the arrangements with a thought about their convenience or inconvenience, reflecting that they are made for permanence. Many of the arrangements have been made with haste, and by persons who were not acquainted with the Assembly business. The desks are handsome, solid, heavy pieces of furniture—honest mahogany—with chairs to match. But the desks have no racks for files of bills, and the drawers are smaller than those in the plainer desks in the old Capitol. The necessity for providing sockets for inkstands was overlooked, and ridiculous and cheap makeshifts—fragile cast-iron inkstands—have been screwed to the tops of the desks. It is as yet too soon to decide whether the acoustics are good or bad. It does not do to compare the new building with the old in this respect. The new chamber has been tried, and opinions differ as to the results. Two or three clergymen who have spoken from the desk in prayer, with carefully modulated, but not loud, voices, have been heard with great distinctness. Mr. Husted, who speaks with rather more effort than he formerly did, can be heard distinctly, but would speak to better purpose if he did not speak so loudly. To many persons the impression has been that the only difficulty in the way of hearing and being heard is the confusion constantly pervading the Assembly, except when a prominent member is on the floor, or an interesting discussion is in progress. The chamber must be studied, the effect of the voice at a certain pitch noted, and a few trials will enable any speaker to adapt himself to the room so as to be heard everywhere within its walls without difficulty. The Speaker's room and the offices of the Clerk are very conveniently situated, and are ample in space. Their fittings remain to be completed under the Clerk's direction, and will no doubt be added with good judgment by Mr. Johnson. The cloak-room for members is beyond the lobby, around a corner to the left of the grand staircase. Members have laughed not a little because the builders of the Capitol, in constructing these closets, were so cramped for room in the immense edifice that they felt constrained to give but one closet to every two members, who are provided with duplicate keys. The closets number from 1 to 64, while there are 128 members. The Post Office and document closet are in a small room, one being separated from the other by an oak partition which hides more than half the range of letter-boxes, and reduces the approach to the postmaster to a narrow passage-way, which is inconveniently thronged after each session of the Assembly. The lack of familiarity with the business of the Assembly is shown in the construction of the drawers and closets of the Clerk's desk. These are all very neatly made, and ornamented with bronze fixtures, but they are not at all adapted to the needs of the Clerk or his assistants.

TRYING TO DEFRAUD HIS CREDITORS.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—Detectives, this afternoon arrested Albert G. Andrews and James W. Colting on charges of conspiracy to defraud merchants out of property to the value of $31,760. Andrews is thought to be the principal in the transaction, and it is said that Colting is his accomplice, although the latter asserts that he was employed by Andrews as clerk. Andrews has been in business in this city many years. He has done an extensive trade in liquors and cigars, and had gained the confidence of the community by paying cash for goods. Finally, he secured a large credit, and converted his stock as soon as into ready money, which he secreted, and then failed. It is thought that a further examination of the books will disclose a very much larger amount concealed than is given above.

GOV. BROWNLOW'S INTEGRITY.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Chronicle, Jan. 24.

In his stump-speech to the repudiationists of Tennessee, miscalled a Message to the Legislature, Gov. Marks sees fit to inject an unfounded attack upon the late Gov. Brownlow, who at the time of his death was our associate editor and proprietor of the *Chronicle*. The following is the paragraph referred to: "It appears that the Governor, who was clothed with the power to decide that the law was complied with, delegated his power to issue bonds, and that many of them were signed and issued by one of his subordinates in the City of New-York." The statement is false, and if the Governor did not know it he ought to have known it. We are informed that not a single bond was signed and issued as he says. On account of paralysis, which disabled him from writing for several years before his death, Gov. Brownlow had a Secretary, H. H. Thomas, who signed his name to all bonds and other papers, just as Gov. William Allen, of Ohio, did for the same reason, and just another Governor here does. On one occasion his Secretary went to New-York to receive bonds from the National Bank-note Company, who had the contract for engraving the bonds. Not wishing to return to Nashville immediately, and the bonds being needed, he signed 200 of them with the Governor's name, without the great seal of the State, and sent them to Nashville, by express to the Secretary of State's office, where they were countersigned and sealed, passed to the Controller, who signed the coupons, and then issued them to the railroad company entitled to them. This is all the foundation there is for this story of the Governor.

CAMPANA IN COURT.

From the New-Haven Palladium, Jan. 25.

Napoleon Campana went to Waterbury after his walk with O'Leary, bought a house, and furnished it luxuriously. There he lived with his new wife and his three dogs, enjoying the comforts of home, and writing challenges to the New-York papers. Thursday evening his wife went to the Chief of Police, said Napoleon had choked her, and wanted him arrested. Campana was arrested, but he gave bonds in $100. His wife returned to her father's house, taking her new wardrobe, and, as Napoleon says, $100 of his money. The trial was postponed yesterday. In court he showed a big roll of bills and said that he was in the hands of men who had hired him for a year, and he couldn't walk anywhere without their permission. He considered Waterbury the best place on earth. All he would say about the trouble with his wife was that two women came to his house and he didn't want them there. He said no more to her than his dead mother in her grave. The Judge advised him to sell his furniture and pocket the money. After all this, his wife put in an appearance.

UNFIT BUILDING STONE.

A telegram from Austin, Texas, to the Galveston *News*, dated 21st inst., says: "The thermometer at 7 this morning marked 18°, and the white chalky limestone quarried for the superstructure of the Federal Court-house and Post Office Building, piled up about the building, was found to be cracked from the freeze, showing that the material is too soft and porous for the purpose intended. Col. Sedgwick, the Government architect superintending the construction of the building, has from the first objected to that class of stone, declaring it unfit for public buildings, but the Washington bureau have, it seems, uniformly disregarded his protests and representations, and contended for the use of an inferior, light and porous material. The stone used in the Galveston Cotton Exchange is of the same quality. It is thought by architects that the State-house, also built of a soft limestone, is very unsafe, and that it may come down any time upon a noisy Legislature or during a storm."

WITNESSES WHO RECANTED.

ST. MARTIN EXPLAINS THEIR MOTIVES.

WEBER AND MADDOX MANIPULATE THE RETURNING BOARD WITNESSES—ST. MARTIN'S OPINION OF GIBSON—LIQUOR THE CAUSE OF HIS PERJURY—THE CIPHER TELEGRAMS TO BE TAKEN UP ON TUESDAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The witness St. Martin was again before the Potter committee this morning, and the room in which the investigation is being conducted was densely crowded throughout the day's proceedings. Mr. Cox resumed his cross-examination of yesterday, speaking first in regard to three indictments which the witness had admitted against him. Upon this point the latter said that in two of the cases he was not even arrested, and in the third he gave himself up to the Sheriff and was released on bail, but the Grand Jury found nothing against him.

Mr. Cox—Then you have not been under indictment at all? A.—No, Sir; but I did not understand it exactly.

THE SHERMAN LETTER.

Q.—In your affidavit there is a statement with regard to Weber's interview with you in May last, prior to his departure for Washington. Please state the circumstances of that interview. A.—Well, I was in the habit of going to Weber's house every day, and one day while I was there he received a letter from Mrs. Jenks; he read that letter, and then handed it to me; I read it, and says he, "Mrs. Jenks is a —— fool, I know nothing of such a document," if there was such a document in existence he knew nothing about it.

Q.—What was the document? A.—The Sherman letter.

Q.—What did he say about it? A.—Well, he left Donaldsonville and said he was coming here to see about that letter, and asked me if I would testify that I witnessed the destruction of it; if Sherman would not provide for him he would go on the other side, he said; I refused his offer.

Q.—Did you ever see any such paper or witness the destruction of it? A.—No, Sir; a few days after that he wrote a letter to Mr. Morris, of New-Orleans, to show that he did not know anything about it; he [illegible] about it, but [illegible].

Q.—State distinctly how much board bill, &c., was paid you while you acted as Sergeant-at-Arms to the committee, and by whom. A.—Mr. Maddox and Mr. Carter paid me; Mr. Carter gave me some $4 or $5 in silver, and Mr. Maddox paid the board bill and took a receipt for it.

Q.—In your conversation with Mr. Maddox in Washington what did he say with regard to testifying to your affidavit? A.—Well, once when I called at his room he told me he had the affidavits of Mr. Carter and Mr. Gibson, and his own which he would bring against me; he read me his own affidavit and told me that if I would write him the letter he asked me about that he would withdraw everything and nothing should be published against me.

MR. GIBSON'S "FALLING OUT" WITH MR. TILDEN.

Q.—In regard to the conversation with Weber, and the dispatches that were sent, look at this paper? A.—This is a copy of a letter written by Mr. Weber to me on the 21st November, 1878.

Mr. Hunton—Where is the original? A.—Mr. Weber has it; I have two or three witnesses who have seen the original; I was advised to make a copy of it; it was copied by a man named Jacobs; he used to do writing for Mr. Ashlee.

Q.—Did you keep the original? A.—No, I sent it back; I had it copied on the advice of Gov. Hahn.

Mr. Cox asked that this letter be put upon the record, as it had distinct reference to the letters and telegrams with regard to the settlement of Weber's School Board case. It was part of this transaction. Part of [illegible]. The letter was as follows:

DONALDSONVILLE, Nov. 21.

FRIEND SAM: I see in the newspaper yesterday that Gibson had a falling out with Tilden. See Maddox and tell him I heard it, and write me whether to go and tell Hancock that you heard this was a fact and see what he says. I am more afraid that your [illegible] board case will be held over me. Gibson went and spent a nickel to see it settled, for he is against Tilden now. Go after Hancock and Maddox. Tell them about this. Tell them I wrote you that nothing has been done in my case. Ask them if it will be settled. Tell them you will [illegible]. If you fail to send them to-morrow morning by the train give them to Capt. Libano on the Cannon Saturday evening. My sister goes to Bayou Goula on her Saturday night. Tell him to give them to her on board. Send this letter back to me. Your friend, W.

Send the inclosed to Maddox; if he is not there return it to me. (A copy follows.)

In the course of further examination witness testified that some of the witnesses who were promised protection did go home, but none of them went there; one day he met Armistead who told him that Dalton, one of the witnesses who had returned to his home, had first been whipped and then hanged. Armistead said "I thought I would tell you about this; this is the way they have fulfilled their promises to us."

Q.—In the conversation with Weber, you told us yesterday that Weber got $1,000? A.—That is what he told me.

Q.—Did he say anything about dividing with Mrs. D. A. Weber? A.—Well he told me he had given her $500 to keep her when he wanted her.

The Chairman—You spoke of this affidavit being written by a man named Joe. Have you found his other name? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was he not Chief Clerk in Mr. Marks' office? A.—I was introduced to him as Marks' Chief Deputy.

Q.—Did you ever have any intention of going back on your affidavit? A.—No, Sir; if any one says I ever intended to do such a thing he tells a falsehood, because I would not have gone through this trouble if I was going back on it.

Mr. Cox—One question I omitted. Mr. St. Martin, in regard to his testimony, did he make any written statements or put any written statements in your hands? A.—I had a letter that told me everything; it was signed by him; I did not take it good while, until he asked me to return it to him.

Mr. Cox—State the substance of this letter. A.—It stated how he arrived in Washington, with whom he had dealings, when, how, and when promises were made to him; that was the substance of the letter; he gave the names of the men and everything.

The Chairman—Who was this somebody who gave him the $1,000? A.—He said it came from Mr. Carter or Mr. Maddox; he got that in Washington.

The Chairman—Quite sure about it? A.—Well, I am sure he told me so.

WITNESSES WHO WERE NOT EXAMINED.

Q.—Before you went to Donaldsonville, didn't you have any conversation with Mr. Stenger except with regard to the money you wanted to pay your expenses in serving the subpœnas? A.—Well, I don't believe I did.

The Chairman went on to ask the witness a number of questions relative to the subpœnas that he received from Weber, sending over the names, and asking the particular details relative to each. The witness admitted he did not look for the persons named at all.

The Chairman—There does not appear to have been procured by you a single subpœna, [illegible] by Gov. Cox or Mr. Reed. A.—I did not know they were made by Mr. Cox or Mr. Reed, but from information I received those names had been furnished to the committee by these gentlemen.

Q.—Who gave you that information? A.—Mr. Weber.

Mr. McMahon—Who furnished the names of those who were to testify? A.—If I am not mistaken the names were furnished by Maddox.

Q.—Maddox furnished the names of witnesses who would go back on their former testimony? A.—Yes, Sir, and Weber knew every man that had given testimony before the Returning Board and knew every one who would go back on his testimony; on my trip to Bayou Sara I brought down witnesses by steam, and when Weber got on the boat he went right up stairs, and stayed with them until we got to New-Orleans, when they were taken to No. 75 Conti-street, and were never out of our sight until they testified; Maddox supplied the names and Weber told me each witness who would testify right.

HOW THE WITNESSES WERE MANAGED.

Mr. Cox—Mr. St. Martin, in describing those interviews between you and Weber when do you mean by saying that Mr. Maddox was right there? A.—I mean that while this business was going on Maddox was in Weber's room, or Weber was in his, or the business took place in Carter's room; they were generally together, and if you took notice you would see that a witness never walked into the committee-room unless he was followed by Weber, and we took up our positions so that we could stare the witnesses straight in the face.

Mr. Reed—Was that part of the arrangement? A.—Yes; and the only witness that did not come out all right was Mr. Dula; Gov. Cox had me removed while he was on the stand.

The Chairman—Then you promised Dunson that if he would give the testimony you wished he might go back home. Had he been driven away? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know that he had stated before the Returning Board the fact of his having been driven away? A.—I do not believe he did; he had to get out at night and keep out for all time.

Q.—With regard to Stewart, was he driven away? A.—Weber told me that they all left St. James at the same time.

Q.—Had Stewart was examined before the Returning Board and never said he was a fugitive.

Mr. Reed—It might be the witness was a fugitive in consequence of his evidence before the Returning Board.

The Witness—Oh, I know something about that business; it seems you wanted to know, we did; [illegible] you and say you will have to move, and then you have to move.

Q.—How many of the witnesses did go home? A.—Two of them went back, Armistead and Barton, and I think Dunson went back; Dunson went on a day and did not stay more than a day; Armistead staid there until they drove him away again.

Q.—You swore you could guarantee them immunity from molestation in the future if they came before the committee and yet you did not. A.—The [illegible] it was understood that if they testified they should go back and [illegible] to Politicians and speak to a great many of the leading men there about it, and they told those witnesses might go back; I saw Gov. Wickliffe and Mr. Fisher, and they said if these darkies would go back on their testimony and testify they told they might go back all right.

ST. MARTIN'S RELATIONS WITH GIBSON.

Q.—You did not write any letter to Mr. Gibson from Maddox or Carter did you? A.—I do not think I did.

Q.—Had you any letters from any of them? A.—I had one or two from Maddox, I think, but there was nothing in them, only a few words.

The following telegrams were handed to him:

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 21.

A. M. Gibson, Washington:

See W. case settled at once, and I will see he makes such a statement as you want. This matter must not compromise me. S. H. ST. MARTIN.

Witness—I did not write it, but I signed it.

Q.—And you got this answer?

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.

To S. H. St. Martin, New-Orleans:

I want no statement from Weber. If I did I could not buy him, even if he was for sale, which I have no reason to believe.

A.—Yes.

Q.—Then you sent these telegrams, didn't you? A.—Weber wrote that, too, Sir, and I signed it.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 1.

Gibson, Washington:

W. is not for sale, but those statements you will [illegible] about you and others.

Witness—I sent that, but I did not write it.

Q.—You are not a good penman? A.—No, Sir, but he never wrote any of those telegrams for me; they all refer to his case.

Q.—What was the statement Weber would be forced to make? A.—Weber was going to [illegible] about that time.

Q.—Did you get this answer?

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1878.

You are wasting your money telegraphing threats to me. I am not buying statements or silence of black-mailers. A. M. GIBSON.

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then did you telegraph after that? A.—Yes, Sir, there was a telegram after that; that is the one I did not send.

Q.—Is this it?

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov.

A. M. Gibson:

You are a liar, a thief, and a scoundrel. Maddox and Carter are no better. I propose to locate you in the Pool or theory, where you belong.

A.—Yes, Sir, but Maddox was not offended at me; he knew all about it, and when he saw me afterward he asked me to his room and we took a drink together.

The Chairman—Now, Mr. St. Martin, here are five telegrams between you and Mr. Gibson about this business that you don't include with your affidavit.

The Witness—Well, some of them Gibson had at home and I could not include them.

Q.—Tell me what Weber said with regard to the Sherman letter. A.—He said there was some money to be made out of that letter, and that he would go to Washington and [illegible] that he had the letter, or that he had destroyed it and had a friend who had witnessed its destruction; he asked me to allow him to use my name and state that I had witnessed its destruction; I told him I would not consent to it; he went on to say, if he could not make anything there he would see what he could make on the other side; and if I would consent for him to use my name he would ask Mr. Sherman $10,000 for his testimony, and give me $3,000 of it; when he came back from Washington he told me he had seen Mr. Maddox and Mr. Carter and Mr. Gibson; he did not say that any of Sherman's side had proposed anything to him; he was subpœnaed as a Republican witness brought that before he went on the stand they came to his room and gave him $1,000; he pulled out $1,000 while he was at Donaldsonville and showed it to me, and said half was for Mrs. Weber; he had to give her that, he said, to keep her mouth shut.

Q.—You say that Weber was a particular friend of yours, and yet you refused $3,000 to swear about the letter when he asked you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—But when Mr. Gibson, whom you had never seen before, came up and asked you to swear to a lie, how came you to do it? A.—Well, that evening I was under the influence of liquor; I was under the influence of liquor when I went on the stand.

Q.—Then you were drunk? A.—I don't know that I was drunk, but I had been drinking; if I had had as straight a head as I have now I would not have gone on the stand at all; that was how they took the advantage of me; that is the reason why I cannot remember the exact words they said to me; Gov. Cox could see I was under the influence of liquor.

The witness here volunteered the following: "I have to say that the man who said that Sherman letter ain't here. If there ever was a Sherman letter Weber knew nothing about it. I don't believe there was one."

Q.—Were you ever accused of forgery? A.—No; I had some county warrants for sale, but I did not sell them; they were of no account.

Q.—Did you indorse one yourself? A.—Yes, Sir, I did; it was in this way; a man asked me, "If you will put your name to one of these warrants as the owner, I will buy it;" he said there was no harm in my doing so, and after consulting one of my friends, and he said it would be all right, I signed it, and the warrant was not worth a cent then.

Q.—Did you sign it with the other man's name? A.—I put both on it; they were warrants given to Weber for some services in Louisiana; they were given to him for breaking up the quorum in the Packard Legislature; the other name I put on the warrant was Hatfield; I only signed one for $100.

Q.—Did you ever see Mr. Gibson give any money to any one else except yourself? A.—No, Sir; but I have heard Mr. Maddox talk about it.

Q.—What did Mr. Gibson offer you for going on the stand? A.—The arrangement, he gave me $400.

Mr. Reed—Now, if the Chairman will favor me with the telegram which he says he has from Mr. Ashlee, I will be obliged.

The Chairman said he would not like to hand it to the gentleman. He wished to see Mr. Ashlee to consult whether he should, and then he would produce it.

Gen. Butler, who had entered the committee-room but a few minutes previously, said that there were but two things in the witness's statement that he could not understand, and he asked the witness how he came to make a mistake about Maddox and Carter.

A.—Well, it is a mistake that I cannot account for; you may look me here six months and I don't see it differently. Can you give a reason for every mistake that you make?

Gen. Butler—Well, I will try to; the difference between us is that I am not swearing, and you are not speaking under oath, because I have not sworn to a lie. Witness—We do not know about that.

Gen. Butler—I do not want to bandy words with you; answer my questions. Witness—I have answered you as well as I can.

Q.—Did you go to Mr. Shellabarger and say, "Don't make that affidavit; it is all wrong, all a lie; it will hurt Mr. Sherman"? A.—No, Sir; I never did; I do not say it is all a lie.

Gen. Butler—Is it not a lie?

Witness—Let me tell you this: I do not think you should stand up here and insult me.

Gen. Butler—But we both agree that it is a lie, don't we?

Witness—I say it is a mistake. You have the advantage of me, and you know it. You cannot tell me it is a lie outside of this room.

Gen. Butler—But this was a sworn mistake, and you let it go out without taking means to correct it, and you now say nobody could talk to you like that outside of this room.

In reply to further questions, witness said that while at New-Orleans he paid Mr. Stenger for certain advances [illegible] had to buy something else, the bought Ambassador and Stewart, and that Stenger wanted $1,000 for his testimony; he never told Mr. Stenger right out congratulate the Returning [illegible] [illegible].

Mr. Hiscock—When you made that affidavit, you understood there were certain Louisiana Mr. Stenger [illegible] were being examined? A.—Yes.

Mr. Springer—You say, in your affidavit that, during the earlier session of the committee in New-Orleans, Messrs. Maddox, Gibson and Carter were busy influencing the witnesses by means of offers of money. How do you know Mr. Gibson was doing it? A.—Well, he did it with me, and I could judge from that.

Q.—Did you see him influencing others? A.—No, Sir; I saw all the others get their money from him to pay the witnesses.

Mr. Hiscock—You were drawing your conclusion from these facts? A.—Yes.

Mr. Springer—Then it is not true. A.—I think it is true; I saw him pay Stenger; he did not hand the money to him; it was handed to him by Gibson's orders, though.

The Chairman—I have asked Mr. Ashlee whether he sent the telegram which has been referred to, and now I beg to hand it over. The telegram was as follows:

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 21, 1878.

To A. M. Gibson, Corcoran Building, D. C.:

What action do you contemplate in Weber's case? Consider that $1,000 might settle it. J. M. ASHLEE.

This was the answer:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1878.

To Hon. J. M. Ashlee, New-Orleans:

A dispatch purporting to be signed by you was received at my office last night during my absence. It relates to a subject with which I have nothing to do, and contains a proposition which I could not entertain. Under the circumstances, unless some one has used your name, you have been grossly imposed upon. A. M. G.

Mr. Hiscock then proposed the following resolution:

Whereas, There has been published the affidavit of James E. Anderson, dated Oct. 30, 1878, with the correspondence with S. H. Weber, both being witnesses, and it appears by this committee in effect that the said Anderson procured certain electoral testimony on account of a pecuniary consideration paid by one Sypher, and that said Weber had testified falsely; and

Whereas, The evidence of this witness is the only evidence upon which the charges against Secretary Sherman can be predicated; it is

Resolved, That said Anderson be recalled and questioned regarding the allegations in said affidavit.

The affidavit referred to, Mr. Hiscock observed, was published in the Philadelphia *Times* of Oct. 31, and stated his reasons for bringing forward the resolution.

Mr. Springer proposed that the committee should adjourn, and after some little discussion it was agreed that the resolution should be laid on the table.

The committee then adjourned to Monday morning, when St. Martin will again be placed on the stand, and it is probable that the members of the committee will testify.

The investigation of the cipher dispatches will be commenced on Tuesday morning.

A SISTER OF CHARITY BURIED.

The funeral of Sister Lucy Ignatius Byrne, attached to the Academy of the Holy Cross in West Forty-second-street, took place in the Church of the Holy Cross yesterday morning. More than 100 Sisters of Charity attended the services. A solemn requiem high mass was celebrated by Father McCready. The body was buried in the Sisters of Charity's plot in Calvary Cemetery.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

PARADE OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

PRESENTATION OF BADGES TO ITS MARKSMEN—A BRILLIANT CEREMONY.

The Seventh Regiment paraded at the old armory building last evening for dress-parade and the presentation of marksmen's badges. The announcement of the event served to call together an immense crowd of spectators, and as soon as every available foot in the galleries was occupied, the guard refused to allow the entrance of those who came afterward. There were over 1,000 ladies present, the majority of whom were ladies. Assembly was beaten by the drum corps at 8 o'clock, and the band took its place at the head of the different shortly afterward. A selection of popular airs was rendered while the regimental line was being formed. The companies were unequalized, and the strength of the regiment was reported to Adjt. Bacon as follows: Field and staff, 7; non-commissioned staff, 5; band, 30; Company A, 66; B, 56; C, 68; D, 45; E, 52; F, 42; G, 52; H, 75; I, 66; K, 106; total, 745. The line was formed in platoons, extending around three sides of the drill-room. The first part of the ceremony of dress-parade was gone through with, the band remaining stationary while "sounding off," owing to the lack of room in which to pass down the line. When the time came for the Adjutant to read the "orders," the presentation of the badges was introduced. Col. Clark made a brief speech to the marksmen, 324 in number, who were called to the front and center by Adjt. Bacon. Gen. Wingate, General Inspector of Rifle-practice, next stepped forward and delivered an address to the assembled marksmen. He congratulated the regiment upon its advanced skill in rifle practice, as illustrated by the number of marksmen, which had increased from 53 in 1875, to 324 in 1878. Capts. Jamesob, Fries, of Company H; William D. Casey, of Company I, and Don Alonzo Pollard, were especially mentioned as deserving of thanks from the Commander-in-Chief for their exertions in the instruction of their commands in rifle-practice. Each of the three commands mentioned, the General said, had a higher figure of merit than any other in either the First or Second Divisions. The badges having been distributed the team which represented the regiment at Creedmoor last Fall was ordered to the front, and each member received a badge as a memento of his success on the team. The remainder of the ceremony of dress-parade was then carried out, after which the regiment was dismissed. Gen. J. M. Varian, commanding the Third Brigade, and staff, and Cols. Olyphant and Stokes, of the Governor's staff, were present in full dress uniform, while among the spectators were Col. R. Stanford and Dr. Barrois of Gov. Shaler's staff, and Gen. G. T. Beauregard and several other Southerners.

BRITISH SURGERY ILLUSTRATED.

There was a distinguished gathering of physicians at the regular clinic of Prof. James R. Wood at Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon, it having been given out that Mr. George W. Callender, Senior Surgeon, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, would be present and probably conduct the clinic. No notable operations were on the table, and the opportunity to test British skill with the scalpel was consequently lost. Some minor operations were, however, performed in a manner that elicited the applause of the assembled students and the approbation of the chiefs of surgery. Mr. Callender, after being presented to the audience by Prof. Wood, addressed the students briefly, dwelling with particular emphasis on the necessity of attending to detail in operations, asserting that the percentage of mortality could [illegible] be reduced by the closest attention, and pointing many reasons for the careful carrying out of gala operation-attending table. Mr. Callender, in England a surgeon, takes the degree of M. B. and he has styled a doctor's grade. Sir James Paget, of St. Bartholomew, and is also Examiner in Anatomy at Cambridge. He is here for the purpose of studying our system of medical education, and has been entertained at dinner since his arrival by Health Officer Vanderpoel, ex-Gov. Morgan, ex-Gov. Hoffman, Dr. Markoe, and others. He sails for home in the Scythia during the first week in February.

LIQUOR-DEALERS IN TROUBLE.

The Essex Grand Jury yesterday presented several indictments against liquor-dealers for selling liquor on Sunday. Jake B. Hess, proprietor of the Newark Hotel, was also indicted for keeping a disorderly house. Thomas Hungerford, one of the persons interested in Ward's Opera-house, is also indicted upon a similar charge. Hess and Hungerford were arraigned yesterday and entered pleas of not guilty. They were admitted to bail in $500. Subsequently, Dennis Murray, James Donovan, Luke Mock, David Bullock, Charles Mack, Reinhardt Schmidt, Gustav Koenig, and August and Catharine Schneider were arraigned for selling liquor on Sunday, and after pleading not guilty were bailed in the same amount. Michael Kernan, Christian Hades, and John Smith, gave bail in $500 each to answer charges of selling liquor without a license.

ACCUSED OF ROBBING HIS EMPLOYER.

Four months ago Emil Stahl, aged 20, arrived in this City from Germany, and soon after obtained a situation with Mr. Richards, who keeps a large bakery in Fulton-street, Brooklyn. Stahl gained the confidence of his employer, and was finally given entire charge of the establishment. On Friday Mr. Richards went out, leaving Stahl in charge of the place, and when he returned in the evening he found that Stahl had disappeared, taking with him money, clothing, and jewelry to the value of $1,000. Detective Folk, of the Brooklyn Police, traced the thief to this City, and last night Officer Christol, of the Tenth Precinct, found Stahl in a cheap lodging-house in the Bowery, and arrested him. He was given in charge of Detective Folk, who took him to Brooklyn to await examination.

DEMOCRATS OPPOSED TO TAMMANY.

"The Democratic Organization of the City and County of New-York" is the title adopted for a permanent organization of Democrats opposed to Tammany Hall, by the Joint Committee of Twenty-seven, appointed by the Irving Hall, the City, and the County Democracy. An enrollment of voters under the auspices of this committee will be begun to-morrow in all the districts and the two wards of the City. The enrollment will then be proceeded with on the evenings of the 31st inst., Feb. 5, 6, and 12, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock P. M. After the enrollment is completed, primary elections for members of district associations will be held, and these associations will in turn select delegates for a General Committee.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, is at the St. James Hotel.

Congressman Benjamin A. Willis is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Judge J. M. Woolworth, of Omaha, and Surgeon S. D. Kennedy, United States Navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mrs. President Soto, Minister Soto, and Surgeon-General E. C. Valentine, of Honduras, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Senator Stanley Matthews, of Ohio; Senator William Pitt Kellogg, of Louisiana, and Representatives W. P. Lynde, of Wisconsin; W. P. Frye, of Maine; and W. H. Forney, of Alabama, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE CHILDREN'S GRAND FESTIVAL.

The children's grand annual festival and ball, for the benefit of sick and poor children at the seaside home to be erected this Summer at Bay Ridge, takes place at the Academy of Music Monday evening, Feb. 17, under the usual management. A very elaborate programme has been prepared. In the opening scene the Fairy Queen will reveal her subjects upon the shores of the Atlantic, where while her ex-Carnival is supposed to lead his troop, whose arrival is announced in a number of beautiful tableaux. Then follows a grand promenade and dance for the children. Three orchestras are to furnish the music, one being a juvenile band of 30 performers, and supper will be provided by an experienced caterer.

A SUIT BY EDMONIA LEWIS.

From the St. Louis Times, Jan. 23.

There are four trials of an interesting character to be opened to-day in the respective divisions of the Circuit Court. In Room No. 1 the suit of Edmonia Lewis, the colored sculptress, against Antoinette and J. P. Thomas will be called. The plaintiff alleges that Mrs. Thomas entered into a contract with her for the purchase of a marble statue with pedestal and vase, the figure representing the Virgin Mary at the cross. Mrs. Thomas ordered it as a monument for the family lot in Calvary Cemetery, the statue to cover the grave of her mother. The price was agreed not to exceed $3,000. The work was executed by plaintiff in Rome, and the defendant paid $1,500 on account. The plaintiff alleges that she carried out her part of the contract, and now sues for the balance due. The defendant acknowledges the contract, but avers that the statue was not a fine work of art, but a burlesque on art, and absolutely worthless. Judgment is asked against the plaintiff for the return of money paid on account before the monument reached this country.

SOME OF THE EFFECTS OF AN EXPLOSION.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Jan. 17.

It is worthy of note, in a scientific point of view, that the stroke of a hammer, driving a nail in a piece of wood, which exploded the Giant Powder Works, also shook a city. There is no part of San Francisco in which the concussion was not felt, though the works were located five miles from the centre of population. This morning it is reported that the shock was noticed at San Jose, 50 miles off. The general effects were precisely similar to those produced by an earthquake. The direction of the motion was not the same in all places. Topographical elevations may account for deflections. But the general movement was south and north. Here we have a force external to the earth producing phenomena precisely similar to those supposed to emanate from the interior. The coincidence, to say the least, is very remarkable. No one accustomed to earthquakes experiencing the shock of Wednesday would have set it down to anything else but an internal convulsion.

FACTS ABOUT DIPHTHERIA.

LIABILITY TO INFECTION IN THE LATEST STAGES OF THE DISEASE—ITS EASY TRANSMISSION—NO SPECIFIC REMEDY KNOWN.

From the British Medical Journal.

The points of general interest in the sad death of Princess Alice have by no means been exhausted. There was a point which, being based upon evidence of the highest authority, deserves attention:

This is the fact of the contracting of the late Grand Duchess at so late a period in the family epidemic. This fact, which has been a source of much remark even in professional circles, found the most reasonable and natural explanation in the point to which we called attention. "The Princess had passed," it was said, "through conditions which may be considered to have rendered her particularly susceptible to the contagion, and likely to suffer severely if it made good its hold." These conditions consisted in prolonged anxiety, fatigue, and continued exposure to contagion. All these conditions are recognized, it is true, as being apt to lay a person open to contagion, but they are, we believe, not yet so much emphasized from a practical point of view as they deserve. Diphtheria has in these points a strong resemblance to most of the other infectious diseases. Over and over again we hear with regret that physicians, surgeons, nurses, who have brought help and relief to a great many other sufferers in epidemics of diphtheria, typhus, yellow fever, cholera, small-pox, &c., and who have remained unattacked when these terrible diseases were raging in their worst forms, succumbed finally when the evil was nearly exterminated and when the few cases still under treatment bore a comparatively mild character. This shows convincingly that a long-continued and repeated exposure to influences of contagion does not give an immunity against infection, and this ought to be borne in mind by every practitioner and every nurse. It becomes an imperious duty for the practitioner personally to remember that his indefatigable efforts at saving his patient's life, and the bodily fatigue and the mental anxieties which the patient's relations and nurses undergo, make all of them still more prone to be attacked finally by the disease. He will have to remember, both as to himself and others surrounding his patient, that, although convalescence might have apparently begun, the patient is not free from the danger of communicating the disease to other persons until the mucous membrane of his throat has actually returned to the normal state. He will therefore have to warn especially the convalescent's relations not to come into close contact with his mouth, even when all febrile symptoms have disappeared and health and strength are rapidly increasing; he will strongly forbid the bringing back too soon the other children, who have been at once removed from their parents' house at the outbreak of the disease, and will not allow them to live in the house before its thorough disinfection, and the disinfection as far as possible destruction, of the patient's and his attendants' clothes, towels, bed-linen, handkerchiefs, &c., and he for himself will have to remain cautious up to the last, in inspecting the patient's mouth and throat, and in changing his clothes before seeing other patients after having seen a convalescent from diphtheria.

This brings us to another point important in a practical respect, viz., the easy transmissibility of the disease, and the fact that a very severe form may attack a patient who has become infected by another who had himself suffered but very slightly. The former fact has been corroborated by so many reports from the most different quarters that it affords strong evidence in favor of the contagiousness of the disease, and for the correctness of the opinion of those authorities who, under the circumstances, refuse to admit the theory of a spontaneous origin of the affection. For, while it may not be very difficult to trace to its source an epidemic of a more miasmatic character (we call here for instance [illegible] infection which are transmissible especially by soil and water—for example, enteric fever), it may be very difficult, and in many cases impossible, to trace a disease produced by personal contagion. For although the period of incubation of most of the contagious diseases is a very short one (in diphtheria, for example, two to three days), it must not be forgotten that the vitality of all these germs seems to be very powerful, and that they may eventually be transported by a third person, not accountable for mischief, [illegible] as, for instance, a sore throat—renders him prone to [illegible]. It thus seems to [illegible] in one special case, when it is at first difficult to explain the outbreak of the disease in the Princess Victoria, who was first attacked. She might have been some time before in contact with a few persons previously or simultaneously, attended, and been the means of carrying [illegible] diphtheria, [illegible] may have been any member of the Court of Darmstadt (in which some endemic diphtheria is very commonly present), who, although not personally attacked, inadvertently transferred the poison by his clothes, &c. Any of these possibilities would, unfortunately, too easily suffice to explain all the following events. As to the second point, that is to say, the fact that a very severe form might be transmitted by infection from an apparently mild one, this fact cannot be doubted, although it will be very difficult in many cases to find a satisfactory explanation. It will, however, at least, not be wondered at, if persons of hereditary susceptibility or of strumous diathesis, are attacked with the more severe forms of the affection, or individuals who have been frequently subjected to the influence of contagion, and whose physical constitution is not strong enough, after resisting attacks of all sorts. [illegible] those who have gone through fatigues, anxieties, prolonged and repeated influences. Besides, we have analogies in other infectious diseases, as, for example, in small-pox or scarlatina, in which frequently the outbreak of a very severe form is to be traced with certainty to a very mild source of infection. On the other hand, it has been proved that in very many instances [illegible] of the family [illegible] have given but one example, and cases of the most severe forms do not lead necessarily to an infection with the specific poison, but simply to the production of a sore throat in some of the attendants. This points out again that with regard to the prognosis everything depends upon the individual susceptibility of the affected person's mucous membrane. With respect, finally, to the most important question, that of treatment, the sad events at Darmstadt teach us again at least one thing—that we have as yet no specific remedy against the terrible disease. Although a mortality of two in seven severe cases is by no means high, according to all statistics and experiences, the case of the Grand Duchess proves convincingly our relative helplessness. The august patient was under the care of the greatest English and the greatest German authorities on the subject; the remedies and methods which the most recent scientific researches have discovered were employed and failed.

TAXABLE WEALTH OF MISSOURI.

From the St. Louis Republican, Jan. 23.

The total taxable wealth of Missouri, according to the Assessors' returns for 1878, is $628,339,312—the items being as follows: Real estate, $438,662,930; 428,608 horses valued at $21,306,473; 193,466 mules, valued at $7,342,863; 4,130 asses and jennets, valued at $173,086; 1,628,050 neat cattle, valued at $15,589,412; 1,199,999 sheep, valued at $1,410,428; 3,076,117 hogs, valued at $6,296,356; all other live stock, $42,135; money, bonds, and notes, $53,556,989; brokers and exchange dealers, $2,065,627; corporate companies, $7,963,256; all other personal property, $42,040,410; railroads, $24,118,445; telegraph companies, $208,756; bridge companies, $1,350,000. As compared with the previous year there is a decrease in the number of horses of 195,475, and in value of $436,872; an increase in the number of neat cattle of 130,231, and in value of $1,089,045; an increase in the number of sheep of 61,718, and in value of $170,624; an increase in the number of mules of 784,980, and in value of $316,480; an increase in money, bonds, and notes of $51,862,766; an increase in returns from brokers and exchange dealers of $612,133; an increase in the returns of corporate companies of $5,745,208, and a decrease in the value of railroads of $5,888,509. The $208,756 returned by telegraph companies and $1,350,000 returned by bridge companies are items returned for the first time under these heads. The large increase, $51,862,766, in money, bonds, and notes will attract attention. It is impossible that there should have been so large an actual increase in that form of personal property in the State, and the change is probably owing to a change in the manner of listing personal property. The Auditor thinks "it is manifest that all the money, bonds, and notes in the State are not reached by the Assessors, nor are the lands and personal property assessed at their reasonable cash value." He thinks the reasonable taxable property of the State is worth $1,000,000,000. The total amount of taxes collected by the State from real and personal property in 1878 was $2,380,314. Of this St. Louis City paid $694,685, or about three-tenths.

DEATH OF AN EX-PUGILIST.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Jan. 24.

William Carroll, an ex-member of the prize-ring, who formerly lived in Baltimore, but who has made Louisville his home for the past six months, died quite suddenly last Wednesday morning. He had been confined to his bed for some time with pneumonia, but feeling somewhat recovered, he took to his feet and sauntered on the streets Wednesday, only to be stricken down a few hours after he had ventured out. It is said that he left Baltimore with the idea of disconnecting himself altogether from his former profession and following some more ennobling pursuit. He made several efforts to start a sparring place in this city, but met with little or no success, and at the time of his death he was in the most straitened of circumstances. During his ring career he fought 9 or 10 battles, and never met with a defeat. In a glove contest at St. Louis, he knocked Jim Taylor, of Chicago, the champion of the West, out of time in five rounds. Previous to the Goss-Allen fight, which took place on Kentucky soil, Carroll was one of Goss' principal trainers, and he served many times in the same capacity with other noted pugilists who were getting into good form for important contests. Physically, he was a compactly-built, well-developed specimen of the athlete, about 31 years of age. He was possessed of a kind heart, and if he had a friend, he was one who would not hesitate to give up his very life to do that friend a service.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A FARM-HOUSE DIRGE.

I.

"I thought you would come this morning, ma'am. Yes, Edith at last has gone;
To-morrow's a week, aye, just as the sun right into her window shone;
Went with the night, the Vicar says, where endeth never the day;
But she's left a darkness behind her here I wish she had taken away.
She is no longer with us, but we seem to be always with her,
In the lonely bed where we laid her last, and can't get her to speak or stir.

II.

"Yes, I'm at work; 'tis time I was. I should have begun before;
But this is the room where she lay so still, ere they carried her past the door.
I thought I never could let her go where it seems so lonely of nights;
But now I am scrubbing and dusting down, and setting the place to rights.
All I have kept are the flowers there, the last that stood by her bed.
I suppose I must throw them away. *She* looked much fairer when she was dead.

III.

"Thank you, for thinking of her so much. Kind thought is the truest friend.
I wish you had seen how pleased she was with the peaches you used to send.
She tired of them too ere the end, so she did with all we tried;
But she liked to look at them all the same, so we set them down by her side.
Their bloom and the flush upon her cheek were alike, I used to say;
Both were so smooth, and soft, and round, and both have faded away.

IV.

"I never could tell you how kind, too, were the ladies up at the hall;
Every noon, or fair or wet, one of them used to call.
Worry and work seems ours, but yours pleasant and easy days,
And when all goes smooth, the rich and poor have different lives and ways.
Sorrow and death bring men more close, 'tis joy that puts us apart;
'Tis a comfort to think, though we're severed so, we're all of us one at heart.

V.

"She never wished to be smart and rich, as so many in these days do,
Nor cared to go in on market-days to stare at the gay and new.
She liked to remain at home and pluck the white violets down in the wood;
She said to her sisters before she died, 'Tis so easy to be good.'
She must have found it so, I think, and that was the reason why
God deemed it needless to leave her here, so took her up to the sky.

VI.

"The Vicar says that he knows she is there, and surely she ought to be;
But though I repeat the words, 'tis hard to believe what one does not see.
They did not want me to go the grave, but I could not have kept away,
And whatever I do I can only see a coffin and church-yard clay.
Yes, I know it's wrong to keep lingering there, and wicked and weak to fret;
And that's way I'm hard at work again, for it helps one to forget.

VII.

"The young ones don't seem to take to work as their mothers and fathers did.
We never were asked if we liked or no, but had to obey when bid.
There's Bessie won't swill the dairy now, nor Richard call home the cows,
And all of them cry, 'How are you, mother?' when I carry the wash to the sows.
Edith would drudge, for always Death the hearth of the helpfulest robs.
But she was so pretty I could not bear to set her on dirty jobs!

VIII.

"I don't know how it'll be with them when sorrow and loss are theirs,
For it isn't likely that they'll escape their pack of worries and cares.
They say it's an age of progress this, and a sight of things improves,
But sickness, and age, and bereavement seem to work in the same old grooves.
Fine they may grow, and that, but Death as lief takes the moth as the grub.
When their dear ones die, I suspect they'll wish they'd a floor of their own to scrub.

—*Austin Dobson, Contemporary Review.*

PROUD PEARL'S CAPRICE.

CHAPTER I.

IN THE BALL-ROOM.

The blaze of countless wax-lights, the scented air of sweet flowers and their rival perfumes, the hum of many voices, the fluttering of gauze and silks, the gliding of hundreds of feet, some shod in lacquer and others in daintiest satin; the sparkle of innumerable gems, the more bewildering sparkling of human eyes, the important whispers of sweet lips, the laughter of light hearts—perhaps the heaviest ones laugh the loudest, who can tell!—and above all this is the moving spirit of the giddily-gay scene—music!—Strauss' dance music, bewildering strains, played with so wonderful a power that they seem to force even the most lethargic of men and the most affected of women on to their feet, eager to join the whirling, festive throng.

The ball is given by Madame la Comtesse de Monteferrata, and celebrates the twenty-fifth birthday of Victor, her only son, the pride and joy of his widowed mother. Madame is an Englishwoman, who has grand relations and great personal wealth. In her young, enthusiastic girlhood she married a noble Spaniard, moved by the eloquence of his melting eyes, his graceful dancing, and, above all, by that charming fashion he had of serenading her before the windows of the British Embassy in Madrid. Oh! those wonderful moonlit nights when she leaned from her balcony and rewarded him with a rose she had worn, and which he pressed so ardently to his lips. But all that happened many years ago; it would have been forgotten now, but those are just the episodes of life that women do not forget. It is over a score of years since the "nobil señor" has been gathered to his ancestors, but Madame la Comtesse has by no means forgotten his dark eyes and bright smile even now. After her husband's death the Countess returned to England to live among her own people, and devoted her days and all her thoughts to her two children. Victor—fair-haired, blue-eyed—is essentially an English-looking lad, the very son of his mother, while Ines seems the gentle counterpart of the handsome dark señor, her father.

"What a charming assembly you have here to-night, Madame la Comtesse! It gladdens even the eyes of an old soldier, who goes to-morrow to look on very different scenes." So says, with a profound bow of greeting, a venerable-looking Frenchman, one every inch a soldier, from his keen black eyes and heavy white mustache, down to the extra polish on his square-toed boots.

"Are things really looking so serious with you, General?" asks the Countess with sympathy.

"Serious, Madame? Heavens! but we shall have war—absolute hand-to-hand war, and they shall learn to tremble in Berlin when they know us better. We will teach them. Ah! there goes my noble young friend Victor. Would he were in my regiment. Of such stuff are heroes made."

"Pray, General, do not let him hear you."

"Not for worlds, Madame, if it should cause you a moment's anxiety."

"Young men are so enterprising, so enthusiastic," says the fond mother; "they are always eager to rush into danger, and any novelty attracts them. I should not like Victor to be led away by wild emulation in this cause, which to me, I must confess the fact, appears a veritable chimera."

"On that point we will not argue, Madame, and as to Monsieur Victor, the mother's fears are surely uncalled for," says the General, dryly. "The young man seems far too much engrossed at present to give heed to the remarks of any outsider. Well, I don't wonder! his companion is very lovely. Who is she?"

"Oh! a little nobody—my daughter's companion. An orphan we have partly adopted; I knew her poor mother well. She is rather pretty, as you say; and dear Victor is so considerate, and thinks it is his duty to dance with *all*, as far as possible. Remember he is *host* to-night."

"And a host in himself, Lady Monteferrata," says an influential Englishman, coming up at the moment; on which these three immediately plunge into the great war question again, which at this time is beginning to agitate Europe, and threatens soon to convulse the Continent.

Meanwhile Victor and "the little nobody" have a subject of more vital import to themselves to discuss than general questions concerning empires and dynasties.

"Come into the conservatory, Pearl. I must talk to you away from this maddening, noisy crowd," and as he speaks Victor draws her little hand close within his arm. She leaves it passively, and walks on silently by his side, through a long, dimly-lighted corridor, which leads to the furthest entrance of the great glass-house.

CHAPTER II.

IN THE CONSERVATORY.

The conservatory is very large—it is built along one entire side of the house. It contains magnificent plants of tropical growth. Huge palms and graceful ferns form a verdant and shading screen. Entering at the last door, Victor feels secure from the prying eyes of visitors. He places Pearl in a low rustic seat, and stands before her in silent contemplation.

"I thought you wished to talk to me, Monsieur le Comte!" she says presently, and as she speaks she lifts her clear gray eyes steadily to his.

"Has it ever happened that I do not want to talk to you? Oh! why have you so utterly withdrawn yourself from me of late, Pearl? I scarcely ever see you at all, and never alone. You avoid me as though you hate me—*you*, Pearl—who are my very life! How I have longed, hoped, prayed for to-night! I could scarcely await its coming. But I thank God I have had my reward. I have held you in my arms, and we have danced together; you, the loveliest of women, and I, the happiest, the very happiest, of men." He pauses for a moment. She is no longer looking up at him, and sits motionless.

He catches at her hand and presses it fervently; she meets his eyes again, and a faint smile comes to her lips. In truth, she is a very lovely woman. Her hair is of that wonderful chestnut color in the waves of which golden light seems to play at hide-and-seek; her clear gray eyes are shadowed by dark lashes, the firm chin is cleft by a delicious dimple, and it was for the tinting of her wondrous skin that her romantic mother called her "Pearl."

"Dearest," says Victor, with renewed tenderness, "do my eyes betray me? does my voice move you? does my heart speak to yours of its passionate adoration? Pearl—you Pearl beyond price, I have done your bidding, I have waited in silence for a whole year! To-day I have attained my majority. I am my own master, I know no will but my own, and I get possession of a fortune that even *you* might deign to accept. And all this—will—fortune—absolute command of myself and all that ever may be mine, I lay at your feet. Will you bless me? Pearl, will you be my wife?" As he speaks his passion overpowers him. He says no further words, but throws himself a suppliant upon the ground at her feet.

She is strangely quiet, and hesitates a long minute before she answers him. Of all her charms perhaps the greatest is Pearl's voice. In its low musical tones she now speaks to her lover, and he hears her to the end; but as he listens he is thrilled by a measureless pleasure and by a measureless pain. He himself scarcely knows which emotion is keenest.

"Monsieur le Comte," she says, "believe me I value truly the great honor you are doing me, and more still the true love which, as you now have proved, lives in your heart for me. I have learned it well ere this. You have indeed bravely kept your word. For a whole long year you have been silent on this subject, on which just twelve months ago you first spoke to me. And now you come to repeat your question, and not having changed your mind expect an answer. You are rich, handsome, noble. You can hold up your head with the highest in the land, and you come to me who have nothing—am nobody—a poor dependant, living on your mother's charity, befriended by your gentle sister—*you come to me*, and ask me to be your wife! Oh! if only you were poor! If we might work and live together! If you were an artist like my poor dead father, who struggled so hard—and to whom a wife was as a right hand—a help and a blessing!—how I could glory in helping you, in watching you rise, as rise you surely would, ay, and assert yourself, your own true noble self, among men. I am very proud, Victor! Is that a fault? Think how proud I should be of you, and of your success! *Now* you have no need to work, no desire to distinguish yourself. Your father's title and your mother's wealth make you an object of admiration and envy to your little world. Such a little world after all! Your whole life has been one of indulgence, flattery has surrounded you. There has never been need for you to lift your little finger, or so endeavor to be useful to yourself or others. I like you much, Victor, but I can never marry you. I am no fitting wife for the Comte de Monteferrata. I must look up to my life's lord with veneration, and he must have won something for himself and by his own merits, something no money can buy. Then I could sit at his feet in absolute content, admire, worship, and obey my hero!" She rises and with a gentle movement withdraws the hem of her dress, on which he is kneeling. He has scarcely realized all she has said, but he feels she is going, going from him, who, alas! has no laurel crown to lay at the feet of this proud, ambitious, lovely, lovable woman. He also starts up now and seizes her arms almost roughly.

"You mean to leave me, Pearl—is this to be our farewell?"

"It is best to part at once, as it must be for all time. I cannot marry the Comte de Monteferrata."

"Because to his mother and his father alone he owes his position?" he cries.

"You have said!" she answers quietly.

"There is no other shadow dividing us? There is not graven in that deep heart of yours the picture, the thought even, of any other man?"

"Great heaven, no!"

"If I—for you—unaided—alone—can win honor and renown—prove myself a man among men, fight my way upward if I can—*thus* win distinction for you, will you deem me worthy? Will you then be my wife?"

"I will."

"You promise faithfully, on your honor?"

"I swear it" . . . . . she pauses for a moment, then flings her arms about his neck and looks into his eyes. "I swear it, Victor, by the love that in my heart of hearts I gave to you, even before you asked it." And she lifts her head and seals her bond with a kiss upon his lips.

CHAPTER III.

IN THE COUNTESS' BOUDOIR.

There is terrible trouble and confusion in the house of Madame la Comtesse the morning after the ball. Victor has gone. He has fled from his house in the early dawn, and has left only a few lines addressed to his mother. The note runs thus: "Mother, forgive me. I dared not speak to you before I left, for you would have bid me stay! Pray do not seek me; it is my earnest wish not to be found, and I shall take every precaution against discovery. My resolve is to quit the life of luxury and idleness I have hitherto led. I feel that my better self is getting ignobly lost. I must work—must learn to assert myself. Thus and thus only can I honor the woman who has promised (when such success is achieved) to be my wife. I have long loved Pearl Turquand, and all my hopes of happiness centre in her. When I am gone, dear mother, love her for me, this I pray of both you and of Ines—dear gentle sister Ines. You have both reason to be proud of my Pearl. For she will give you cause to be proud of your son, and it is she who has raised the spirit of emulation within me; and I mean to prove myself worthy of the love of the three best women in the world, whom I leave under this roof to-night."

Roused to unknown fury by the passion of motherly love and despair, by wild anger against Pearl, and wilder fears for her first-born, Madame la Comtesse summons "Miss Turquand." "You have lived with my daughter and been her constant companion, Pearl," says the Comtesse, striving hard to speak calmly, considerately. "I believe, I hope I have never failed in my duty toward you, the pleasant duty of a hostess toward an honored guest. Is that so?"

Gravely sweet Pearl bows her head. Her heart is heavy within her, and her cheeks, her very lips, are pale; but her voice does not tremble as she replies:

"No lady could have treated a trusted friend with more uniform courtesy and kindness, Madame, than you have invariably shown to me. Believe me, I am deeply grateful."

Her humble tone, her downcast looks, exasperate the Comtesse, and arouse a feeling of burning anger in her maternal bosom. Her usually pale face flushes hotly as she cries: "And do you dare to speak to me of trust and gratitude, wretched, miserable girl—you, who have broken my heart? You, who have stolen my beautiful boy from me? You, who have crept with your sly looks and your sly words into his lower nature and made yourself mistress there? That is the empire you have obtained. Truly a cause for pride! Do not dare to answer me! I thought I could bring myself to speak quietly to you—*to you*. But nature will assert herself—*the mother's nature*—and you shall be punished. I will punish you, and you shall suffer—if you can suffer. To think that I, his most unhappy mother, should stand here to be defied by you—you pale-faced girl—by you, who have robbed me of my son, my joy, my pride. Where has he gone? Where have you bid him go? You know his secret—he has trusted it to you, for you have driven him away, while I, his mother, am left desolate, in utter ignorance of what has become of my son. Oh! it is hard—too hard."

"Indeed, Madame, I know nothing, truly nothing. Your son honored me too much. He sought to make me his wife, and I, intensely proud of him, for him, besought him to distinguish himself, to win a name to—"

"Enough! cruel, cruel girl. Perhaps you cannot realize the awful thing you have done. You have ruined my peace of mind; you have robbed me of my joy, my hope and pride, for you have sent him to his death!"

"God forbid!" cried the girl, and a gleam of terror dilated her eyes.

"Pearl, you must have some pity, some feeling for me. Oh! tell me where he has gone! Let me go after him, kneel to him, pray him to come back, even as I now implore you; *I implore you!* If you have given him your promise to keep his intentions secret, break that promise, break it for his mother's sake. Pearl, let us go together to pray him come back." Her haughty spirit was quelled, and the wretched mother, forgetful of all but her love and her fears for her boy, actually knelt a suppliant at the feet of trembling Pearl.

"I give you my true word I know nothing, absolutely nothing, of your son's movements," says Pearl in utter consternation. "We parted last night without his saying one word to me beyond his expressed intention of earning distinction for himself. He vowed he would win a name apart from his title, and prove his manhood among men. Those were his words! How he has gone, or where, I cannot tell you, for I do not know."

"Then you defy me and refuse me, is that so?" cries the Comtesse, fiercely.

"Indeed, Madame, I do neither."

"Shall I tell you where you have driven him? He had been talking to you during that lengthened absence from the ball-room. He was pale and flurried on his return. I saw it. Ah me, how little I guessed the truth! Then he entered into an animated discussion with my old friend the General, who left immediately after. Victor conveyed to me the General's parting words, and told me that the valiant old soldier intended starting for Paris at daybreak. Thither, no doubt, in some ignoble disguise, Victor has followed also."

"Ignoble! impossible," says Pearl, raising her head for the first time during this painful interview. "Do you really believe this, Madame?"

"I am convinced of it," says the Comtesse, "and this is your doing. Now, I think it will scarcely be necessary for me to point out to you, after what has occurred, that my roof can shelter you no longer, Pearl Turquand. I hope, I pray, I shall never have to look upon your face again."

"I will leave you this day, Madame."

"Yes, go, now, at once, it is the least you can do."

Pearl makes an attempt to touch the Comtesse's hand, which is hastily withdrawn. Then poor Pearl, with bent head and tear-filled eyes, make her way to the door. On the threshold Ines meets her.

"You will not leave *me*, Pearl? You will not forsake me also? Victor loves you! I love you both, dearly. Let us wait for him together. Be my sister still, as you have ever been, and when Victor returns he will draw the loving tie between us closer still." So speaks Ines, and laying her hands caressingly on the shoulders of Pearl seeks to detain her.

"Ines, my daughter," cries the Comtesse, "I have bidden the false girl go. Do not attempt to detain her. She and I can breathe the same air no longer." With a stifled cry the Comtesse sinks back in her chair, half closing her eyes. Ines flies to her mother in tender compassion. Pearl goes from the room, and a little time after from the house.

CHAPTER IV.

BEFORE PARIS.

It is midnight. Such a night! The ground frozen hard as iron, every sound, every movement, reverberating with a metal clang through the cold stillness. The sky has been showing a brooding, ominous blackness for hours past. If only that threatening snow would begin to fall! Any change must be for the better; any down-coming, any drops, be they of hail or snow, must bring less cruel bitterness into that cutting, biting air.

Outside the walls of Paris the brave "Garde Nationale" is on the watch. Here and there camp-fires are crackling and blazing, and attracting as closely as possible to their welcome warmth such of the men as dare leave their appointed beat. Those soldiers who have been on outpost duty for the last twelve hours, keeping incessant and wearisome watch, have now stretched themselves wearily enough on the bosom of mother earth. She is a cold, unnatural mother to-night, and gives but scant welcome to her overwrought children.

To a stranger there is something appalling in the great boom of the iron messengers that send startling reminders of their hideous power through the silent night. But to those watchers without the gates, the horrid sounds have become familiar by perpetual repetition, and Monts Valérien and Bicêtre may send forth their deadly minute messages of massacre unheeded.

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Neither the boom of the guns nor the heavy breathing of his wearied companions, who are asleep in the cold, lying without tent or other shelter, appear to disturb the meditations of a young sentinel, who steadily continues to step to and fro on his limited beat. His heavy gray coat is closely buttoned up to the chin, his small kepi is pressed well down over his forehead, but his fair hair, curly in spite of its close clipping, peeps out underneath. No head-gear could possibly hide or disguise the straight outline of profile, or the clear gaze of those blue eyes, which had been to that young soldier's mother the most welcome and beautiful sight in the world—the sight for which she is now longing and praying—how wearily!

It was thus Pearl's lover had determined to "distinguish" himself. Here, he believed, was a chance of winning, unknown, and without the influence of high-born relations, that laurel crown which he had resolved to earn, to take home and lay at the feet of the proud woman whom he loved! To-morrow will be his first chance. To-morrow he goes into action, to-morrow he will strike his first blow. Fired by Pearl's ambitious words, and by the answering throb in his own breast, he will rush into the thick of the battle—dare greatest danger joyfully, likely thus to secure greatest success—and all for the sake of Pearl—proud Pearl! Oh! she shall have cause to be proud of *him* yet! He holds her plighted word, and she with her own sweet lips has told him how she loved him—long ago—and she gave him her promise, and sealed it too with a kiss!—a soft, lingering, intoxicating, bewildering kiss. * * * Even now his heart beats wildly at the delicious recollection, and the remembrance sends the blood tingling hotly through every vein. Present cold, privation, most uncongenial companionship, are all forgotten for the time being, and Victor in imagination is once again in that shady nook behind the great fern screen in the conservatory. Close to his heart he holds the one woman he adores beyond her kind, he feels her kisses—Pearl's kisses—for whose caprice he has now proved himself willing to risk his very life. And fervently he prays, "God bless and keep my darling, and let me come home to her victorious!"

And in her chamber, far away over the sea, his mother on her knees is also praying, "God bless and keep my darling, and let him come back to me soon and safe."

She little guesses, poor mother, where her curly-haired darling is at that moment; still less does she dream of the spirit of joyful enterprise with which he intends to rush into the heat of battle to-morrow—risking his precious life, to do honor, or, rather, to satisfy the ambition of the woman he loves.

CHAPTER V.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The heat of the fray is over. Under D'Aurelle des Paladines an important sally was made, and so fierce an attack on the Prussians that it not only temporarily disconcerted their leaders, but spread alarm among the beleaguering troops. Night is creeping on, apparently willing to do her gentle share toward shrouding in darkness the horrid sights that the garish sun and the crisply, glittering snow have made too awfully apparent during the past ten hours.

For the time being truce is proclaimed—after a fashion. The great forts have not ceased sending out their greeting of destruction, nor is there any relaxation in the preparation for further raids on the morrow. But that wild combat to which Victor had looked forward with such a spirit of ambitious enterprise has ceased. It has ended with the light of day, and how sad a day has it been for some of the bravest and best! Victor had rushed wildly into the thickest of the mêlée; he had steeled his heart with the bright thought of Pearl's steady *gray* eyes, and wished for nothing so much as the chance of proving himself undaunted. The ambitious intention was genuine and grand, but the carrying it out rash and reckless, and its results by no means such as the young hero had hoped for—nay, reckoned on. In lieu of the first step toward promotion, his career has received a fatal blow at the very outset; for he now lies sick to death, faint, and almost unconscious, with a deep home-thrust from a vengeful sabre in his breast.

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At last the heavy rumble of the cross-protected ambulance smites on the ears of the wounded, who lie so wearily listening—listening. So they have lain for hours in the enforced lethargy of agonizing pain, numbed, crushed, unable to move—dying of cold, or maddened to fever, and suffering from its accompanying parching thirst.

Poor Victor is beyond the hearing of any promise of relief, when suddenly there comes upon him the feeling of a horrible wrench, as strong arms lift him. Then he feels himself cruelly jolted, every bruised muscle shaken, every nerve in his body terribly strained. Finally he loses consciousness as to feeling ill or well; in a deathlike trance he lies, oblivious of all surroundings. Such a swoon, truly, is the greatest boon mother nature can bestow on worn-out, suffering humanity.

CHAPTER VI.

IN THE WARD.

How grateful is the hush, the absolute repose, that comes to those weary soldiers, when at last they find themselves laid at rest, in the neat beds provided for them by kindly Samaritans in the temporary hospital for the wounded and the dying. Gentle women watch over the helpless ones with unremitting patience and care; with hushed voice and quiet tread they go from one couch to another, offering comfort for the body and solace to the mind of the wounded and the dying.

Victor lies at rest in one of the softest beds of the ward, set apart for dangerous patients, that is, for those whose lives are at stake. And this ward is established within the precincts of an ancient royal residence, and on its floor dainty satin slippers and handsome buckled shoes have danced many a stately minuet. That deadly sickness is on poor Victor still, but he is no longer faint, though he lies absolutely motionless. He now hears and heeds the various sounds about him, even as with weary eyes he notes those who pass to and fro, and sees vaguely the outlines of other sufferers as they lie stretched on their beds of pain, to the right and left of him, and away against the further windows.

Thus Victor watches listlessly enough, with half-closed lids, and presently remarks, leaning over the bed opposite to his, the graceful outline of a woman's form, that in spite of the strange Sister of Mercy garb seems to him—homelike—familiar. He looks at the nurse with growing interest. If she would but turn her head. With growing attention he opens his eyes fully now. Oh that he could really see that face. Set on such shoulders it surely must be fair! Could he raise his head just a little! He tries to do so, but, alas! the mere attempt has made him groan in a sudden spasm of agony. His cry of pain at once attracts the nurse; she turns swiftly and runs to his side. Their eyes meet, and into his comes a look of tenderness and of intense longing as he sees the love of his life once again and whispers "Pearl."

But her outstretched hands fall by her side helpless, as she stifles the shriek that she can scarce repress.

What faint color there was in her fair face leaves it now, and she looks as ghastly as he who lies before her, her hero, her betrothed, the true love of her proud young heart.

Oh! how low has that pride laid him!

With all the strength that is in her, and it is great, she conquers her trembling, overwhelming agitation, and sinks quietly on to her knees by Victor's side. She takes his weak hand in hers, and covers it with passionate kisses; she prays with all fervor to the Father in heaven to spare the life of this bravest and best-loved of his creatures. Then comes a sudden thought that prompts her to quick action. Help, immediate help! Victor needs the best care and instant attention. Good advice she *can* procure for him, and this shall be done instantly!

So Pearl goes swiftly to seek the doctor in whom she has most faith, and who has already proved himself a kind and patient friend to all who suffer, and to her who tends them. The doctor comes. He has seen Victor before, and knows well that his is a hopeless case. The kindly doctor meets the eyes of the young nurse with a wistful sadness that says more than words. This nurse has always shown an earnest devotion to the good cause, and has been unremitting in her care and attention to all the sufferers. But now there is more than ordinary anxiety in the poor girl's manner as she learns the fate of the handsome young soldier lying sick unto death before her. It is a keen feeling of personal agony that blanches poor Pearl's face, and sends that look of desperate entreaty into her eyes.

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"Oh! save him, save him, doctor, for his poor mother's sake!" she cries with uplifted hands, while tears course freely over her cheeks.

"Is it really too late? Cannot you send for her, my poor mother, my dear mother!" asks Victor feebly.

There is no answer. And the invalid fully understands the import of this ominous silence.

"Ah!" he presently says, with a long-drawn sigh. "Then it is too late, all too late, I feel it now. Kiss me, my beautiful love. I wished to live for you, and now I am dying—dying for you!"

"My glorious hero!" cries Pearl, the ring of passionate despair trembling in her sweet voice, "do not say it, do not think it. Live, Victor! you *must* live, you *shall* live, for your mother's sake, for poor Ines, for your own heartbroken, miserable Pearl."

"Ay, and I will," he cries, and with a superhuman effort raises himself and lifts the arm that is not maimed and puts it up to her neck. With a sudden revulsion from agony to hope, she folds him close to her warm throbbing bosom, and kisses his hair, his brow, his lips passionately, as though she would fill him with the vigorous current of her warm life's blood.

"My darling," she cries, "Oh! say it again! You will live, live to forgive me, to bless your poor mother, live to be mine—mine."

"I will live to bless you, my beautiful Pearl, but as to forgiving you, sweetheart, what can there be to forgive? I have loved you, I love you now, and shall—and shall—"

The words come slowly, brokenly. His life's blood and breath are both failing him.

"Pearl," he whispers, "my darling, kiss me." Then, more faintly still, "My proud love—my beautiful love—and shall—forever."

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His hand holds hers closely, and his head falls heavily on her bosom.

Pearl's pride, her hero, and her hope in life—are dead.—*Temple Bar.*

HUNGARIANS AND ROUMANIANS.—The Hungarians, as all who have traveled on the Danube know, are dandies in their own fashion. They delight in clean shirts, richly embroidered in red and black, in cotton drawers or trousers, edged with lace and crochet-work, such as our English ladies affect upon their clothes, and in magnificent Hessian boots, which are brushed to brightness at least once a week. The male Roumanian, on the other hand, is dirty and careless in his attire. A filthy sheepskin jacket, swarming with fleas, is his chief garment; short trousers, of leather or the coarsest cloth, and the everlasting conical woolen cap, together with some minor articles, among which the pistol or knife stuck in the waist-belt must not be forgotten, completing his attire. But when we turn from the men to the women, we find that the comparison is reversed. Nothing can well be more wretched than the dress of the Hungarian women on the banks of the lower Danube. At Mohacs, for example, one saw them marching down to the river to get water, clad in a pair of their husband's enormous boots, a short petticoat, scarcely reaching to the knees, and a sheepskin jacket that also was evidently the property of their better half. Again, at the frontier station, just before entering Roumania, my sensibilities were somewhat shocked at seeing a girl of 17 busily engaged in sweeping the veranda, clad in nothing but a linen under-garment of very moderate dimensions, and this in spite of the fact that at least a dozen soldiers were lounging about close to her. In Hungary, in short, while the man is well dressed, his wife or daughter is clad like a savage. In Roumania, on the other hand, the dress of the women is decidly better than that of the men, and offers a most favorable contrast to that worn by their Hungarian sisters. In fact, after crossing the frontier, I saw no dresses which were not at least decent and sufficient, according to the Western standard, which is more than can be said of my experiences in some parts of Hungary.—*The Fortnightly Review.*

A PROPHECY OF THACKERAY.—A short time ago Leighton was giving a dinner at the Arts Club in honor of his elevation to the Presidency. Millais was present, and when it came to the toasts, his name was coupled with Painting. In returning thanks he said: "I remember the time, I was quite a young man, when William Makepeace Thackeray came to call upon me. He asked me to dinner, and when I came read to me a chapter of 'Esmond' which he was writing. Two years afterward I went to Italy, and on my return he met me in the Garrick Club and said these words: 'Millais, my boy, you must look to your laurels; I have met in Italy a most accomplished young dog; mark my words, one day he will be President of the Royal Academy.' 'I, you may imagine, at that time was not very much pleased with Thackeray's observation. I had never heard of Frederick Leighton, and in my youthful aspirations thought that I myself might one day be President. Since that time I have made the acquaintance I had not then, and I fancy I can see before me now that well-known face of Thackeray's; and his eyes through his old spectacles seem to twinkle with humor as he says: 'Millais, my boy, I told you so!' I bow before Thackeray judgment, and acknowledge the truth and justice of events, and the great humorist's power of observation."—*The University Magazine.*

DR. ARBUTHNOT.—In the circle of Pope's friends the name of Arbuthnot holds a distinguished place. With the exception of Swift, there was not one of the Queen Anne men who had such strength of intellect, such readiness of wit, such varied information; and in classical learning he was probably Swift's superior. He was certainly superior to Swift, and to Pope also, in the great moral qualities which make a man beloved not only by a few close friends, but by all with whom he comes in contact. Arbuthnot, like *Othello*, was of a free and open nature. He had the fine impulses and generous emotions of Goldsmith, combined with the manliness and practical sagacity of Dr. Johnson. And Johnson recognized in this celebrated physician a kindred spirit. "I think Dr. Arbuthnot," he said, "the first man among the wits of the age. He was the most universal genius, being an excellent physician, a man of deep learning, and a man of much humor." A similar estimate was formed by the brilliant men with whom Arbuthnot was intimate; and they seemed to have been as much impressed with the generosity of his nature as with the breadth and brightness of his intellect. "His imagination," said Lord Chesterfield, "was almost inexhaustible, and his knowledge at every one's service; charity, benevolence, and a love of mankind appeared unaffectedly in all he said and did." Swift declared that Arbuthnot had every quality and virtue that can make a man amiable or useful; and, when he died, the Dean couples his name with that of Gay, and alludes to the loss of both with unusually tender feeling: "The deaths of Mr. Gay and the Doctor have been terrible wounds near my heart." Pope, too, who was with Arbuthnot on his death-bed, writes of him always with affection, and has done his best, as Swift did also, to immortalize his friend in verse. Pleasant are the allusions of Pope in the prologue to the "Satires" to the friend who had prolonged his life. In the verses addressed by Pope to Gay, Arbuthnot's company is said to drive sorrow from the heart, "as all disease his medicines dissipate;" and Swift's lamentation, when—

"Removed from kind Arbuthnot's aid,
Who knows his art but not his trade,
Preferring his regard for me
Before his credit or his fee"—

paints the character of the man in a few happy strokes.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

THE SENORITA.—Even if a Spanish woman is not pretty, which, when young, is seldom the case, she carries a charm with her which never fails to assert itself. Her figure is rounded and graceful—she has, unfortunately, a tendency in after-years to grow stout—and her bearing such that no other race of women I know of can pretend to. The little arched foot treads the ground lightly but proudly, and her step and carriage are the very poetry of motion. The robe, which has generally a sweeping train, is worn somewhat clingingly, showing the contour of the form, but not impeding free action in every movement. A gauzy mantilla, falling artistically from the admirably-arranged, luxuriant tresses, is the simple head-dress, with perhaps the addition of a rose or camellia, planted just where one would have it. And she carries a dangerous, and often killing, weapon, which in other hands but hers loses its power—the fan. How it opens and shuts with a dexterous yet careless turn of the ivory wrist; how it taps the pink tips of the dimpled fingers, to give emphasis to some arch expression; how in the sunglare it is spread, and poised gracefully as a shield against the rays; how, when desirous of addressing, unnoticed, a gallant, and stabbing him with a glance of the lustrous eyes, it is made to act as a screen; how, by an almost imperceptible movement, it beckons an expectant but irresolute admirer; how it imposes silence on some too presuming caballero, by being passed lightly over the speaker's lips; how it indicates impatience in its quick fluttering; and how it is sometimes so manipulated that its softly-cadenced breath fans both the wielder and the supremely happy lover. Yes, the Spanish woman is by no means deficient of the elementary powers of fascination, and if one can only induce her to descend from the realms of artificial complimentary speech, and to speak naturally, she is perfectly charming. She has a fashion of saying what she thinks—in this she differs from the lords of her race—and of calling a spade a spade. She is bright, and even sparkling in her badinage, which, however, seldom rises above triviality; and if one would not break the momentary attractive spell, one should never attempt to change the superficial character of the conversation.—*All the Year Round.*

THE RECITATIVE—ITS DECLINE.—The disregard of the recitative or declamation for which Italy was at one time so famous, was the first indication of the decay of melodramatic poetry, because in it the imitation, which is the end of dramatic art, depends more upon the poetry than the music. In order to give weight and effect to the language, the actor should carefully observe all the rules prescribed by declamation as to noting the sense of the words, dwelling on the poetical rhythm, giving all the inflections and changes of voice which the music is only intended to sustain, that the action may be in keeping with the rest of the drama. Formerly, recitative was looked upon as the basis of the opera, and it was the custom of many of the melodramatic writers who succeeded Metastasio to have their operas declaimed before sending them to the musical composer, that they might mark in the manuscript the various impressions which the poetry was intended to convey. Gluck, who exercised for a short time an important influence over the Italian opera, thought the recitative so important that lest it should be marred by a careless, hurried rendering, he would often sustain it with a subdued violin accompaniment. But toward the middle of the eighteenth century the poets, neglecting the recitative, turned their attention exclusively to the lyrical strophes which were the motives for the airs in their dramas. In this they were eagerly seconded by the musical composers as likely to afford a wider scope for the refinements of their art. Absorbed in these intricacies, they soon lost sight of the necessity of making the music express the meaning of the words.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE TAME ROBIN.—Robin is a very amusing and cherry little fellow, singing about the house on snowy days, looking as jolly as possible; a very Mark Tapley of a bird; and when Spring advances all his good nature will return. When Henny's domestic duties keep her at home Robin shows himself a most devoted husband; he carries her plentiful supplies of oat-cake crumbs, butter, bits of candle, and other delicacies of the same kind. And when he has to cater for the little ones as well, he is really to be pitied; so busy is he that he neglects his toilet nearly altogether, and we have to be satisfied with hurried scraps of song. He gets quite fearless in his anxiety for his family, and will join us at breakfast and help himself to buttered toast without the slightest hesitation or invitation. It is no use to break off a piece for Robin; his way is to hop on the plate and peck off for himself what he considers the dainty bits. I have known him to come in five times during breakfast. At night, a window is left open that he may come in for crumbs when he pleases. Should all the windows be shut, Robin has a very pretty Open Sesame; he sits on the window-sill and sings loudly. Nobody can resist that appeal, as he knows from experience. And when he wishes to get out, he has a very effectual way of managing that point too, by fluttering about from room to room, uttering a little frightened "Chick, chick!" And as we know the cat often lies in wait for him, some one rushes to the rescue at once.—*Chambers's Journal.*

RUSSIAN LITERATURE AND THE LATE WAR.—One visible way in which the war affected Russian literature, which showed, too, the interest taken in the war, was the impulse given to the newspaper press, while the circulation of the literary reviews and journals fell off. *The Annals of the Fatherland*, the organ of the radical *doctrinaire* school, tried for two years to ignore and to deny the deep interest which the Russian people took in the events of the East, and barely alluded to the war, but devoted its whole strength to the study of social problems and the internal condition of the country. At last one of its trusted contributors, Mr. Engelhardt, in his "Village Letters," showed by convincing testimony the feeling of the peasants even in remote provinces, their readiness to bear sacrifices and make contributions for the sake of the country and the cause, and, above all, the interest which they took in the events of the day. Newspapers have penetrated during the last two years into social strata throughout the country where before they were almost or entirely unknown. Even the Franco-German war of 1870 had a similar effect on newspaper circulation, but an effect then confined almost entirely to the large towns. Whether the literary periodicals will regain their prestige when public feeling shall have calmed down, or whether literary habits will change and lead to more frequent independent publications, is an interesting question.—*The Athenæum.*

HAMLET—MR. IRVING'S READINGS.—In the text of the play Mr. Irving has indulged in what seems to us a needless love of emendation in various slight alterations, for all of which some authority is to be found. An instance of this is to be found in act I., scene 2, where "whilst they bestill'd almost to jelly with the act of fear" is given instead of distilled. The more usual reading is as graphic and natural as a thing can well be, and the alteration appears to us to be singularly far from being wise or advisable. The association of a jelly—a tremulous substance—with the act of fear is perfectly easy; not so its conjunction with the word bestill'd. To bestil is, according to Richardson, "to tranquilize, to calm;" and to bestil to a jelly is to tranquilize to shakiness, which is plainly absurd. Again, in Act II. scene 2, Mr. Irving reads: "For if the sun breed maggots in a dead dog, being a good kissing carrion," *for god*, which we like no better than the previous alteration. We had a strong impression, which we are glad to find is not borne out by the published edition, that in the last act Mr. Irving, in the line, "The cat will mew, the dog will have his day," changed *day* to *bay*—an alteration about as valuable as that of "The child is father to the man" to "The man is father to the child." One other point, which is not new, strikes us as not completely satisfactory. In Mr. Irving's version *Hamlet's* speech to the *King* before he kills him runs thus:

"Here, thou incestuous murderous damned Dane,
Drink off this potion.
Follow my mother." [*Stabs the King.*]

In the original text, *Hamlet* stabs the *King* at the words, "Then venom to thy work," and after the *King* has exclaimed, "O, yet defend me, friends, I am but hurt," come the lines, "Drink off this potion, is thy union here? Follow my mother." Some actors have illustrated this line by the somewhat clumsy process of forcing the contents of the poisoned goblet down the *King's* throat, as if he were an animal being dosed. There can be no reasonable objection to Mr. Irving's being content, for stage purposes, with killing his enemy once; but we may, we think, fairly object to his retaining the words, "drink off this potion," which, according to his arrangement, are either superfluous, or must bear a meaning that hardly belongs to them. As to the actor's view of the passage in the scene with *Gertrude*, "Look here upon this picture and on this," &c., that is, it appears to us, a matter upon which every one must judge for himself according to his taste and feeling.—*The Saturday Review.*

GRIMALDI.—When Grimaldi sang "An Oyster Crossed in Love," he sat down upon the stage between a cod's head and a huge oyster, which opened and shut its valves in time to the music, and "all the children visible in the front rows of the boxes shed tears of commiserating delight as they gazed on Grimaldi's rueful countenance, his ridiculous yet excessive sorrow making its way palpably through the grotesque points." How he delighted young and old with "Tippitiwichet," "Hot Codlins," "Me and My Neddy," as no other clown has been able to do since, is known to all readers of theatrical history. His irresistible humor once, as the story goes, effected little short of a miracle. One night a party of sailors who had just been paid off went to Sadler's Wells gallery; among them was a man who had been deaf and dumb for years. Joe was in great force that night, and no one enjoyed his comicalities more than this poor fellow, until at last he cried out to his companion next to him, "What a —— funny fellow!" "What, Jack, can you speak?" exclaimed the other, greatly amazed. "Ay, and hear too," was the reply. This caused a tremendous sensation, the sailors cheered vociferously, and at the end of the performance carried the man on their shoulders to the Hugh Myddleton; the excitement out of doors was equally great when it was told that Joey Grimaldi had made the dumb hear and speak. The man was afterward questioned and examined by Charles Dibdin, as well as by his Captain, and there does not seem to have been reason to suspect a fraud; he had lost his faculties through sunstroke, but on that night his desire was so violent to express his delight that it seemed to break the bonds which had held them so long. Whether he had been acting a part for some private reason, and was thrown off his guard for a moment, must be decided by the reader's skepticism or credulity, but somewhat similar cases have been effected by laughter, as in the story of the man who was dying from a quinsy. Not alone by the vulgar were Grimaldi's talents esteemed; some of the foremost men of the day paid tribute to them. He was a great favorite of Lord Byron, and before the great poet left England for the last time he presented him with a valuable silver snuff-box, upon which was inscribed, "The gift of Lord Byron to Joseph Grimaldi," and Joe's benefit never passed without his sending him a £5 note for a box.—*Temple Bar.*

"HOME, SWEET HOME."—Payne declared that he had first heard the tune of "Home, Sweet Home" from the lips of a Sicilian peasant girl, who sang it artlessly as she sold some sort of Italian wares, and touched his fine ear by the purity of her voice. It is pleasant to think he did not crib it from an old opera, but had a certain proprietorship in the air, as well as the words, of the most popular song extant. The "home" he was thinking of, as he traced the deathless lyric in some London rookery, was undoubtedly Easthampton. A few years later he expanded its opening words in a magazine description of his native town. "Many an eye wearied with the glare of foreign grandeur," he wrote (*Democratic Review*, February, 1838,) "will, ere long, lull itself to repose in the quiet beauty of this village." The stenciled expressions of "foreign grandeur," and "eyes wearied with the glare," what are they but repetitions of the opening of both stanzas—the "pleasures and palaces" of stanza one, "the exile from home splendor dazzles in vain," of stanza two? Easthampton is what supplies the sentiment, the type, the foil, the contrast of the song. Easthampton still exists, just as he knew it, like a vignette perpetuated in electrotype. The "tavern-sign in the centre of the road" is gone, though, which he described "swinging between the two posts," "while the geese strut with slow and measured stateliness to their repose." The geese still parade down the grassy street, getting between the visitor's legs every minute, and are as obtrusive as they are in Payne's letters and descriptions. Yet—it is an unromantic discovery, but there cannot be a doubt of it—"the birds singing sweetly," of Payne's ballad, "that came at my call," were ganders, and their sweetness was a hiss. From the age of 13, when he left the ample hearth of his father's house here, the hymnist of "Home" was homeless—that is, until the theatrical structure of his latter months arose at the command of the Afrites, and he lay down to die in his Arabian Night's palace, hungering for the thatch, "the sooty chimney-throat of this delicious cot." "Thatched" cottages, by the way, were to be found in Easthampton when Payne was a youth.—*Scribner's Magazine.*

THACKERAY.—The popularity of Thackeray has been very much less extended than that of Dickens, and the lessons which he has taught have not, therefore, been scattered afield so widely. Dickens, to use a now common phrase, has tapped a stratum lower in education and wealth, and therefore much wider, than that reached by his rival. The genius of Thackeray was of a nature altogether different. Dickens delighted much in depicting with very broad lines very well-known vices under impossible characters, but was, perhaps, still more thoroughly at home in representing equally well-known virtues of the same fashion. His *Pinches* and *Cheerybles* were nearer to him than his *Ralph Nicklebys* and his *Pecksniffs*. It seems specially to have been the work of Thackeray to cover with scorn the vices which in his hands were displayed in personages who were only too realistic. With him there is no touch of melodrama. From first to last you are as much at home with *Barry Lyndon*, the most complete rascal, perhaps, that ever was drawn, as with your wife, or your private secretary, if you have one, or the servant who waits upon you daily. And when he turns from the strength of his rascals to the weaker idiosyncrasies of those whom you are to love for their virtues, he is equally efficacious. *Barry Lyndon* was a man of infinite intellectual capacity, which is more than we can say for *Col. Newcome*. But was there ever a gentleman more sweet, more lovable, more thoroughly a gentleman at all points than the *Colonel*? How many a young lad has been taught to know how a gentleman should think, and how a gentleman should act and speak, by the thoughts and words and doings of the *Colonel*? I will not say that *Barry Lyndon's* career has deterred many from rascaldom, as such a career can only be exceptional; but it has certainly enticed no lad to follow it.—*Anthony Trollope, in Nineteenth Century.*

RHYMES FROM THE PRISON CELL.—Among prisoners condemned to confinement there prevails an extraordinary rage for scribbling on the door or walls of their cell; the practice apparently being a relief to the feelings. A scrap of pencil which is somehow secreted, a strong pin, or the point of a tool allowed in the cell for work, is employed for the purpose. What is remarkable in these scrawls is the attempt at versification and rhyme. Circumstances enable us to give a few examples, beginning with the following:

Cheer up, boys,
down with sorrow
Beef to-day and
Scope to-morrow

Keep up your heart
And do not fret nor
Don't give in to sorrow
For to-day I will work
With all my might
And then go home to-morrow

Cheer up Barber me lad
Let Time not give you pain
We shall walk down Charles St again
In spite of Buffies and all his men.

Out 25 of December, O Christmas
On that day I will bee
loose
for to have my
Bunloaf, rum and goose

The writer of the last was evidently at a loss where to place the rhyming word. But the next example shows greater difficulty still, for the poor fellow, though having rhyme in his head, had no idea of verse:

Ther is 3 things that greeve my mind,
is leaveing the wife, the kid, and old people Behind
With the help of God we will never be in it again.

—*Chambers's Journal.*

BUNN AND HIS ORDERS.—The broadcast sowing of orders is not a system originating to-day. Mr. Bunn, in his book entitled "The Stage Both Before and Behind the Curtain," published an "account of certain orders issued under Charles Kemble's management of Covent Garden Theatre by his Treasurer, Mr. Robertson, between May 17 and July 12, 1824." It appears that during this brief period upward of 11,000 orders were written, to the value of nearly £4,000, or an average of £100 per night, these orders, of course, being in addition to the free admissions issued by the press. Mr. Charles Kemble was appearing as *Romeo, Benedick, Faulconbridge, Falstaff, Young Mirabel*, to houses crowded in this artificial way. It is no such wonder that, a few years later, the management became involved in great disaster, all the property in the theatre being seized and advertised for sale by the parochial authorities because of the non-payment of the rates. Mr. Bunn expressed his opinion that "the indiscriminate distribution of orders was the most deceptive pivot upon which the fortunes of a theatre could possibly turn," and further, "one of the most thankless, troublesome, and injurious of the many duties devolving on the manager of a theatre." He doubted the general opinion that a given quantity of orders always brought along with it a given amount of money, holding that it never brought the amount it kept away; and referring to the ingratitude of the recipients of orders, he relates how he *once gave free admissions to his* solicitor, who in the course of the evening, between the play and the farce, came behind the scenes for a few minutes' conversation, and then returned to his family in the boxes. "When his bill of costs was some time after sent in, one of the items ran thus: 'To attending you in your room at the theatre 6 shillings and 6 pence,' the very night he and his family had entered free!"—*Belgravia.*

A BENEFIT NINETY YEARS AGO.—It is quite evident that benefits often form an important element in the terms of engagement between the manager and the members of the company. Many of the humbler folk have a sort of partnership interest in the receipts on certain evenings, in the form of a percentage on the proceeds of all tickets sold by them. On one occasion we are told that "tickets will be taken this night for the benefit of Mr. Franks, hair-dresser; Mr. Nightingale, gallery door-keeper; Mr. Bamford, box check-taker; Mr. Tiffing, box lobby-keeper; Mr. Ridings and Mr. Beswick, musicians." On another evening the public were entreated so to arrange that the advantages should go to those for whom they were intended, and not to outside schemers and tricksters: "Tickets will be taken this night for the Benefit of Mr. Barker, box-keeper; Mr. Ludlow, pit office-keeper; Mr. Peile, musician; Kitty Harvey, fruit-woman, [this reminds us of Nell Gwynne, in the time of the Merry Monarch;] and Mr. Horrocks, stage-door-keeper. As several people have been imposed upon [here's the rub] by buying tickets on these Nights in the Avenue and about the doors of the Theatre, which were forged; this is to give notice that proper people will take Notice of the sellers of Tickets, and all those purchased that way will not be admitted."—*All the Year Round.*

TURKISH WRITING.—Owing mainly to the scarcity of printed books—though the supply in Turkey is now much larger than it was 40 years ago—this particular art of writing is one of the most important branches of study throughout the East. Its difficulty is greatly complicated by the numerous varieties of penmanship in use. Of these there are no fewer than six—that called the *nessik*, which is the base of all, and which is employed solely for transcribing the Koran and the other sacred books; the *soulus*, which is used in inscriptions for the interior of mosques and the façades of gates, fountains, hospitals, and other public buildings; the *dewâni*, employed for firmans and other official documents; the *rik'a*, or current hand of ordinary correspondence; the *talik*, or Persian character reversed, used in legal documents, and the *siakah*, which is peculiar to the Ministry of Finance and its provincial sub-departments. These various styles are nearly as distinct as so many different systems of shorthand, and it often enough happens, therefore, that even an educated Turk, who can write, it may be, two or three of them, is as much at sea with the others as a practitioner of "Gurney" would be with a page of "Pitman." A *katib*, therefore, who can read and write the whole is, not unfairly, considered accomplished.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE ALCOHOL QUESTION.—In exhausted states of the nervous system, whether from prolonged anxiety or long-continued mental exertion, even the advocate of total abstinence has to yield to the necessity for the temporary use of alcoholic stimulants. Twice it has fallen to my lot to attend well-known total abstainers—one who had for many years publicly advocated that cause. Under prolonged anxiety and mental strain, the utmost care in diet, although aided by much open-air exercise and the use of baths, failed to sustain him. At last, when reduced to a pitiable state of emaciation and exhaustion, I advised a large glass of port wine twice a day; to my surprise he said, "Yes, if you order it I will take it." I gave the order—he took it for three months; his anxiety continued, yet his health recovered rapidly, sleep and strength returned; he gained a stone in weight in three months, although his food was unchanged. Another well-known advocate of the temperance cause was under my care for some time. Although young and healthy, food and tonics seemed powerless to restore his fagged nervous system. To my great surprise, he said one day, "If you will order me a pint of stout a day I shall soon be well." I wrote out the order; he took it for a few weeks, and rapidly recovered, when he at once discontinued it. "The weapons of our warfare are not carnal." "It should be our delight to fight with evil in every shape, to protect against all falsehood, to help manfully to ameliorate the progress of the human family, to enlighten the ignorance of

the masses, and to give a clear reason for moderation, and define its true limits. The interests at stake are so vital to the welfare of the human race that the physician cannot stand neutral; he must take sides against the frightful evils of the immoderate use of alcoholic fluids. What heart can be indifferent to the private message from the anxious wife to the physician, "The cares of business are driving my husband to find a solace from his exhaustion in brandy; pray help me to save him from the worst fate that can befal him—that of becoming a drunkard." Again, the careworn face of a manly husband, coming into the consulting-room not many days since: "Can you help me to persuade my wife that all this wine and brandy she is taking is not necessary for her strength?" To such entreaties the physician cannot refuse hearty co-operation. Then his chief help or argument lies in the direction of extra food, clearly to explain that milk or beef-tea, taken two or three hours after meals, sustains the energies of the human body in a better and more permanent way than brandy or wine. To explain also that the habits of food and drink which the parents indulge in are transmitted to children. Many a parent would give up the use of alcoholic fluids, no matter how engrossing, to save the child from becoming a drunkard.—*The Contemporary Review.*

LIFE IN LOVING.

Catulli Seges Osculationis.

Ah, let life be very life, my Lesbia—life in loving;
They may babble as they will, the grim and gray;
For their myriad censures of our light love and roving
Just one farthing sterling is the price to pay.

Ah! earth's suns may set, in surety of returning;
But for us, life's little light once being set,
Falls the night, whereafter rises never gleam of morning,
Comes the sleep hath known nor pause nor waking yet.

Therefore give me kisses; first a thousand, then a hundred,
Then another thousand, and a hundred more;
Then again—again—again. It were well our reckoning blundered;
None must tell the tale of kisses that Love's prodigals can pour.

—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

FELIX MOSCHELES.

In Mrs. Lucy White Lillie's account of "Moscheles and Mendelssohn," published in the December number of *Harper's Magazine*, she speaks of the son of the former as an interesting lad, but gives, in a foot-note, only the scant fact that he has since grown into an artist of distinction. It was my pleasure this last season, while in London, to see him in his own house, surrounded by his *lares* and *penates*, as well as his works of art, to talk with him in a friendly way, and to learn somewhat of the master-spirit beneath the quiet exterior. If, in choosing his boy's name, Moscheles père took thought of its significance, as well as of bestowing the one dear to them all as borne by their friend and companion, Mendelssohn, he certainly was fortunate, for Mr. Moscheles illustrates that meaning thoroughly, while he may also lay claim to genius, though carried out in a different vein from that of his illustrious god-father.

He is a man in the prime of life, who not only has won a place in the artistic world by his own efforts, but holds that position by better work exhibited each year. In figure he is short and slight, a small head with a broad brow, shaded by very dark, heavy hair. His eyes are dark, but grow lighter, and seem to dilate as he talks and becomes interested in his subject; his nose is aquiline, his mouth well cut, though rather sensitive at the corners. He wears a mustache as dark in color as his hair. His hands are slender, brown, and muscular, with a certain nervous force about the fingers, that keeps them in constant motion. In manner he is very quiet and retiring, speaking but little, and never about himself or his work unless compelled, and then in a simple, straightforward way most agreeable. His greatest success lies in portrait-painting, and certainly in this he is wonderful, catching and reproducing all the little subtle lights and shades that go to make up one's face—all the finer tricks, so to speak, of hands or hair or gesture, as well as the exact counterpart of form and feature. In the exhibitions of the past season his two in the Grosvenor Gallery were ideals; that in the Royal Academy a portrait of his wife. In both galleries they were hung "on the line," and that in itself is a sufficient proof of merit. His home is known throughout London as the Studio, Sloane-street, Cadogan-square. It is a very quaint little place, built right in the centre of Cadogan Gardens, surrounded by trees, and approached by lawns of green grass. The house is arranged somewhat like those in the South, all on one *étage*; it was by promising this to the authorities that he was able to obtain his lease, as no building must be visible from the thoroughfares. As it has been put up by piecemeal and as the spirit moved him, it is full of queer angles, unexpected windings, and unlooked-for corners and crevices.

We entered at once from the house door, usually standing open, into a small, dark-paneled room, having one side of glass heavily curtained, through which a blaze of scarlet geraniums feasted one's eyes. Everything in this room was old, from a large gold and silver enameled inlaid desk, that once graced some old Dutch castle, to the slender three-legged tables and consoles, which looked far too fragile to hold anything less delicate than Sèvres or royal Dresden. Here came to us charming old Mme. Moscheles, the dear friend, the loving counselor, the adopted young mother of Mendelssohn. His letters to her are full of love and sentiment, strength and tenderness, and, indeed, she looks one who could at any time give strong sweet counsel to those in trouble, sorrow, or distress. Like her son, she is slight and small, and, like him, possesses the same nervous, well-modeled hands, only hers are very white, and the slender fingers are freighted with handsome old rings. Her face is exceedingly fine in outline and delicate in coloring; her dark eyes are still as bright and earnest and beautiful as long years ago, when she was the centre of such beings as Thalberg, Malibran, and Mendelssohn, while they speak encouragement and love to her own boy Felix as they then did to her husband-lover and the friend of his heart; and the wonderful white hair, fine, soft, and very long, as it falls in loose waves about her face and under the cap of priceless Venice point, is not the least attractive feature about this truly grand dame.

After a cup of tea and a little chat, we passed by other rooms all filled with rarities, through heavy velvet *portières* into the studio proper. It is a very large and handsomely-proportioned apartment, with a groined ceiling and black oak rafters; almost the entire north side is of glass, thus giving a fine, free light, easily tempered by sliding shades. The walls are hung with bits of rare-colored silks, brocades, and satins from Spain, China, and Japan, interspersed with old Dutch faïence and armor of centuries ago. At the east end of the room, on a raised dais, far above one's head, is a life-sized figure, well carved and painted, of the Virgin Mary. Long ago it belonged to an old Spanish cathedral. Fancy how strange it must seem here; her proper place is in the beautiful south, amid the devotion of a passionate-hearted people; not in the cold north, to grace a London studio. Opposite the window is a large oak fire-place and mantel, extending from the rafters to the floor; the inner recess of this is so deep that it has been finished with cushioned seats and many curious little shelves. Upon these, scattered promiscuously, were scraps from the nursery; a doll lay upon its back, staring at a diminutive tin bucket, while a small dust-brush and a child's garden hat kept amicable company near by. Observing my smile, Mr. Moscheles told me, with a note of deep tenderness in his voice, that this was his baby's favorite play-house. Here she would busy herself all day long while he worked at his easel. Is there not a ring of poetry in this—the quaint, dark walls, the shimmering silks, the work scattered about, finished, partly commenced, but just sketched in, the silent artist and the pretty sunny-haired child in the mantel recess, talking her lisping babble to her toys, while the flames from the hickory logs kiss her sweet face and little hands.

The work upon which Mr. Moscheles was then engaged was a portrait of his mother, so like her that one fairly turned to the living model in surprise. A lovely picture of the fascinating Nita Gaetano, as an Italian peasant, was most charming, while a Japanese boat scene was odd and pleasing and very excellently done. In speaking to Mr. Moscheles about his work, he expressed a strong desire to exhibit some of it in America, but was deterred therefrom by the high rates of duties and commissions. I wonder very much that among all our art-dealers no one has as yet brought to this country any of his paintings, for the name of Felix Moscheles takes high rank in artistic circles in London, and what pleases there is usually brought out here.

Strange sights, strange scenes, must that silent figure high above one's head have witnessed in this studio. For it is here those delightful artistic parties were given, during the Summer season, over which all London raved and struggled to obtain admittance. Here in the warm July evenings gathered Alma-Tadema, Boughton and his little fair-haired wife, Whistler, Burne-Jones, Morris, Rossetti, Swinburne, with Henschel, Nita Gaetano, Anna Mehlig, Herr Francke, George Eliot, Henry Irving, and the free-thinking, generous-hearted Princess Louise. Here art, politics, ethics, woman's rights and woman's wrongs, free thought, war, peace, and music, were discussed with the buttons off the foils.

All the women appeared in thoroughly artistic or pre-Raphaelite costumes; narrow trailing satin gowns, close Queen Anne caps, long mittens, and low high-heeled shoes in brilliant colors, or in tunics guiltless of sleeves, braided heavily in gold and silver, girded in with jeweled ropes, almost as fabulous as *Lothair's* gift to *Lady Corrisande*, and sandals whose heavy ribbons are crossed and tied over seemingly unstockinged feet. They sit about and make themselves into old pictures; then, presently some one plays on a spinet, or sings some little love song of a hundred years ago—"A Maiden Fair," or "The Bailiff's Daughter,"—and then spiced posset is served in long-stemmed Venetian glasses, and spice-bun is passed on old china, the brilliant-hued bee testifying to its age and authenticity.

So imbued does one become with this old-time atmosphere that one fully expects to be handed into a waiting sedan-chair with its attendant link-boy, and it is quite a shock to one's sensibilities to find instead a comfortable brougham, and an irreproachable John Thomas to attend one.

From the past to the present is but a step after all, but I question if it is not more desirable to take that step in Felix Moscheles' softly-lighted studio of a Summer's evening than it would be to do so in reality.

A. DE G. S.

THE JUDGMENT OF MUSICIANS.—It is peculiarly noticeable that musicians among themselves say very little, as a rule, about the feelings that music calls up in them; they talk about the music itself, and such talk is rarely of a nature to be interesting to an outsider. I remember once listening to an impassioned performance of Schumann's overture to "Manfred" in company with a musician. The only thing he said after the performance was: "How much more effect Schumann has drawn from his horns here by using the open notes than he often does by writing chromatic passages for them!" This was a technical point. As for rhapsodizing about the spiritual essence of the music, my friend very wisely let that alone. I doubt whether, if Shakespeare were alive to-day, even he could write a good poem about the "Manfred" overture. About Music (with a capital M) it is indeed possible to speak and write in the poetic vein; but about this or that piece of music poetry can utter only dreariness or nonsense. It is both curious and instructive to note how Hector Berlioz, a man who felt music with almost frightful intensity, and whose excitement while listening to some compositions approached the pitch of frenzy—to note how Berlioz, in his series of essays on Beethoven's symphonies, rarely rises above the consideration of technical details. In judging music, the amateur has only his feelings to guide him. The musician is, at least while listening to a piece of music for the first time, very much in the same case. Yet, from his superior special culture, his feelings are far more trustworthy guides; beauties and imperfections strike his ear at once, and are felt by him instinctively, which it would take much study for the amateur to perceive. And by superior culture I do not mean merely superior special knowledge, but that well-digested knowledge and experience which go to form fine artistic fibre in an organization of naturally æsthetic proclivities. Real genius and original power can be more or less clearly recognized by every one. But I think that the true position which genius holds among the other qualities that go to make up what we call an artist has been very generally—I will not say overrated—but misunderstood. We often observe a seeming tendency in artists to speak slightingly of that heaven-sent power by virtue of which he who possesses it can at will gain ascendancy over the souls of men. A man of wholesomely generous nature reverences that which can work strongly upon his feelings. The apparent inaptitude for this kind of enjoyment that so often strikes us in musicians may be explained by the fact that the musical laity—deceive themselves as they may—are far more prone to yield to the influence of the composer's or performer's own personality, as it is revealed to them through the medium of tones, than they are to listen to the music as an entity in itself. The musician is timid about thus surrendering himself, unless the strong individuality of the composer or performer is revealed to him through a perfect medium. As has been said before, his feelings are a much surer guide to him than are those of the amateur, and mere quantity of genius does not command them without a silent protest on his part so long as he is not assured of its fine quality. It is a mistake to think that a high degree of culture blunts the sensibilities; on the contrary, it sharpens them. The musician, studying a Bach cantata in the quiet and solitude of his own room, knows an ecstasy of which the amateur has no conception. It is the very intensity of his feelings that makes him careful how he exposes them to any but the finest and best influences; his soul is a pipe, the stops of which must not be fingered by vulgar hands. Robert Schumann once said, "I should box the ears of any pupil who wrote such harmony as the first few measures of the overture to 'Tannhäuser;' and yet the thing haunts me with a strange pertinacity in spite of myself." Most people would call this obstinacy, illiberality, or what not that is bad. But it was the protest of the refined Schumann against a power, the genuineness of which he recognized, but of which the quality seemed to him to be open to suspicion.—*W. F. Apthorp in Atlantic Monthly.*

WHAT IS RUSSIA?—Who and what is Russia? Not the name of a complex and multiform society of intricate configuration, such as is our own; but a vast mass, comparatively inorganic, still nationally young and simple in its forms of life. We may regard Russia, for the present purpose, as including three elements, three forces only. First, the Emperor; secondly, the people; thirdly, the official, aristocratic, and military class, which last may be said to make up there what, both there and here, passes under the name of "Society." Of these three factors, distinct estimates have to be formed. The present Emperor of Russia has, during a reign now approaching a quarter of a century, given ample evidence of a just and philanthropic mind. No greater triumph of peaceful legislation is anywhere recorded than the emancipation of the Russian serfs, which he has effected. It is true that he gave to England assurances about Khiva, which he has been unable to fulfill. But the military measures taken against the Khan apparently had in view the real necessities of peace and order in that region, from which plunder and kidnapping had to be expelled. There is little in their accompaniments, either of profit or of power, which would warrant the imputation of an unworthy motive. It is more just to ascribe the Emperor's original promise of entire abstention to an honorable anxiety for the friendship of England, and as an over-sanguine expectation, than to denounce as an act of bad faith a resort to force which has every appearance of reason and justice. In the great matter of the war with Turkey, I avow my belief that the Emperor was prompted by motives of humanity, which drew additional force from the special sympathies of race and of religion. Justice seems to require a similar admission in regard to the Russian people. They are a peaceful and submissive race, whose courage in the field is that of a determined and uncalculating obedience. Domestic in their habits, rural in their pursuits, and fighting the battle of ordinary life under hard conditions, they are little open to the evil influences of what is here termed Jingoism; the conscription has for them no charms; and war summons them to little else than privation, wounds, disease, and death. Probably few among us are so biased as to doubt that the Russian people have been moved, during the last three years, by a thrill of genuine emotion on behalf of their enslaved and suffering brethren, rather than by "Russian interests," or appeals to pride, or the lust of territorial aggrandizement. That which reason bids us to conclude as to the people, we must also suppose at least as to individuals in the class which I have described as the third great moving force of the Russian Empire. Of this type was Col. Kirieff, who met and indeed courted a hero's death in the Servian war of 1876. But the general character and tendencies of the body are another matter. The spirit of aggression has a natural home in the oligarchic, diplomatic, and military class, whose personal and specific leanings it as strongly favors as it counteracts the interests of the people. We have seen too plainly what, though with many honorable exceptions, are the tendencies and leanings of the corresponding classes even among ourselves, where their sentiments are modified, and their action limited, by free public discussion and by popular institutions. It is not difficult to understand what are the propensities, and what the power of the military, official, and aristocratic elements of Russian society; what pretexts they may advance, and what use they may be tempted to make of the huge but inorganic forces of the nation, which lie almost helplessly at their disposal. It is not necessary here to dwell upon shades and subdivisions of opinion, or to distinguish Moscow from St. Petersburg. It would not be just to treat even the incorporated influences we are now considering as a mass of unmixed evil. But this class, in regard to the rights of other countries, and the peace of the world, is the dangerous class of Russia; the class that prides itself upon wisdom because it has power; the class that thinks itself cultivated because it has leisure; that includes all those who claim to lead the nation because they have long and often misled it, and to think and act for it, and drag it in the train of their thoughts and acts, because they live upon it. This class, or rather this conglomerate of classes, ever watchful for its aims, ubiquitous yet organized, standing everywhere between the Emperor and the people, and oftentimes too strong for both, is at work day and night to impress its own character upon Russian policy. The Duke of Wellington declined to place confidence in Russia; for, as he said with strong sense and truth, it was not his business to place confidence in foreign Governments. It is our business to judge them fairly, but to watch them closely; and in our present judgments to avail ourselves of all the aid that can be derived from the observation of the past.—*Mr. Gladstone, in Nineteenth Century.*

THE ENGLISH SOCIETY JOURNAL.—A lady of rank and reputation who has a weakness for a rubber, and who was tempted in an evil hour to be playfully initiated into the mysteries of *baccarat*, learns that her lord will no longer be responsible for her gambling debts, and that the family diamonds are gone to Mr. Attenborough's. Another fair one, with a foible for private theatricals, figures as the heroine of some rather ambiguous adventure, with allusions that make her identity unmistakable to the initiated. The stories may be true, false, or exaggerated. Let them be false in the main, if there be a shadow of truth in them, denial or explanation only inspires their circulation, so that the victim of the indiscretion is practically helpless. It may be said that offenses against decency and public morals deserve to be exposed, and that society is improved thereby. We cannot assent to that for a moment, and everything, at all events, is in the manner of doing it. We have quite enough of the washing of our linen in the law courts—whose reports, by the way, might often be curtailed, in ordinary consideration for modest readers. At present there are at least half a dozen tolerably widely-read journals of the kind we are describing. Each of them devotes some half-dozen pages to paragraphs whose staple is gossip or scandal. We can conceive the rush and the rivalry among them to get on for a "good thing." There can be no time to verify doubtful facts, for while you are inquiring, a less conscientious contemporary may get the start of you. If you know next to nothing of a possible sensation, at least make matters safe in the meantime by the dark hint that may be developed in "our next." You have taken the preliminary step to register your discovery, and though you may be stumbling over a mare's nest, you are secure against an action for libel. Not that an action for libel is always an unmixed evil. On the contrary, it may be an excellent advertisement, though an expensive one; especially should the prosecutor's general antecedents be indifferent, even if he cast you for damages in this particular instance. Sometimes, no doubt, a rascal gets his deserts. And yet, when his secret sins are set before him by half a dozen bitter and lively pens; when he is held up to social reprobation in half a dozen most unlovely aspects, we feel some such pity for him as we should have felt for the wretch who had been flogged through the public streets after passing the morning in the pillory. Naturally, nothing sells these papers better than flying at exalted game. They are never more nobly and loyally outspoken than in lecturing some royal personage as to some supposed dereliction of duty; although we might honor them more for the courage of their patriotism, were there such things as English *lettres de cachet*, or if we had retained a Star-chamber among our time-honored institutions. And if there really are holes to be picked in the robes of royalty, we must remember that it may be done with comparative impunity. A Prince may know that he is being maligned; that very innocent actions are being foully misconstrued; that the evidence hinted at as existing against him would not bear the most cursory examination. But he can hardly condescend to put himself on his defense in the public prints, still less to seek redress in the law courts.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

GEORGE HENRY LEWES.—To me personally Lewes was a great philosopher only because I was told so. When he would acquaint me with some newly-found physical phenomenon, as that a frog could act just as well without his brains as with them, I would take it all as gospel, though a gospel in which I had no part myself. When he would dilate on the perspicuity or the inaccuracy of this or the other philosopher—in my presence, though probably for the advantage and delight of some worthier listener—I would be careless as to his subject, though I loved his zeal. But though the philosopher was lost upon me, the humorist was to me a joy forever. Sure no one man told a story as he did. To see him gradually rise from his chair and take his place standing between two or three of us! He must have known, though he never looked as though he knew it, that he was going to act a great part in mixed comedy and satire. Then by degrees he would pile up little incident on incident, the motion of his fingers assisting the peculiar fire of his eye, till in two minutes the point would have been made and the story told with all the finish of a jeweler's finest work. His personal appearance was admirably fitted for such scenes! His velvet coat and his neat slippers, and the rest of his outward garniture looked—as a man's clothes always should look—as though they were there by chance, there of necessity, but not much to be thought of; but they helped to make him a man peculiarly pleasant to the eye in conversation. No one could say that he was handsome. The long bushy hair, and the thin cheeks, and the heavy mustache, joined as they were, alas! almost always to a look of sickness, were not attributes of beauty. But there was a brilliance in his eye, which was not to be tamed by any sickness, by any suffering, which overcame all other feeling on looking at him. I have a portrait of him, a finished photograph, which he gave me some years since, in which it would seem as though his face had blazed up suddenly, as it often would do, in strong indignation against the vapid vauntings of some literary pseudo-celebrity. But the smile would come again, and before the anger of his sarcasm had had half a minute's play, the natural drollery of the man, the full overflowing love of true humor, would overcome himself, and make us love the poor satirized sinner for the sake of the wit his sin had created. Perhaps it may be felt that in saying these last words almost over the grave of one so well beloved, and one so glorious for high acquirements and high achievements, I might better have abstained from such memorials of his lighter hours. I must excuse myself by saying that I have wanted to paint George Lewes as I knew him. Nor will those who think of him solely as a student in philosophy, of one who has devoted his life to research at the cost of lighter joys, understand his full character any better than he who shall imagine that, because he began his literary life with a few novels and a few dramas, he found in those the occupation most congenial to his soul. There was never a man so pleasant as he with whom to sit and talk vague literary gossip over a cup of coffee and a cigar. That he was a great philosopher, a great biographer, a great critic, there is no doubt; and as little that he has left behind him here in London no pleasanter companion with whom to while away an hour.—*Anthony Trollope, in Fortnightly Review.*

THE PONTE SISTO AND SOME OTHER ROMAN BRIDGES.—The bridge carried away by the flood of A. D. 792, and called accordingly *fractus ruptus tremulus* in the Middle Ages, was rebuilt by Sixtus IV., who laid the first stone on April 29, 1473; it was first crossed by the crowd during the jubilee of 1475, and completed two years later. There is no doubt that the fund toward its reconstruction was supplied by the women of ill-fame, whose head-quarters were at the time in the filthy triangle between the Corso, the Babuino, and the Condotti. The bridge of Santa Maria or Ponte Rotto was rebuilt with the same impure money, as is shown by a codex in the State Archives, inscribed, "Book of the taxation imposed on women of ill-fame for the restoration of the Ponte di Santa Maria, at the rate of 10 per cent. of the house rents which they pay." When Leo X. opened and paved his Via Leonina, or Di Ripetta, the money was drawn from the same source.—*The Athenæum.*

CONSOLATION.

When the pale wreath is laid upon the tomb,
Love's last fond homage offered to the dead,
And the bereft, with tears and drooping head,
Bid mute farewell on sadly turning home,
Sister and brother, widowed love and friend,
Review, as in a solemn vision then,
Their dear one's life, its bliss and bitter pain,
Its restless hopes now ever at an end.
The common thought lifts them above despair,
One brief thanksgiving is on every tongue:
That faithful heart shall never more be wrung
With cold unkindness or with aching care;
That generous mind no stern rebuffs shall vex;
That busy brain no problems dire perplex.

—*Good Words.*

IN SNOW.

O English Mother in the ruddy glow
Hugging your baby closer when outside
You see the silent, soft, and cruel snow
Falling again, and think what ills betide
Unshelter'd creatures—your sad thoughts may go
Where War and Winter now two spectral wolves,
Hunt in the freezing vapor that involves
Those Asian peaks of ice and gulfs below.
Does this young Soldier heed the snow that fills
His mouth and open eyes? or mind, in truth,
To-night, *his* mother's parting syllables?
His coat is red—but what of that? Keep ruth
For others; this is but an Afghan youth
Shot by the stranger on his native hills.

—*Fraser's Magazine.*

ADDISON'S DAUGHTER.—Very little is known of Addison's daughter, and that little is known but vaguely. On the one hand, it is reported that she had been heard to say that whatever other people might find to commend in her father's *Spectators*, she could not admire them. On the other hand, a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for March, 1797, the year of the lady's death, avers that she "could go on in any part of her fathers works, or repeat the whole, but was incapable of speaking or writing a single sentence." This statement, again, was refuted in a succeeding number of the same magazine: "I have not conversed very frequently with her," writes the later correspondent, "but enough to be convinced that her memory, though good, was not so extraordinary as is represented. I have heard her repeat some of the poetical parts of the *Spectator*, which she did with considerable accuracy of memory, and great propriety of emphasis. But I do not believe that she could have repeated one prose paper out of all her father's works. She could have given an account of the contents of many. She read them frequently. * * * So far is it from being true that she could not write or speak a single sentence intelligibly, that I am persuaded she could do both as well as the generality of other people. * * * It is by no means true that she was an imbecile, or such a prodigy of memory. Her memory was strong, but not marvelous; her understanding was good, but not particularly great." Miss Addison was born in 1718. In the year after her birth her father died, and at the age of 12 her mother, too, was taken from her. She was educated at a school in Queen's-square, and for some years lived in a house of her own in Burlington-street. But the greater part of her life was passed at Bilton, near Rugby, a pleasant place on the banks of the Avon, which her father had bought in 1711 from the family of Sir William Broughton. The purchase-money was £10,000, a large sum for those days, and one which even the fortunate and careful Addison would probably have found some difficulty in furnishing but for the help of his brother Gulston, who had had, no doubt, a turn at the Pagoda Tree, when he succeeded "Diamond" Pitt as Governor of Fort St. George. On the lady's death her library was removed to London, and sold at Leigh & Sotheby's, in Leicester-square. Considerable excitement attended the sale, from the idea that among the books and papers which formed the collection might be found some interesting memorials of the illustrious man whose property they once had been. Expectation was, however, disappointed, and only in the name affixed to a few of the volumes was any trace of Joseph Addison to be found. The sale extended over five days. On the first four days the books were sold in 856 lots, which realized £456 2s. 9d.; on the last day the medals, jewels, &c., were disposed of for a further sum of £97 2s. 2d.—*Temple Bar.*

SCOTCH GENTLEWOMEN IN DIFFICULTIES.—Among the trades most suitable for women may be mentioned every form of millinery and dress-making, all the lighter work of linen-drapers' shops, the lighter work of book-sellers' and print shops, certain branches of jewelers' work, house decorators' and china merchants' businesses. Colleges for nurses, schools of cookery, and schools of art-needlework afford resources for women which did not exist 50 years ago. But many more occupations, which used to be considered the peculiar property of women, have somehow slipped out of their hands and passed into those of men who could dig and lift heavy burdens, cross the seas, and be the pioneers of a new civilization. Not only worsted and fancy-work shops, but what are called furnishing shops, glove shops, lace shops, toy shops, bun-houses for the sale of buns, cakes, and smaller confectionery, and the retail trade in tea, were formerly regarded to a large extent as belonging to the province of women—not unfrequently of poor gentlewomen. Some of the readers of these observations may recall old stories of Scotch ladies of rank—Earls' daughters—who, after the failures of the Darien expedition and the Jacobite rebellions, stoutly maintained themselves and their children by making and selling thread, and by keeping shops of small wares. Other readers, who are admirers of Mrs. Gaskell's writings, will surely think of her gentle *Miss Matty* the late Rector's elderly daughter, who, on the failure of a bank and its disastrous consequences, set herself to preserve her meek, modest independence by selling tea in Cranford; and, as a parting word the present writer begs to explain that she does not intend by any means to imply that trade asks no distinct qualification and no particular training, only that the qualifications are less rare, the training is not so arduous, and may be acquired later in life—above all, the remuneration to industry and prudence is far more certain. If the younger of the indigent gentlewomen will but revive the good precedent, if they will take heart and cast small prejudices to the winds, their latter end may, indeed, be better than their beginning.—*Good Words.*

NICHOLAS THE IRON CZAR.—A relation of mine, who was then a student at the St. Petersburg University, had, with a few friends, formed a literary society, in which the works of contemporary political economists, publicists, and philosophers were read and debated. One of the innumerable spies of the secret Police denounced the society as a "secret revolutionary organization," and my relative, as President thereof. The latter was of course arrested, locked up in one of the underground cells of the St. Petersburg fortress, and summarily condemned, by a special military court, to transportation to Siberia for life. All the influence which our family possessed in high quarters was brought to bear on the Czar, but all in vain. At last the mother of the prisoner, meeting the Czar one day during one of his solitary walks in the Summer Garden, threw herself at his feet, averring her son's innocence, and imploring his pardon. The Czar seemed to be profoundly touched. He raised the old lady with the most chivalrous and pitying deference, and promised her to reconsider her son's case, and to have a personal interview with him. Nicholas was true to his word. The very next day the young culprit was brought out of his cell, and, a few moments later, he stood alone before the Emperor. The latter took him by the hand, led him before an image of the Saviour suspended in a corner of the room, and forcing him down on his knees, exclaimed: "Can you swear before the Almighty God that neither you nor your associates had any criminal design against my life? Can you swear that you believe in the holiness and eternity of the Russian autocracy?" As soon as the prisoner had recovered from his unbounded surprise, he answered: "I can swear to your Majesty that neither I nor any of my friends had the remotest design against your safety. As to the autocratic form of government, I cannot conscientiously swear that I believe in its eternity. The history of other countries teaches us that the time must come, even in Russia, when the people itself will take part in its government." The Czar answered not a syllable, embraced the young man with almost paternal tenderness, and drawing a ring from his own finger, gave it to him, saying: "This is a token of respect from your Czar. You have been sincere and truthful to me; and there is nothing I hate so much as a lie." He then approached his writing-table, on which the sentence of the court concerning my relative was lying, and with one stroke of the pen—signed the paper! "I pity you from the bottom of my heart," he said; "you are an honest man, and an honest man, true to his convictions, is more dangerous to autocracy than an unprincipled rascal. Therefore I must punish you, though never was this duty more painful to me than now. God bless you, my son, and judge me mercifully if I should appear to be in the wrong."

And, once more embracing his victim, he led him to the door.

This story, every particular of which I have heard from my relative himself, who, at the beginning of the present reign, was pardoned and returned to St. Petersburg, depicts vividly the peculiarities of Nicholas' great but entirely deranged mind. The holiness of his position, as defender of autocracy, became a mania, an *idée fixe*, for which he would have sacrificed his life as he did those of others, if the occasion of doing so had presented itself. Nicholas may have been called the "Brutus of autocracy." Like all the Princes of the Romanoff family, he had received but a miserable education. Accustomed from childhood to deal either with fawning courtiers or with severely-disciplined soldiers, he considered a soldier the ideal of a true citizen, implicit obedience the only civic virtue, and a barrack the model of political organization. In his mind a spirit of military discipline was to pervade the whole country. The free will of each citizen was limited by the scope of his private life. In all public matters the "holy power" of the Czar reigned paramount, and not only criticism, but a plain discussion, even a thorough knowledge of such matters on the part of a private citizen, was considered criminal.—*The North American Review.*

GUNPOWDER.—It has, of late, grown to be an axiom that the larger the gun the larger must be the grains of powder. A large grain of gunpowder burns slow because the fire is some time reaching the centre, and a slow-burning powder is what artillerists require for rifled guns. In a smooth-bore weapon the cannon-ball fits loosely, and may be expelled at a bound; but in rifled cannon the shot, so to speak, moves upon a sort of railway, and it would never do to get the shot into motion too suddenly. An undue strain would be exerted upon the gun, while the velocity of the shot would not be increased. For a rifled gun, therefore, a slow-burning charge is absolutely necessary, and this is to be secured only by reducing the surface to be kindled. In the case of the prismatic powder, the grains, if they may be called by that name, are so closely packed that no fire can get between them, and hence the action of kindling is still further reduced. Not only is the shape and density of powder grains now attracting particular attention, but the percentage of moisture contained in the material has also lately been under study. The amount of water in gunpowder to the minute extent existing in ordinary samples is found to influence combustion in a very marked degree, and nothing but an exhaustive series of trials can give sufficient data for practical application of so important an element in the science of explosives. In the meantime chemists are pointing out yet another source of uncertainty in the combustion of gunpowder, to which, notwithstanding their repeated warnings, but little attention has hitherto been given. We mean the composition of the charcoal. According to the manner of preparing this, the method adopted for charring and the material employed, so does the chemical composition of the charcoal differ. Some samples, for instance, prove on analysis to contain 85 per cent. of carbon, while others have 20 per cent. less; it is scarcely to be expected that gunpowder made from the two kinds will have the same burning qualities, and yet with gunpowder manufacturers charcoal is charcoal, no matter how much its component parts of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and ash may differ. It is of little use, therefore, paying any particular attention to the physical qualities of gunpowder so long as its chemical composition is almost entirely ignored.—*Nature.*

DEAN STANLEY AT SALEM.—It was an extraordinary sensation which I experienced, when, two days after landing in America, I found myself assisting at the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the town of Salem, in Massachusetts. Around me were guests and speakers who derived their lineage and names from those who had first set foot on what was then a desolate wilderness. On one side was a distinguished Judge, the representative of Endicott, the first Governor, and on the other side the venerable and accomplished descendant of Winthrop, if not the first actual, the first undisputed, Governor of the colony. The office itself was well represented by the honored citizen who in direct succession filled it at that moment. On the right hand and the left were the Saltonstalls, the Bowditches, the Wilders, and the Higginsons, names obscure here, but household words there. Their progenitors were not shadowy phantoms—like the heroes of Ossian's poems—with the stars shining through them, but stout and stalwart yeomen or merchants or clergy, like ourselves; each home in the place claimed some connection with one or the other of these ancestral patriarchs; their portraits, their letters, the trees they had planted, the fruit they had reared, the churches they had built, were still among us. It was as if one were sitting at table far back in the opening of English or European history, with the grandsons or great-grandsons of Hengist and Horsa, or Clovis and Pepin. It gave that sense of near proximity to the beginnings of the State which is so marvelously reproduced in Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Ivanhoe," where, with perhaps a too close foreshortening of his picture, he makes us feel that Cedric and Athelstan, Front de Bœuf, and the Templars still breathed the spirit of the Saxon monarchy and of the Norman Conquest.—*Dean Stanley in Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE FIRST SLAVE CASE IN ENGLAND.—A planter brought to London a slave called James Somerset in 1772, and when he fell ill inhumanly turned him out of doors. Mr. Granville Sharp, a philanthropic barrister, found him in the street, placed him in a hospital, where he recovered his health, and then got him a situation as a servant. Two years after his old master arrested and imprisoned him as a runaway slave. Mr. Sharp brought the case before the Lord Mayor, who ordered Somerset to be set at liberty. But the master seized him violently in presence of the Lord Mayor and Mr. Sharp, on which the latter brought an action against the master for assault. The question of law was finally referred to the 12 judges, in February and May of that year, who decided unanimously that no man can be accounted a slave on English territory. This decision is often quoted, as though the soil of Great Britain made a slave free; but that is a legal fiction. Evidently, it is only when a slave (so called) comes within the reach of an English court that his freedom is declared. At that time the American colonies were beginning their quarrel with Great Britain, but had not renounced allegiance. All the colonies were subject to the common law of England; and if in Virginia and Jamaica there had been a judge as upright and able as Lord Mansfield, and a philanthropist as zealous as Granville Sharp, it would seem that slavery might have been dissolved by a few judicial trials.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

SNUFFING A CANDLE ON THE STAGE.—Dumaine, as a pirate in "Le Fléau des Mers," was wont to excite the wonder of the spectators by extinguishing a candle with a pistol-shot. The trick was done by placing the light on a table near a small round hole in the "cloth" behind it, through which the prompter blew out the candle as Dumaine discharged the pistol. Actuated by jealousy, or a love of mischief, a fellow-actor one night covered the hole with a gold-beater's skin, and when the pirate fired and the prompter blew the candle flared away in triumph. Dumaine drew another pistol from his belt, but before he could pull the trigger, the malicious joker had torn away the skin, and by blowing through the hole made the candle go out, apparently of its own accord, while Dumaine was mentally abusing the innocent prompter for his pet point not coming off as usual.—*Chambers's Journal.*

MACAULAY'S DREAM.—Macaulay's head must have been very full of his work when he had the dream of a horror peculiar to his calling. "I have had a dream," (about his younger niece,) he writes to Mr. Ellis, "so vivid that I must tell it. She came to me, with a penitential face, and told me that she had a great sin to confess; that Pepys' 'Diary' was all a forgery, and that she had forged it. I was in the greatest dismay. 'What! I have been quoting in reviews, and in my History, a forgery of yours as a book of the highest authority. How shall I ever hold up my head again?' I woke with the fright, poor Alice's supplicating voice still in my ears."—*The Saturday Review.*

THE PARISIAN FASHIONS.

LATEST ACHIEVEMENTS OF FOREIGN MODISTES.

EXTREME STYLES—EVENING TOILETS—THE "VOILETTE LOUP"—PREVAILING COLORS—FANCY DRESSES FOR CHILDREN.

Skirts mounted in plaits "à la religeuse" are in general use. Sleeves "à la religeuse" are also adopted by many ladies, as they are very comfortable for Winter wear. This shape is especially suitable for wrappers. Plaited nuns' stomachers are worn fastened to the waist. This fashion admirably suits persons who are fond of a plain style of dress. The two extremes are now worn; either very plain articles are resorted to, such as those referred to above, or the most extravagant styles, like large felt hats, with broad brims and feather trimmings, and long paletots of coarse, heavy cloth, buttoned from the neck to the feet. With the choice of these two kinds of dress at their disposal, many ladies return with pleasure to the style first described as more sensible and quite as comfortable. One never tires of the short skirts with "lavendière" draperies, and the basquine, with a vest underneath. The small gray jacket worn with these suits is also very comfortable.

The attention of the fair sex is now largely devoted to planning their evening toilets. These are made of very rich materials and heavily trimmed. The following descriptions will give an idea of the present Parisian fashion in these toilets: *First may be named a toilet of satin* pekin, in stripes of light red and ivory color, combined with ivory-colored faille. The body of the dress is of pekin, the front forming a Louis XV. waist, which is trimmed with a collar opening in shawl shape. The faille vest closes down the front by means of buttons made of Rhine pebbles. The apron is draped on the sides in three plaits. The middle of the skirt opens over faille flounces, the lower one extending to the back. The back of the dress is cut in princess shape. It is of pekin, and forms long scarfs, the ends of which are cut out in small tongues, the ivory-colored stripe forming the lining of the red stripe. These scarfs are lightly draped over a false faille skirt, with a train trimmed with flounces. The sleeves are of pekin, opening at the elbow and showing small faille ruffles. The lower part of the sleeve is cut out in small tongues like those on the ends of the scarfs. These fall over faille ruffles.

Another toilet is of salmon-colored faille. It consists of a basque waist and a skirt with a long train. The skirt and train are surrounded by three narrow green satin plaited flounces, in different shades. The front of the skirt is almost covered with two white gauze scarfs, closely embroidered in colors, the green predominating. These scarfs are gracefully draped in the back. The waist is cut in the neck in shawl-shape, with a square plastron in front. The latter is covered with small green satin plaitings and ruffles of embroidered gauze, and similar trimming surrounds the plastron and shawl-shaped opening in the neck. The back of the basque, behind the hip, is trimmed with a shell-shaped gauze trimming. From below falls a green satin trimming. Another equally pretty toilet is of "pekin-gaze," with blue and old-gold-colored stripes, the latter being in open-work. The front of the dress is of plain blue shirred satin. Tongues of the same goods are crossed in front, and taken through buckles made of Rhine pebbles, in Louis XVI. style. The remainder of the waist is draped as far as the plastron in the back. This plastron is of blue satin, and commences at the waist; below this point it becomes broader, forming, with the addition of the small side pieces, a long square train. The sides of the apron are draped in plaits turning upward and fastened in the back. The above-described toilet is high in the neck. There are many of these dresses worn this Winter. Handsome laces must be shown to the best advantage, and lingères fully realize the necessity of doing so. Mousseline de l'Inde and bretonne lace may be very successfully combined. A model in this style consists of a very long scarf, which forms both a coiffure and a fichu with a jabot. The centre of the scarf is arranged with its lace in shell-shape, and forms a light puff, which is fastened to the top of the head, under a bunch of flowers. The muslin then falls like a mantilla below the neck, is taken around the shoulders, and the ends are joined in the middle of the waist to form a twisted jabot. Sometimes a bouquet is placed on the lower part of the jabot, a little toward the side, matching the one in the hair.

There are many ways of placing bouquets. Sometimes they are in the centre of the waist, and sometimes on the side, or on the shoulder. The bouquet is also placed in the middle of the jabot, and on the left side of the neck, where it is half hidden under the lace of the fichu. Flowers are also used to serve as brooches fastening a lace necklace.

A novelty in the veil line is the "voilette-loup," made of a particular kind of tulle trimmed with narrow lace. This "voilette" can be worn with full-dress bonnets. The "voilette mantille" is used to cover the head and face, the ends being crossed in the back, and then taken in front and tied in a bow. This veil is pretty when made of tulle dotted with black and bordered with lace. It is very long.

The many different shades of red continue as popular as ever for receptions and evening wear. The great success of this fashion is attributable to the fact that red is about the only color unchanged by gas-light. All such colors as navy blue, Prussian green, seal, and purple, appear black in the evening. Their effect would be most monotonous if some persons did not have recourse to garnet and different shades of red.

A very pretty light-red velvet casaque is now in favor in Paris. The vest, collar, and revers are of satin, and the buttons of fine steel. A muslin and lace jabot is worn with the casaque.

Draperies are worn on the waists of evening toilets and plaited scarfs arranged in the shape of an X around the princess apron. A toilet lately worn at a large dinner was made in this manner. The front of the apron was closely shirred from the waist below the square low neck and down two-thirds of the skirt. Over the light ruby-colored satin front were crossed two plaited scarfs, the ends of which fall under the polonaise. This polonaise was of ruby-colored velvet, opening wide on the lower part of the skirt. The bordering was of ruby-colored satin ribbon, with white satin ribbon falling below, forming a shell-shaped trimming, alternating with a ruching. This same trimming was around the sleeves, the shoulders and the lower border of the satin skirt. The train of the velvet polonaise had only a white satin ruching lying over a white piece falling below the satin, and lined with the lace "balayeuse." The upper part of the waist had a small white silk gauze drapery. The toilet was ornamented with Autumn leaves, which corresponded admirably with the color of the velvet and satin. On the right side below the panier was a large bunch of these leaves with ribbon intermixed. The wearer's hair was dressed with a wreath of these leaves. The parure was of pearls and rubies.

For young ladies some of the newest models are very simple. One of these is of white tulle, made over a plain white faille dress, the front of which is all in one piece, while the small side pieces and back form a corsage-cuirass, lacing in the back, and so cut as to form a postilion, consisting of eight loops, lined with colored ribbon. The color of these ribbons corresponds with the flowers in the hair and the double-faced ribbon which fastens the dress and trims the train.

As this is the season for fancy-dress balls, some very graceful models for children's fancy suits have just been brought out in Paris. A Tyrolean suit for a young boy is made as follows: The short trousers are of navane-colored cloth. They do not reach nearly to the knee, the pearl-gray silk hose being very long. They are tied below the knee with red ribbons. The full white shirt is fastened around the waist by a broad red ribbon belt with gold intermixed, and an oxydized silver buckle. The coat is of pearl-gray cloth, opening in front, and cut very short. The front of the sleeve consists of a "jockey," while the back part falls loose and long, and is lined with yellow satin. The deep collar on the shirt falls over the vest, and closes in front by means of a white silk cordelière, with tassels. The Tyrolean hat is of gray felt. The brim is lined with red satin. On the side are two stiff red feathers. A costume of a Piedmontese tradeswoman includes a short green faille skirt, bordered with a broad bias band of black and white pekin. The "mousseline de l'Inde" tunique is draped and raised in lavandière style over the skirt. The green velvet waist has a basque cut out on the sides and bordered with black velvet. The front of the waist is open and laced down with black velvet "lacets." On the upper part where the waist opens are two black velvet rosettes, one on either side. The lower part of the sleeves is cut out in heart shape and bound with velvet. The mousseline de l'Inde fichu is placed à la paysanne on the inside of the waist. Linen cuffs fall below the sleeves; they are not starched. The white felt Tyrolean hat has its brim lined with green velvet and its crown trimmed with satin ribbon in the same color, with green feathers on the side.

A young recruit's costume consists of a short striped white and blue foulard, raised in the back in a puff. The mousseline de l'Inde apron is trimmed with a plaited ruffle, with a heading of narrow red ribbon. It is trimmed on the sides with two fulled pockets, trimmed with red ribbon and loops of red, white, and blue ribbons on the ends. A red ribbon is taken from the sides of the apron and tied in the back under the puff of the skirt. The pearl-gray velvet waist is like a cuirass, cut square in the neck and without sleeves. On the lower part of the waist is a white silk and gold galloon, bordered with red scallops. The same trimming is around the neck and arm-holes, extending to the back, where it forms a small Figaro vest. Down the front on either side of the waist are groups of silver sequin buttons. The sleeves are of fine linen tucked up. The hat is a kind of sailor shape, and made of black oil-cloth, with the crown girded with blue and red ribbon. The brim is raised in the back and trimmed with tri-colored ribbon. Long white leggings are worn with this attire.

A fancy suit for a boy consists of short trousers of seal-colored English velvet. The long gaiter-tops are of putty-colored leather, with purple lacings crossed over and tied in a bow at the knee. The red cachemire vest has a broad belt of purple cachemire. Thrown over the left shoulder is a scarf of putty-colored and red Algerian tissue, fringed with red balls. The coat is of seal-colored velvet, embroidered with silver. Around the head is tied a colored foulard handkerchief, with the ends falling in the back. The gray felt hat is bordered with black velvet, and trimmed on the side in front with black "pompons."

"Matinées" are now considered as forming a most important part of a lady's toilet. They should be both comfortable and pretty. Caroubier foulard is suitable for this purpose, made in a long garment, half tight-fitting. There are five seams in the back, which open on the lower part with an inserted plaited piece passing through each seam. The middle of the garment forms a plaited plastron. The neck is finished with a deep plaited collar. Against the opening of the plastron is a "jabot" of Cretonne lace. The collarette is of the same lace. Another model is of sky-blue cachemire de l'Inde. It is full and long, reaching nearly to the knees. The back has no seams, and is gathered down the centre in groups of gathers, from which come two pieces of ribbon, which form the belt. In front, a little below the shoulders, the matinée is also trimmed with gathers and shirrs. The lower part of the garment is trimmed with four rows of Bretonne lace. The puffed sleeves are taken in at the avant-bras and a little below the elbow by lines of shirring. At the wrist is a ruffle. Tiny caps are always worn with these garments, consisting of a square piece of foulard or batiste made in a puff, a fanchon, and many other fancy styles, with a bow on the side or in the centre.

SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.

Mineralogists and metal-workers may turn to useful account the fact that M. S. Meunier has made mixtures of iron and nickel chlorides, reduced by hydrogen at a red heat, yield well-defined alloys, sometimes admirably crystalline, and closely analogous to the meteoritic alloys of iron and nickel.

Dr. Holz has found that the specific magnetism of magnetic iron-stone is the greatest of all magnetic substances hitherto examined. Its maximum permanent magnetism is nearly as great as and partly greater than steel, as hard as glass, and its permanent magnetization is sooner removed in demagnetization, with the same external agencies, than that of steel.

Dr. Otis Johnson, of the University of Michigan, gives the following new test for arsenic: Place the mixture containing arsenites or arsenic compounds in a Marsh apparatus with a concentrated solution of potassic hydrate and a little aluminium wire. Upon warming, arseniuretted hydrogen will be evolved, which may be subjected to the usual tests. If, however, the gas blackens argentic nitrate, the proof is quite conclusive, since antimony by this process is not converted into antimoniuretted hydrogen.

Rosenstiehl considers the following propositions as demonstrated so far as concerns the conditions of the harmony of colors. In monochrome decorations, derived from a single pure color, the gradations of one and the same color furnish among themselves harmonious arrangements, realizing what Chevreul calls the "harmony of analogues." When a coloration is derived from two pure colors, the most pleasant assortment is that of two complementaries and their derivations, resulting in what Chevreul designates the "harmony of contrasts."

The *Scientific American* says that the enameled ware known as Cincinnati faïence originated with Miss M. Louise McLaughlin, whose experiments were first successful in 1877. It is fired in a kiln at a temperature of 9,000°, while the famed Limoges faïence is not fired higher than 5,400°. The enamel of the Cincinnati variety is exceedingly brilliant in color, and so hard that the point of any steel instrument is said to make no impression upon it. This invention is indirectly a result of the excellent schools of design for which Cincinnati is justly honored.

Dr. J. Hopkinson gives the following explanation of the fact that in Wilde's electric lamp the arc always proceeds to the ends of the carbon and stays here, whether the lamp be erect, horizontal, or inverted: The current in each carbon repels the arc exactly as the current in the mercury-troughs repels the connecting cross-wire in a well-known experiment of Ampère. In Wilde's candle we have two fixed conductors, the carbons, and a movable conductor, the arc. Since the current in the arc and the current in either carbon are one from the other toward the point of junction of that carbon with the arc, the arc must be repelled by the carbon.

As an illustration of the meteorological effect of ocean currents, Mr. J. K. Laughton lately called attention in a lecture to some estimates made by Mr. Croll of the heating influence of the Gulf Stream. He calculated that the surface water of the North Atlantic, if deprived of the Gulf Stream, would be reduced to a temperature very far below the freezing-point, and that the heat which this great current disperses into the air above it, if converted into power, would be equal to the horse-power of 400,000,000 of the largest iron clad men of war. It is this heat which, carried over the north-west of Europe, makes there green fields and open harbors during the Winter, while in Labrador and Newfoundland the earth is buried with snow and the harbors blocked with ice.

M. Flammarion writes to the *Nature* in reference to a note which appeared in that journal, that the subscription he is organizing is mainly for the purpose of founding at Paris a free observatory, created by private means, on the model of those which exist in England. It is desired to establish in the observatory the most powerful instrument which the funds will enable to be constructed. This instrument is intended, above all, for the physical investigation of the planets, and particularly of the moon, "the vital state of which may thus be settled." M. Flammarion says: "It is not proved that the moon is a dead planet; but the progress of optics appears to me to be now such as to justify a serious investigation for traces of life upon it; in fine, to settle what opinion ought to be held on the question of the habitability of the moon."

People have found vulcanized rubber so useful that they will be as unwilling to dispense with the articles made of it as a generation back they would scout the idea of refraining from the use of lucifer matches on account of the grave injury caused the persons who manufactured them. It is very philanthropic of men like Poincaré to point out the serious action of the vapors of carbon disulphide upon those engaged in the manufacture of vulcanized rubber, and to desire that its use be restricted to the preparation of articles that are indispensable. Human nature is intensely selfish; it will not abandon what ministers to its selfishness without a substitute. As the present method of preparing caoutchouc for use in the arts is hurtful to those engaged in it, the true and efficient remedy is to stimulate the invention of a process which will do away with the evils of which complaint is justly made.

It has been supposed that the so-called magic mirrors of the Japanese have their strange properties imparted to them either by stamping or cooling so as to produce an inequality of density of the surface of the metal of which they are made. Profs. Ayrton and Perry have just given a new explanation. They say that there are extremely slight irregularities in the curvature of the polished surface of such a nature that the thicker parts, corresponding with the raised patterns on the back, are flatter than the remaining convex surface, and that thus there is less dispersion of light from the thick portion than from the thinner. This theory of the structure of the mirrors was thoroughly tested, and it was found to account for all the phenomena. After some trouble, Prof. Ayrton discovered the method producing the convexity of the face of the mirror. The surface, while cold, was scratched with a [illegible], or distorting rod, and during this operation the mirrors became visibly concave, but receiving a "buckle," they sprang back again so as to become convex when the pressure of the rod was removed. The thicker parts yielded less under the pressure, and their assumed convexity was therefore less.

THE SELLER TO THE BUYER.

HISTORY AND CURIOSITIES OF ADVERTISING.

ITS GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT FROM THE ANCIENT CRIER TO THE NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT—ANNOUNCEMENTS IN ATHENS, ROME, HERCULANEUM, POMPEII, LONDON, PARIS, AND THE UNITED STATES—JOHN DRYDEN'S CUDGELING AND RICHARD STEELE'S JOKE.

It is an old custom. Doubtless it has existed in some form or other ever since men began to buy and sell. We have positive records that it was practiced more than 3,000 years ago, for the papyrus slips upon which the ancient Thebans advertised their runaway slaves and offered rewards for their recapture have been dug up among the ruins of Thebes. The public crier, too, was the advertising medium of the Greeks. In this respect the natives of [illegible] have caught up with the Athenians of the fourth Olympiad; in all other essentials of civilization they must be relegated to the remote and shadowy time dimly reflected in Hesiod's "Theogony," which relates the genesis of the gods themselves. The crier of Athens was accompanied by a slave, who, on a soft-voiced step, gave him the pitch in which his announcements were to be shouted. The fine ears of the Greeks would brook no hoarse bawlings, and correct pitch and accent were needed of Eupolis, who cried salt in the streets, as rigidly as of Aeschines, who declaimed against Ctesiphon in the Assembly. According to Apuleius, Venus was accustomed to offer seven kisses as a reward to whoever would bring back the fugitive Eros. Herculaneum and Pompeii, overtaken by the volcanic smith in the full tide of their proud, luxurious, sinful life, and sealed up for 1,800 years, have transmitted to us valuable and instructive relics of Roman civilization and society in A. D. 79, and, among others, their advertisements, which, by their number and character, show that the business advantages of the practice were appreciated by tradesmen of those cities. The Romans, borrowing from the Greeks, had as their means a bulletin-board—a white tablet or piece of wall left white—called an album, upon which were painted announcements of their affairs. In the most frequented parts of the two buried cities the walls were covered with all kinds of business announcements. The passing public is informed that "the Emilie's troop of gladiators will fight on the 31st of May. There will be fights with wild animals and awnings to keep off the sun." They were shrewd fellows, and understood how to "boil down" their advertisements into the briefest shape. For instance, the mention of the animals and awnings appears thus: "Venatio et vela erunt," or, more curtly yet, "Venat. vela." Proprietors of baths commonly advertised them as conveniently "in the Roman fashion," and as possessing every commodity, "every convenience." The advertisements of houses and shops to let are very curious; but most diverting of all are the innumerable inscriptions scratched on the walls here and there, giving the opinions of those who had been to the circuses or other exhibitions and wished to commend a favorite or flay some luckless gamester. Martial tells us that Roman book-sellers used to post up the titles of new works in and about their shops. Fancy the shop of Vectius placarded with this interesting announcement: "Ready this day, the 'Æneid,' a work of exceptional merit, by Mr. P. Virgilius Maro, of Mantua;" or that of his rival Carus, with this: "The publication of the 'Elegies' of Sextus Aurelius Propertius is unavoidably delayed through an unforeseen strike of the copyists. Others have been procured, and the first edition of 20 copies will positively be ready on the 29th inst."

Advertising reached no higher development during the Dark Ages than it had attained in Athens. The crier was the organ of publicity, and his chief function was to proclaim the excellence of the wines sold by the tavern-keepers who employed him; and they were forced to employ him, for as early as 1258 the public criers of France had formed a trade-union, and had persuaded the King to decree that they might cry anybody's wine and collect pay for their services. But an old woman, who undertook to get up a revival by crying the mercies of the Lord and the sweets of the Gospel, was publicly burned. Tavern-keepers' signs had been invented long before, however. The Romans used a bush for a tavern-sign, whence the proverb, "Good wine needs no bush," the old Roman tosspots, like those of to-day, being sure to nose out a good article of Falernian whether it were advertised or not. The custom of hanging up the family arms in front of the houses of the nobility, which in the absence of the family were used as hostelries, gave rise to such tavern names as the "Blue Lion," the "King's Arms," the "White Plume," and when the Frenchman, making his couch in the open air, says he proposes to sleep à la Belle Étoile, he does but mean, as some Vassar girl might construe it, "under the beautiful stars," but "at the Fine Star Inn." The use of signs and placards made but slow progress against the crier, however, till the invention of printing, when posters, written or printed, came into general favor. No poster from the press of Gutenberg and Fust are extant, but in Earl Spencer's library there is a broadside printed by Caxton's types about 1480, in which the first English printer informs the public that "if it please ony man, spirituel or temporel, to bye ony pyes of two or three comemoracio's of Salisburi's use, emprynted after the form of this present letre, whiche ben wel and truly correct, late hym come to Westmonester into the Almonestrye, at the reed pale, and he shall have them good and chepe. Supplico stet cedula." These "pyes" were not the fatal mince nor the homely pumpkin, but a set of directions to priests as to Easter observances. Many of the early printers advertised their books on the fly-leaves of the volumes themselves, and catalogues of their works were often appended to serve as "puffs" for book-sellers. The following, in "Les Opuscules du Docteur Alwain," printed at Paris in 1518 by Chevallon & Gourmont, is, perhaps, the earliest specimen of the "puff:" [illegible]. For two centuries the poster continued to be the chief medium of advertising, and it was more commonly written than printed. A notice of this kind was called a siquis, because they were modeled upon the Latin placards, which always began "Si quis"—"if anybody." The bellman's occupation was not entirely gone, however, and important and official announcements were voiced forth by him down to a comparatively recent day.

The first miscellaneous newspaper advertisements are found in a Dutch black-letter gazette of the time of James I., without name or title. The sheet which gives the name of Nov. 21, 1626, gives notice of the sale at auction of sugar, ivory, pepper, and tobacco, from the cargoes of prize vessels. About that time two newspapers were issued in Amsterdam, one called the Courant from Italy and Germany, and the other Tidings from Various Quarters. Advertisements were quite numerous in these journals, and in the issue of the Tydinghe for June 2, 1635, there is an advertisement of a curious contribution to the Papess Joanna controversy, a book entitled "Papa Semefimina," by [illegible], British preacher and Professor at the University of Wesel, attempting to prove that Pope John VIII. was a woman.

The outbreak of the civil war gave rise to the first attempt at publishing a newspaper in England. Nathaniel Butter, a bookseller and pamphleteer, issued, in 1622, a printed weekly newspaper. The first copy bore date of Aug. 2. It did not thrive, and was even ridiculed by men of letters. Ben Jonson declared that the information it contained "had ceased to be news by being printed." It was 30 years or more after this phenomenal [illegible] before the Mercurius Politicus was published. Its early numbers contain few advertisements, but some of them possess more than ordinary interest. The issue for Sept. 30, 1658, has an advertisement of "that excellent, and by all physicians approved, China drink, called by the Chineans Tcha, by other nations Tay, alias Tee." Tea was brought to England as early as 1635, and was sold at from £6 to £10 per pound. A Turkey merchant named Edwards brought the first bag of coffee to England, and in 1652 his Greek servant, Pasqua Rosee, opened the first coffee-house in London, though a Jew named Jacobs had opened one in Oxford a year or two earlier. One of Rosee's handbill advertisements is preserved in the British Museum. It attributes to the fragrant berry a curative virtue over every ill that flesh inherits. Chocolate came later, and was first advertised in the Public Advertiser of June, 1657. Perhaps the commonest advertisements in the Public Advertiser, the London Gazette, and their contemporaries of the latter half of the seventeenth century were those offering rewards for runaway slaves. West India trading vessels took many negro boys to England, and they were in demand among the wealthy for pages. The Gazette of April 18, 1769, announces as for sale "a chestnut gelding, a trim-whiskey, and a well-made, good-tempered black boy."

Sir Robert L'Estrange was the first Englishman who recognized the importance of liberal advertising as a help to business enterprise. But neither the Intelligencer, the News, nor the Mercury, with which he was connected between 1663 and 1688, were successful, though they contained more advertisements than any previous newspaper. John Houghton, an apothecary and dealer in tea, coffee, and chocolate, had better luck with his Collection for the Improvement of Husbandry in Trade, started in 1692. By the following year he had a good patronage. But, instead of allowing his advertisers to speak for themselves, he published their wants in this droll fashion:

"I want a housekeeper lately well accomplished for that purpose. 'Tis to wait on a gentleman.

"I know of valuable estates to be sold.

"I want several apprentices for a valuable tradesman.

"I know of several curious women that would wait on ladies to be housekeeper.

"Now I want a good baker's place in a gentleman's [illegible].

Experience doubtless taught Mr. Houghton that unreserved commendation of his promiscuous customers was likely to get him into trouble, so he qualifies some of his notices as follows:

"I know a peruke-maker that pretends to make perukes extraordinarily fashionable, and will sell good pennyworths; I can direct to him."

"If any one wants a wet-nurse, I can help them, as I am informed, to a very good one."

Here is a model book review from his pen:

"With delight I have read over this book, and I think it a very good one."

Some advertisements of more than ordinary interest can be culled from the public prints of the time of the Restoration. In the Mercurius Politicus of March 8, 1660, just two months before Charles II. was proclaimed King of England, John Milton calmly informs the public that, by reason of the printer's haste, "the errata not coming in time, it is desired that the following faults may be amended," citing some typographical errors in his "Ready and Easy Way to Establish a Free Commonwealth." In less than two months the poet was a proscribed fugitive, and his works had been burned by the common hangman. Charles II. was terribly bothered by dog-stealers, and the Mercurius Publicus for time was its name altered after the Restoration—contains frequent advertisements for his Majesty's canine property. One of these—perhaps penned by the hand of the monarch himself—breaks out petulantly: "Will they never cease robbing his Majesty? Must he not keep a dog? This dog's place, (though better than some imagine,) is the only place which nobody offers to beg." He kept no end of dogs evidently, as the royal advertisements call for grayhounds, spaniels, mastiffs, &c. Quack medicines were plentifully advertised at this time, and then, as now, the reader was always particularly cautioned to "beware of counterfeits." The London Gazette—which is the only one of these early journals that is still in existence—was first published Aug. 22, 1642, though the series issued by royal authority did not begin till 1665. In that year of dreadful memory its columns bear witness to the fatal work of the great plague of London. In the Domestic Intelligence of Dec. 23, 1679, appears the following paragraph: "Upon the 17th inst. Mr. Dryden, the great poet, was set upon in Rose-street, in Covent Garden, by three persons, who, calling him a rogue, knock him down and dangerously wounded him, but upon his crying out murther they made their escape; it is conceived that they had their pay beforehand, and designed not to rob him but to execute on him some Feminine, if not Popish, vengeance." The instigation of this assault was ascribed to Rochester and to the Duchess of Portsmouth, both of whom the poet had offended. Several advertisements offering £50 reward for the apprehension of the assailants were published, but fruitlessly. When Dryden died, in 1700, a hoaxing advertisement was published in the Post Boy, May 4, calling for elegies upon the deceased from the pens of "gentlemen of the two famous universities," and in response to this and others of its kind a flood of sarcastic productions in all languages poured into the shop of Henry Playford, whose name was mentioned in the advertisement. The first advertisement of a coming performance at a play-house is said, by an English authority, to have been published in the Flying Post of July 4, 1700, and it announced the play of "Don Quixote" at the "New Theatre in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields." The larger theatres soon took up the practice, however, and a few years later their announcements regularly appeared. Advertisements in those days were commonly about eight lines long, and cost 1 shilling each insertion.

The Tatler was in the field about this time, and its columns occasionally furnish a diverting morsel. Take this, for instance, undoubtedly from the pen of Richard Steele:

"Any ladies who have any particular stories of their acquaintance which they are willing privately to make public, may send 'em by the penny post to Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq., inclosed to Mr. John Morphew, near Stationers' Hall."

It is vastly amusing, too, to run the eye over a series of [illegible] advertisements in the Tatler during the year 1710, exposing the pretentions of an "upstart in astrology, who has publicly endeavored to persuade the world that he is the late John Partridge, who died on the 28th of March." The joke of it was that Partridge was not dead at all and was driven nearly wild by these audacious and premature obituary notices. The growth of advertising was temporarily checked in 1712 by a tax of 12 pence laid upon every advertisement, imposed with other similar measures to raise money for Queen Anne's war with France. This tax was increased at various times, and its highest point was reached in 1822, when the charge was 3 shilling 6 pence. In 1833 the tax was abolished. Advertisements of fugitive convicts [illegible] and of the sale of negro boys were not uncommon during the first half of the eighteenth century in the London papers. Others, of a plainly immoral character—the precursor of the modern "personal"—began to appear in certain journals—making assignations or seeking the acquaintance of "the two young ladies who noticed gentlemen on Fleet-street," &c., often appeared during the reign of the first two Georges. The manners of the court were the manners of the people. The London Daily Post of March 15, 1740, publishes a funny advertisement, beginning "Mary Southall, successor to John Southall, the first and only person that ever found out the nature of bugs, author of a treatise on those nauseous venomous insects, gives notice that the bath followed the same line of business." Perhaps she held with that profound thinker, Quiglius Josephus, the Emanuel Kant of flea literature, that bed-bugs as well are spiritus familiares feminarum.

The growth of advertising from this time on was slow but continued, until the early years of the nineteenth century, when the methods of the business had reached their full development, being much what they are at the present day, though, of course, they have had a much wider application. The main lines of development have been the same in France and the United States as in England, and the history of advertising in the London press is the history for the whole world, except, of course, in details. The American mind has shown its originality in this, as in everything else. Droll advertisements abound in this country of unrestrained wit. It was a Pennsylvania grocer who painted on a grave-yard fence, "Use Smith's bottled ale if you would keep out of here." It was an American [illegible] who [illegible] who buy tombstones of me look with pride and satisfaction on the graves of their friends." It was an Illinois undertaker who wrote to a dying man, "Permit me to call your attention to the inclosed advertisement of my abundant stock of ready-made coffins." And of course it was the American Principal of an academy who thus announced the opening of the Fall term:

"Dear Boys: Trouble begins Sept. 13."

Also, it was a Yankee auctioneer who, in advertising a "palace on the virgin banks of the Hudson," put in something about the "young moon" and an "angel that may be seen each night dancing with golden tip-toes on the greensward," and then added: "N.B.—This angel goes with the place." The Parisian press furnishes many singular advertisements—few humorous ones. The réclame, or editorial puff, is common in their columns. It was related of the Figaro, a year or two ago, that it one day contained a model and highly commendatory "puff" of a certain English goods called "homespun," for gentlemen's suits. A few days later, M. De Villemessant, its editor, was seen on the Boulevard clad in a stylish and becoming suit of "homespun."

But the curiosities of advertising is a theme rich in materials. We have culled some of the most interesting from the vast store of them collected and recently published by Mr. Henry Sampson, of London, attempting rather to set forth outlines and striking features than to give a connected history of this vast branch of modern business.

THE GROWTH OF NEW-YORK.

IMPROVEMENT OF LOCALITIES.

BUILDING AND REBUILDING IN TEN YEARS—FIRST AND SECOND CLASS BUILDINGS AND TENEMENT-HOUSES—CHURCHES, STORES, SHOPS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

From the same tables showing the operations of the Building Department from which were taken the figures presented in a former article, exhibiting the growth and improvement of the City at large, some still more interesting facts may be extracted of the changes made in the several ward divisions of the City during the past 11 years. The enormous growth of the City northward, as shown by the building returns for the Nineteenth, Twenty-second, and Twelfth Wards, which take in the territory on either side of the Park and the neighborhood of Harlem, and the invasion by business structures of what were once the poorest and most densely populated sections of the lower part of the City, are shown evident in the tables given below. In the first of them is shown the amount expended for building during the past 11 years in each ward of the City, and in the Westchester district during the years that has been part of the City. The wards are arranged in the order of the magnitude of the sums. While the second column shows the number of buildings built, the third gives the average value of each of them. From these figures it will be seen that while the up-town wards show the greatest number of buildings erected, the lower wards show the most costly structures. The last column of the table gives the order of the wards to each other by the average cost of the buildings erected in them. The Third Ward, which stands first in the cost of its buildings, is the last in the number erected. The Twelfth Ward, which is near the head of the list for number, is the last for cost. The Third Ward takes in the lower section of Broadway and its vicinage; the Twelfth is the Harlem end of Third-avenue. The famous old Sixth Ward, the Five Points' district, stands sixth on the list for the cost of its buildings, which are replacing the dreadful dens of crime and poverty from which it derived its fame.

TABLE SHOWING THE BUILDING AND REBUILDING FROM 1868 TO 1878, BY WARDS, WITH ESTIMATED COST.

Ward.	Aggregate Estimated Cost.	Number of Buildings.	Average Cost of Building.	Order.
XIX	$104,338,164	6,179	$15,200	12
XXII	36,472,725	2,868	12,600	19
XII	29,104,063	3,601	8,300	22
XXI	16,438,951	722	22,900	8
XVIII	11,874,689	458	26,900	3
XX	10,501,970	951	11,000	16
XVII	7,971,275	596	13,350	14
VIII	7,396,830	302	25,600	7
V	7,226,925	267	27,900	4
IX	5,083,530	434	11,700	15
XV	4,831,700	287	20,000	8
XI	4,529,079	412	10,900	18
XVI	4,506,542	428	10,500	20
XIV	4,463,680	351	12,500	10
VI	4,399,085	164	26,900	6
X	4,120,800	350	11,400	17
III	3,333,100	57	58,500	1
I	2,872,962	87	33,700	2
XIII	2,126,120	211	14,800	13
VII	1,940,735	193	10,000	21
II	2,926,930	62	44,900	[illegible]
IV	2,153,911	123	17,500	11

Annexed District for the Years 1874 to 1878, inclusive.

Ward.	Aggregate Estimated Cost.	Number of Buildings.	Average Cost of Building.	Order.
XXIII	$2,364,093	516	3,600	...
XXIV	354,177	135	2,600	...

The distribution of first-class dwellings shows the growth of certain sections formerly unoccupied lands, into resident localities of the best sort. As a rule it would seem there can be only very few exceptions every house put up in the few wards first on the list represents an actual addition to a previously existing aggregate. In the lower wards it is probable that the new houses take the place of old and inferior ones.

NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS BUILT IN EACH WARD.

Ward.	Number Built.	Ward.	Number Built.
XIX	2,336	XV	12
XII	1,733	VII	8
XXII	620	XIV	3
XXI	102	XIII	2
XX	63	VI	2
IX	40	VIII	1
XVIII	33	V	1
XVI	26	X	1
XVII	13		

First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Eleventh Wards, none.

Average estimated cost of a first-class dwelling, $16,505.

Total estimated cost of first-class dwellings for the past 11 years, $100,321,269.

It is worth noting where and how many of those small houses fitted for a home for one or two families have been built. It is a very poor showing which the annexed table presents in point of numbers. Such houses as are included under the heading of second-class make up the bulk of Philadelphia. Here they are a rare luxury. A small family in moderate circumstances have only the choice in New-York of taking board or rooms in a first-class house, or going to a tenement, disguised under the title of French flat.

NUMBER OF SECOND-CLASS DWELLINGS BUILT IN EACH WARD.

Ward.	Number Built.	Ward.	Number Built.
XII	694	XVIII	9
XIX	376	XIII	8
XXII	299	II	7
XX	62	VII	6
XXI	31	IV	4
IX	30	VI	4
XVI	29	XIV	3
XVII	18	V	2
XI	16	I	1
VIII	13	X	1
XV	10	III	None

Total estimated cost of second-class dwellings for the past 11 years, $6,269,560.

Average estimated cost of a second-class dwelling, $3,[illegible].

In the Westchester district the building of second-class dwellings has been going on since 1874 with some activity, 597 having been erected, at a total estimated cost of $900,[illegible].

It will be seen that the building of tenement-houses has followed very nearly the movement in the erection of the best class of residences. The latter will, as a rule, occupy the central portions of the wards, and as the streets recede from the Park toward the rivers on either side of the island, the character of the houses changes for the worse, until they end in masses of tenements. It might, perhaps, be assumed, from the figures given in the annexed table, that the up-town wards had become the great tenement-house localities; but this is not the case. The Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards are of great extent, the tenements of moderate area, and the figures given in the third column show the number of persons to an inhabited house in each ward of the City. These figures are taken from the census returns of 1875. It will be noticed that the number of persons to each house in the purely business section of the City, including the Second and Third Wards, corresponds closely to those for the newly built up area in the upper portion. The most densely-populated part lies between them.

TENEMENT-HOUSES ERECTED IN EACH WARD OF THE CITY DURING THE PAST 11 YEARS.

Ward.	No. Built.	Persons to a House in the Ward.	Ward.	No. Built.	Persons to a House in Ward.
XIX	1,799	14.02	VII	193	21.26
XXII	1,126	14.31	XVI	171	14.35
XII	767	9.68	XIV	127	26.77
XX	544	18.47	VIII	89	14.89
XXI	536	14.31	IV	54	21.24
XVII	483	26.39	VI	37	25.99
X	289	25.02	I	30	20.10
XI	257	25.54	XV	44	11.89
XVIII	219	17.32	V	24	13.34
XIII	216	22.26	III	3	14.02
IX	195	13.85	II	2	11.24

Total estimated cost of tenement-houses for the past 11 years, $82,142,820.

As connected with the subject of the movement of population, it is worthy of note how many churches and public buildings have been erected. They will be seen to accompany population. The public buildings referred to are public libraries, museums, hospitals, and other charitable institutions, places of amusement, and also engine-houses and Police stations.

NUMBER OF CHURCHES ERECTED.

Ward.	Number Built.	Ward.	Number Built.
XIX	25	XVI	4
XII	20	XVI	4
XXII	18	XVIII	3
XX	10	IX	2
XVII	6	VIII	2

In the Eleventh, Second, Fifth, and Thirteenth Wards, one each. In the Third, First, Tenth, Fifteenth, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, and Fourteenth, none.

Total estimated cost of churches for the past 11 years, $5,721,600, excluding cost.

NUMBER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS ERECTED.

Ward.	Number Built.	Ward.	Number Built.
XIX	40	XIV	4
XII	27	XVI	4
XXII	17	II	4
XVIII	12	V	4
XX	9	IV	3
XXI	8	III	3
XVII	5	XV	3
X	5	VI	2

In the Eighth, Eleventh, First, and Seventh Wards, 1 in the Thirteenth and Second, none.

Total estimated cost of public buildings for the past 11 years, $12,785,250.

The table given below is fully as suggestive of the changes going on in this City as any figures given in the report. The average cost of a first-class store is about $66,000. It will be seen that stores of this class are invading what were heretofore the poorest districts of the City, that, for instance, the Sixth Ward shows 50 of these structures, nearly all of which cost very much above the average price. It seems to be only a question of a short time when the whole of the Sixth Ward will be converted into a first-class business section. Just as the chief building of residences is entirely in first-class houses and tenements, so in the stores the number of first class erected is out of all proportion to those of the second class. Third-class stores, cheap structures run up in new localities, where ground is comparatively cheap, are sufficiently numerous; but while more than $28,000,000 have been spent for the erection of those of the first class, something over $1,000,000 only has been invested in the erection of the second class structures.

NUMBERS OF FIRST-CLASS STORES ERECTED.

Ward.	Number Built.	Ward.	Number Built.
V	125	I	12
VIII	107	XVII	12
VI	50	XVI	11
XIV	50	XXII	10
XV	43	XX	6
II	41	XIX	5
III	37	XIII	4
XVIII	28	XII	3
IV	16	VII	3
IX	14	XIII	1
X	12	XI	1

Total estimated cost of first-class stores for the past 11 years, $28,250,720.

The building of manufactories and workshops has worked along the East Side toward the north end of the island. They are generally situated near the rivers, surrounded by a tenement-house population. Those built in the upper sections are usually expensive structures; in the lower part of the city they are, for the most part, small workshops, occupying the site of a private house or store, and intended for some trade for the products of which there is a demand in the immediate neighborhood.

NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ERECTED.

Ward.	Number Built.	Ward.	Number Built.
XXII	186	VIII	34
XIX	154	XIII	28
XX	109	VII	27
XII	89	VI	23
XVI	66	IV	21
XI	64	XV	20
XVIII	56	X	20
IX	53	V	14
XVII	40	II	7
XXI	35	I	3
XIV	35	III	1

Total estimated cost of manufactories and workshops for the past 11 years, $11,364,750. Average estimated cost per building, $10,600.

AIDING THE POSTAL SERVICE.

DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE ON THE APPROPRIATION BILL—THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR POST OFFICE CLERKS, LETTER-CARRIERS, AND STAR SERVICE INCREASED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The bill reported last night from the Committee on the Judiciary for the better organization of the United States District Court in Louisiana, (dividing the State into two judicial districts,) was passed.

The House, at 12:50 P. M., went into Committee of the Whole on the Post Office Appropriation bill, Mr. Cox, of New-York, in the chair. Mr. Blount, of Georgia, explained that the provisions of the bill appropriated $34,968,000—an increase of about $4,000,000 over the appropriation of last year, and a decrease of about $2,000,000 from the estimate for the present year. But for the legislation of the Democratic House during the last three years, the appropriation for this year would have been at least $3,000,000 larger than it was.

Mr. Baker, of Indiana, said that last year he had endeavored, when the Post Office bill was before the House, that the appropriation was insufficient. That prediction had come true, and with equal certainty the same prediction might be made about the present bill. Any attempt to cripple the railway mail service or the star service was a crime against the country.

The bill was then read by sections for amendments. Mr. Blount, of Georgia, moved to increase the appropriation for Post Office clerks from $3,450,000 to $3,515,000. Mr. Baker, of Indiana, offered an amendment to the amendment, increasing the sum to $3,600,000, the amount asked for in the estimates. Agreed to, and the amendment, as amended, adopted.

Mr. Page, of California, offered an amendment increasing the appropriation for the payment of letter-carriers from $1,900,000 to $2,000,000, the amount of the estimate. After some discussion, in which Mr. Blount spoke against (?) the amendment was agreed to—73 to 69.

Mr. Waddell, of North Carolina, offered an amendment directing the Post Office employes on railroads who cancel stamps to keep an account of the stamps so canceled, the same to be credited to the Postmaster at the office where the mail is deposited, the same for the purpose of fixing the basis for the pay of said Postmaster. Adopted.

Mr. Money, of Mississippi, offered an amendment increasing the appropriation for transportation on star routes from $5,550,000 to $5,900,000.

Mr. Page, of California, favored the amendment. It would be impossible to establish any new routes with the appropriation recommended by the committee. He appealed to the Southern and Western members to stand by the amendment.

Mr. Blount said that during the last eight years that the Republicans had control of the House they had only made an annual increase of $20,000 in the matter of the star service, while since the Democrats had obtained control they had added some $900,000, yet how the gentleman from California (Mr. Page) wanted the House to take the responsibility of still further increasing the appropriation for star service. He hoped the side of the House would not wipe out the record it had made after a hard struggle.

Mr. Luttrell, of California, advocated an increased appropriation for the star service. Mr. Fenn, of Idaho, took the same ground, and mentioned the case of a populous mining settlement in Idaho where the miners had to contribute $90 a month in order to get their mail.

Mr. Chalmers, of Mississippi, characterized the economy of his own side of the House as picayunish. It reminded him of the man coming home from his luxurious club and finding fault with his wife for having two candles burning. It was "talk" about retrenchment.

Mr. Chittenden, of New-York, thought it was time to stop economizing. The tide of prosperity had taken a new start in this country, and even Congress could not block them. The Democratic side of the House had made [illegible] for economy than it had for the grand irresistible prosperity of the country. [Applause.]

Mr. Durham, of Kentucky, and Mr. Blount defended the position taken by the Committee on Appropriations, and argued that the sums recommended for railroad service and for star service were liberal and ample.

After further discussion, Mr. Money's amendment increasing the appropriation for the star-service to $5,900,000 was adopted.

Without making any further progress in the bill the committee rose. The House then (after a wrangle over some resolutions for extra printing) adjourned at 4:40 P. M.

FROM THE SPANISH REPUBLICS.

THE REVOLUTION IN SANTA MARTHA—MEASURES FOR REPRESSING OUTBREAKS—AMERICAN MEN-OF-WAR IN PORT.

PANAMA, Jan. 17.—Since the departure of the steam-ship Alisa on the 13th inst. for New-York, later dates have been received from the interior of the Republic. The reports previously received that a revolution had broken out in Santa Martha, have not as yet been confirmed, though a paragraph from a Barranquilla paper of the 8th inst. would indicate that such is not at all unlikely. It is stated that a considerable quantity of arms is being purchased in the United States for the State of Magdalena, which argues badly for the peace of that section.

Political troubles are also reported from the State of Cauca. President Garces has been suspended from office on a charge of complicity in the late election frauds, and is to be tried by the courts.

It is reported that a battalion of the Colombian Guard, left Bogota for the Cauca on Dec. 27, to be stationed on the frontier, between Colombia and Ecuador, for the purpose of controlling or preventing disturbances between the citizens of that Republic and of Colombia, which, it is said, are of frequent occurrence.

Rev. C. H. Birdsell, a Protestant missionary who arrived at Aspinwall, died in that city on the 14th inst. He was a graduate of Baldwin University, Ohio, and had been on the Isthmus only three months.

The Pacific Mail steamer China, from San Francisco and Central American ports, on an extra trip, arrived here this morning, but not in time to connect with the Acapulco. No later news has been received from Central America by her.

The Royal Mail steamer due at Aspinwall from Greytown on the morning of the 17th, did not arrive in time to connect with the Acapulco. The Greytown mails and freight, and mails from Nicaragua through Greytown, will, therefore, have to remain in Aspinwall for the next steamer. The Acapulco delayed long beyond her time in order to make the connection.

There is at present a formidable array of American men-of-war in port. The flag-ship Pensacola, Rear-Admiral Rodgers, Alaska, Lackawanna, and Tuscarora are all riding within easy range of the city. The Alaska will leave for San Francisco immediately after the arrival of the New-York mail, due here Jan. 18, and the Pensacola and Lackawanna leave about the same time for the south coast. The Tuscarora will await the arrival of the Adams, and then proceed north and resume her surveying duties on the coasts of Central America, Mexico, and Lower California.

FOUND GUILTY OF BARRATRY.

The jury in the case of John C. O'Sullivan, on trial in the Hudson County (N. J.) Quarter Sessions for barratry, came into court yesterday morning with a verdict of guilty. O'Sullivan will be arraigned for sentence on Friday next. The maximum penalty authorized by the law is two years' imprisonment or a fine not to exceed $500, or both, in the discretion of the court.

THE ILLS OF CAR-DRIVERS.

A PHYSICIAN'S INVESTIGATIONS.

PECULIAR DISEASES RESULTING FROM CONSTANT STANDING AND BEING JARRED—THE DRIVERS' AVERAGE TERM OF SERVICE ONLY SEVEN YEARS—CONSIDERATIONS FOR SCIENTISTS.

Curious observations have been made by scientists from time to time with a view of determining how far certain kinds of work or lines of employment tend to develop peculiar diseases and abnormal conditions of the system. It is well-known that workers in metals, such as lead, zinc, &c., are afflicted by certain ills resulting from the effect on the system of these metals. Persons engaged in match factories, it has been shown, are subject to certain disorders, one of which sometimes necessitates the removal of the jawbone, on which the phosphoric fumes seem to act directly. Some scientist a few years ago even tried to show that bootblacks, by their constant spitting, are physically injured in peculiar ways. A singular disease, however, showing how the kind of work a man does may be productive of special bodily ills is afforded in the case of car-drivers. Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, while an assistant sanitary inspector of the Board of Health, had his attention called to this matter in the course of a sanitary conversation with the driver of one of the Third-Avenue cars and investigated the subject carefully. This man told the Doctor that a very large proportion of the men engaged in that occupation were afflicted with more or less disabling diseases of the lower extremities, diseases which not only cause a great amount of inconvenience and suffering, but abridge the driver's term of remunerative labor very materially as compared with other employments, and ultimately result in paralysis of one or both legs. It would naturally be inferred from the circumstances that there are two [illegible] symptoms must necessarily result from standing still upon the feet hour after hour during the Winter weather, and it is found upon inquiry that not 10 per cent. of the drivers on the Third-Avenue Railroad escape these inconveniences altogether, even for the first years of their employment. Chilblains, however, are mere trifles compared with the long train of maladies which are common to the drivers on our surface roads. An old driver, without being at all aware of the peril of such symptoms, will generally tell you that the first thing he noticed was that his legs began to swell after he had been at work a few weeks. At first a good night's rest did away with the symptoms and the sense of pressure, but after a few months he found himself unable to pull on his boots in the morning and had to buy a pair a size larger. At the same time he began to be troubled with severe pains in the feet and legs, sometimes shooting and neuralgic, but generally dull, constant, and only relieved by lying down for an hour or two, or sitting with the feet in an elevated position. At this juncture, the skin of the feet and of the legs below the knee commenced to assume a permanently tense and shining appearance, with bluish spots scattered here and there, particularly upon the surface of the calf. The result is that he spends his day off in bed, and, having had one day and two nights of a recumbent posture, feels a little better for the first five or six hours after he resumes his duties. Then the sense of tension and the sensation of dull and constant pain commence again. They are relieved a little by a night's rest, although the numbness of the limbs in the morning is scarcely less annoying than the pain which has measurably subsided. But this temporary relief, even with the youngest and strongest, is not of many months' duration, and the time comes sooner or later when the symptoms are settled and permanent, and partial paralysis supervenes.

There are, according to the best medical testimony, two immediate causes for this lamentable state of things. In the first instance, the constant gravitation of the blood and other fluids to the lower extremities taxes the capacity of the venous system to its utmost, and the result is that the veins are subject to constant pressure. This tension results in settled malnutrition of the walls of those minute vessels. The pressure reacts upon the nervous system by compression, the minute filaments distributed to the various tissues of the veins cease to exercise their usual regulative function, and the venous blood is not carried back to the heart. In medical nomenclature this is styled vasomotor paralysis. Gradually, through malnutrition of their walls, the capacity of those vessels to endure pressure becomes enfeebled, there is general atony of the inferior extremities, particularly below the knee, and a varicose condition supervenes. From careful inquiries as it has been possible to make of the drivers on the various horse railroads throughout the City, it is evident that few men serve five years without having to work with their legs bandaged, and most of them are afflicted with obstinate ulcers of the skin, which refuse to heal. Cases are not of infrequent occurrence where a large vein gives way, suddenly, and the utmost precaution has to be used to prevent the sufferer from bleeding to death. Such accidents are seldom reported—first, because, not terminating fatally, they are not brought within the jurisdiction of the Coroner; and, second, because the poor devil of a driver would find himself out of employment if he ventured to discuss the subject beyond the narrow limits of his own squalid tenement.

The second cause of disease is one that has a little deeper than mere gravitation, but is none the less pernicious. It has been observed, perhaps, that most drivers contract a habit of standing on their heels instead of resting their weight firmly upon the two extremities of the arc made by the heel and the ball of the foot. The result is, says Dr. Hamilton, that the perpetual jar and jolting of the car are transmitted by direct vibration along the bones of the leg and thigh to the spinal column that continues and rests upon them. In the first stages of the disease resulting from this source the man becomes irritable and nervous without being able to assign any cause for it. A little later he has dull pains in the lumbar region and an intolerable sense of weight in the legs. The immediate cause of these symptoms is congestion of the spinal cord and its meninges, the disease being, in point of fact, a species of meningitis that seldom proves fatal in itself, but in the presence of other nervous maladies of a more serious complexion. Degeneration of tissue, disturbance of digestion, and general disorder of the functions of secretion and excretion, dependent, as the integrity of these processes is upon healthy spinal function, would naturally follow even if there were no special causes for such symptoms. But there are special causes. In the first instance, the driver's hours of sleep are so abridged—he is at times 17 hours out of the 24 on the road—that recovery from the spinal fatigue of the day is incomplete. In the second, he is not allowed sufficient time for meals, and has either to rush into an eating-house and bolt the first thing he can lay his hands on, or eat his dinner on the car-platform. In the third, his daily wages are too limited to admit of the generous nutrition that might possibly counteract the physical evils to which he is exposed, at least to a limited extent, and prolong his years of effective labor.

There are, of course, exceptional instances in which men are in the employ of railroads for years without breaking down. This, however, is so far from being the rule that instances of such endurance are quoted by the men as extraordinary. In the course of a pretty careful canvass among the drivers themselves as to the precision of Dr. Hamilton's statements the writer has scarcely been able to find a single driver of five years' standing who did not confess to wearing bandages, or to being subject to very considerable inconvenience from the symptoms of varicosity and spinal irritation, and medical men who have the largest practice with people of this class express doubts whether a car-driver's average term of service exceeds seven years. Whether anything can be done to ameliorate these conditions is a question that admits of considerable discussion. A seat, such as is provided on some of the lines, might prove of some benefit, but as the space on the front platform is narrow and inconvenient for such purposes, and such a provision might interfere with the comfort of passengers who wish to smoke, the idea has not proved a popular one with railroad officials. As the drivers on the Third-Avenue Road pretty generally express it when contrasting their own positions with those of the animals they drive, "Men cost nothing, and horses are expensive."

THE LATE CAPT. JAMES W. SMITH.

Capt. James W. Smith, of Roslyn, Long Island, who died a few days ago, was in his ninety-fifth year. During the last war with England, he with his neighbors of the Militia company of North Hempstead, under Capt. Samuel Williams, was three months at Fort Greene, and afterward, with a few others of his company, he enlisted in an artillery company stationed in New-York. For this service he recently received pay from the State and 160 acres of land from the United States, and still later a pension. After peace was declared in 1815, he was elected Captain of the town Militia company. He was born near Roslyn, and always lived in that village, working at his trade—that of a tailor. He was a great fancier of fruit, rare varieties of which he cultivated extensively. He was formerly a communicant of the Methodist Church, but was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church at the time of his death.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. Michael J. Henry, who was recently ordained to the Catholic priesthood at St. Joseph's Provincial Seminary, in Troy, has been appointed by Cardinal McCloskey an assistant priest at St. Stephen's Church, in East Twenty-eighth-street, near Third-avenue. Rev. Joseph H. Bigley, who was also ordained to the priesthood at the same time at Troy, has been appointed to St. Agnes' Church, in East Forty-third-street, as an assistant to Rev. Father Henry C. Macdonald. Rev. Michael A. Nolan, for some time past an assistant to Rev. Father Everett, at the Church of the Nativity, in Second-avenue, between Second and Third streets, has been promoted to the Pastorate of St. Augustine's Church, in Morrisania. Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, D. D., who was ordained to the priesthood at the American College, in Rome, a few months ago, and who has been temporarily sojourning at St. Mary's Church, corner of Grand and Ridge streets, in this City, has been appointed an assistant priest at St. Stephen's Church, in East Twenty-eighth-street, to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer of Rev. Cornelius V. Mahoney, D. D., from the latter church to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in East Fourteenth-street, near Avenue A.

A STABBING AFFRAY AT PATERSON.

AN INFURIATED YOUTH ATTACKS A MAN WITH A PAIR OF SHEARS.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, at Paterson, N. J., a lad named William Langwith, son of a well-known saloon-keeper, William H. Langwith, dangerously stabbed Henry Berry. The latter is about 20 years old, son of Charles Berry, a hackman at the Erie depot. Young Berry was employed by Mr. Langwith to take charge of a barber-shop on Broadway, adjoining his saloon. The Langwith youth has a most violent and uncontrollable temper. Yesterday morning he ran into the barber-shop and began "skylarking." Berry ordered him to desist, a violent quarrel ensued, and Langwith was forcibly ejected. He came back immediately, not appearing particularly offended, but began to pick a quarrel with a little boot-black called "Rick," and ordered him out of the shop. Berry told him to let the boy alone. Instantly Langwith seemed to get beside himself with rage, shouted "Give me a razor," and rushed for the spot where those weapons were kept. Another barber interfered, and then Langwith hastily seized a pair of shears and jumped at Berry, who stood looking at the boot-black, supposing he was to be the victim of a practical joke. The infuriated youth stabbed Berry with the shears, inflicting one wound under the left shoulder-blade, cutting the flesh only, and another under the right shoulder-blade, the scissors entering two or three inches, and penetrating the lung. Berry shrieked, "I'm stabbed," and staggered toward a chair, the blood spurting from his mouth and nose. Help was called in and he was carried to Drs. Van Riper and Van Gieson's drug store, near by, the blood flowing from his mouth all the way. Dr. Van Riper checked the hemorrhage temporarily, and the wounded man was then taken to St. Joseph's Hospital by Chief of Police Graul. For some hours he seemed at the point of death. Recorder Warren took his ante-mortem deposition of the circumstances of the assault. Last evening the patient appeared easier, but his condition is regarded as extremely critical.

Young Langwith ran out of the barber-shop in terror as soon as the stabbing was done. He was subsequently arrested by Chief Graul and locked up, bail being refused. The parting from his parents was extremely distressing. His father lost a leg in a mill many years ago, has been sorely afflicted almost ever since with neuralgic and chronic rheumatism, and within a few years has lost the sight of both eyes. He is nearly frantic at this new trouble. Mrs. Langwith says her boy was subject to fits, and had 10 in one day early last week.

THE MAHOPAC IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

An application was made to Judge Barrett, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, by a majority of the Trustees of the Lake Mahopac Improvement Company for the dissolution of that corporation. The applicants are Messrs. A. V. Stout, Joseph Seligman, John H. Cheever, William H. Guion, Christopher Meyer, John Q. Hoyt, and Andrew McKinney. The company was incorporated in March, 1871, to exist for 30 years, with a nominal capital of $1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of $100 each. Of the entire number of shares, 2,500 were issued for cash. The remaining 7,500 were issued in payment for land acquired by the corporation on the borders of Lake Mahopac. Altogether the company obtained control of 714 acres of land, which it began to lay out into villa plots, and to improve otherwise. Before the work of improvement was completed the financial crisis of 1873 affected the operations and depreciated the value of the company's property. Being unable to sell any of the land, the company mortgaged it heavily, and then, having no ready money, borrowed more money to pay taxes and the interest upon the mortgages. When no more money could be borrowed the mortgages were foreclosed, and all but 35 acres of the land was sold out. These 35 acres, say the petitioners, are still in the possession of the company, but the mortgages and the judgments against the land more than cover its value. The corporation has been insolvent for two years, and has done no business for over a year. Judge Barrett referred the petition to ex-Judge E. L. Fancher, with instructions to obtain the views of the creditors of the corporation with respect to its dissolution, and also to ascertain its exact financial condition.

INTRODUCING THE BUCKET-SHOP SYSTEM.

Several Stock Exchange brokers have notified their customers that on and after to-morrow they will "deal in odd lots at ⅛ instead of the market." This means that if any person wishes to buy or sell on margin small lots of stock—less than 100 shares, which is the present standard—they will accommodate him, but he must pay, or agree to accept, according as he buys or sells, ⅛ above or below the quotations of the moment. For instance, should a person wish to purchase 10 shares of stock, and the current price should be 100 per cent. by 100-share lots, he will be charged 100⅛ in addition to the usual commission. Should he wish to sell, all he will receive will be 99⅞. The broker will of course be compelled to deal in 100-share lots on the Exchange, where broken lots are not offering, and will have to take his chances of disposing of the remainder. A movement was recently made to allow of dealings in small lots on the Exchange, and the present action is supposed to be in anticipation of its speedy adoption. It is believed that it will take away a large proportion of the business of the "bucket shops," which have injured the business of the regular brokers to a greater or less extent, but, on the other hand, it is claimed that the new system will combine all the bad features of trading in the Exchange without the protection that was afforded by the methods of the "bucket shops," where the dealer could always make his own price. The "bucket shops" have been losing a great deal of money during the recent continuous rise, and are now refusing to deal except in a few of the least affected stocks.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following is a record of the business transacted in the Kings County Surrogate's Court, before Hon. Abram H. Dailey, Surrogate, during the past week:

Wills proved—Marcus H. Laing, Julia J. Leich, Harmen B. Linneman, Catharine Minas, Peter Concoran, James Wynne, Edward Ewen, James S. Wood, William Taylor, Cecilia Schaedler, Fitzian H. Callicot, Michael Patten, William Downes, James McDonald, John Langham, and Alfred Perego, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz.: Ellen M. Day, Gertrude S. Halsey, Florence E. Leonard, formerly Florence E. Howard; Frederick H. Harrison, Abby Reynolds, Robert Hinsley, George Walter, Catherine Wright, William Henry, Bridget Mcallen, and James S. Rockwell, all of the City of Brooklyn; Margaret Kelly, of the Town of Flatbush; Barbara Ashcroft, of County of Armagh, Ireland.

Letters of guardianship of the persons and estates of Albert G. Fletcher, Mary V. Fletcher, Agnes G. Fletcher, and Jennie B. Fletcher were granted to George G. Fletcher; of Milton Garrison to Harriet Garrison; of William J. Malvey to William Malvey, all of the County of Kings.

ANOTHER FEMALE PEDESTRIAN.

Miss Annie Bartell, who is to begin an attempt to walk 3,000 quarter miles in 3,000 quarter hours, at Brewster Hall, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, to-morrow evening, made a preliminary trial of the track yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a few invited guests. Miss Bartell is a short, thick-set woman, of about 26 years of age, with dark hair and eyes, and having the appearance of a Jewess. She does not walk easily, but seems possessed of great strength, and, as it is claimed, great powers of endurance. A track filled with sawdust and thoroughly beaten down has been laid in the hall, and measures 28 laps to the mile.

THROUGH FREIGHT RATES.

The Foreign Freight Committee appointed at the recent conference of railroad managers held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon, and agreed to accept, with "slight modifications," the suggestions toward equalizing through freight rates embodied in the letter of Thomas S. Sanford, the arbitrator chosen at a previous joint meeting of themselves and representatives of the steam-ship companies. What the "slight modifications" are the members of the committee refused to disclose, but they claim that they are unimportant. They will report their decision to the executive committees of the trunk lines for their action.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

A schedule, showing the liabilities and assets of Dominique Durand, importer and manufacturer of looking-glasses, at Nos. 176, 178, and 180 Worth-street, who recently made an assignment to Eugene Martineau, was filed yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas. The liabilities are $12,862 45; the nominal assets $28,510 28, and the real assets $11,427 88. A schedule in the matter of the assignment of Charles Raudnitz, of No. 77 Barclay-street, and No. 242 Grand-street, to Leopold Wallach, was also filed in the same court. The liabilities are $40,438 33, nominal assets $9,611 60, and actual assets $261.

THE BARK TRAIT D'UNION WRECKED.

Mr. R. Murray, Jr., of Front-street, has received information that the bark Trait d'Union, of which he is the owner, was wrecked at Caicos Passage during the latter part of December and that Capt. William H. Ballou, with his entire crew, had arrived at Turk Island with a portion of the cargo, which they had saved. The bark had loaded a general cargo at this port, and was on her way to Port-au-Prince. She registered 204 tons, and was built at Newburyport in 1849, and about four years ago she was partially rebuilt. She sailed under the British flag.

FIRE INSURANCE IN 1878.

STANDING OF THE CITY COMPANIES.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS OF TWENTY-SEVEN COMPANIES FOR 1877-8—DECREASED EXPENDITURE AND INCREASED SURPLUS.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The following table contains a second installment of the reports of New-York City fire insurance companies to Dec. 31, 1878, compared with their reports for the previous year. Liabilities and net surplus are each reported here exclusive of capital:

	1877.	1878.
GERMANIA.		
Assets	$1,587,520 70	$1,673,828 30
Capital	500,000 00	500,000 00
Liabilities	428,722 17	424,406 00
Net surplus	658,038 62	754,422 71
Income	771,887 [illegible]	883,309 1[illegible]
Expenditures	791,584 61	593,685 [illegible]
GLOBE.		
Assets	$373,494 06	$376,348 45
Capital	200,000 00	200,000 00
Liabilities	57,341 29	49,233 [illegible]
Net surplus	116,152 87	127,115 [illegible]
Income	97,391 [illegible]	[illegible]
Expenditures	147,384 87	[illegible]
GREENWICH, (F. AND L.)		
Assets	$631,600 66	$665,774 46
Capital	200,000 00	200,000 00
Liabilities	119,926 43	114,439 [illegible]
Net surplus	301,673 [illegible]	351,334 [illegible]
Income	224,632 [illegible]	259,243 [illegible]
Expenditures	228,353 30	201,406 1[illegible]
GUARDIAN, (F. AND L.)		
Assets	$272,701 91	$279,886 47
Capital	200,000 00	200,000 00
Liabilities	47,661 91	40,101 00
Net surplus	25,039 10	39,785 [illegible]
Income	83,799 [illegible]	82,175 [illegible]
Expenditures	108,707 46	81,793 4[illegible]
HAMILTON.		
Assets	$332,107 93	$323,496 4[illegible]
Capital	150,000 00	150,000 00
Liabilities	52,960 39	47,989 47
Net surplus	129,147 [illegible]	124,386 [illegible]
Income	79,656 75	71,904 4[illegible]
Expenditures	86,894 04	72,113 7[illegible]
HANOVER.		
Assets	$1,621,668 45	$1,683,796 5[illegible]
Capital	500,000 00	500,000 00
Liabilities	549,289 61	509,156 [illegible]
Net surplus	572,368 87	674,640 [illegible]
Income	801,198 [illegible]	695,514 [illegible]
Expenditures	707,846 05	603,540 [illegible]
HOFFMAN, (F. AND L.)		
Assets	$377,348 27	$386,425 [illegible]
Capital	200,000 00	200,000 00
Liabilities	78,867 36	87,578 [illegible]
Net surplus	98,477 91	78,947 [illegible]
Income	151,171 16	151,578 0[illegible]
Expenditures	191,364 94	151,618 50
HOME.		
Assets	$6,109,526 75	$6,390,352 46
Capital	3,000,000 00	3,000,000 00
Liabilities	2,092,823 72	2,026,863 46
Net surplus	1,016,703 03	1,363,488 [illegible]
Income	3,079,252 43	2,694,856 [illegible]
Expenditures	2,884,461 [illegible]	2,422,013 [illegible]
HOPE.		
Assets	$200,915 19	$189,470 4[illegible]
Capital	150,000 00	150,000 00
Liabilities	30,435 [illegible]	23,047 4[illegible]
Net surplus	20,479 [illegible]	16,423 0[illegible]
Income	37,342 71	48,000 [illegible]
Expenditures	62,022 24	54,874 0[illegible]
HOWARD, (F. AND L.)		
Assets	$746,513 60	$759,488 30
Capital	500,000 00	500,000 00
Liabilities	118,463 20	126,310 2[illegible]
Net Surplus	131,055 40	135,178 07
Income	214,398 16	229,163 07
Expenditures	236,375 51	205,808 [illegible]
IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS', (F. AND L.)		
Assets	$345,030 4[illegible]	$358,259 [illegible]
Capital	200,000 00	200,000 00
Liabilities	40,871 30	47,431 00
Net surplus	104,159 [illegible]	111,828 [illegible]
Income	88,477 44	90,745 [illegible]
Expenditures	87,718 [illegible]	79,630 1[illegible]
IRVING.		
Assets	$252,392 33	$274,481 2[illegible]
Capital	200,000 00	200,000 00
Liabilities	13,359 80	42,113 4[illegible]
Net surplus	9,023 48	32,367 [illegible]
Income	61,343 [illegible]	77,496 [illegible]
Expenditures	104,978 91	60,088 [illegible]
JEFFERSON.		
Assets	$533,016 88	$543,415 44
Capital	200,000 10	200,000 10
Liabilities	42,399 [illegible]	34,409 [illegible]
Net surplus	298,517 66	312,003 [illegible]
Income	97,436 1[illegible]	79,766 [illegible]
Expenditures	102,394 00	63,441 01
KNICKERBOCKER.		
Assets	$357,178 55	$354,726 05
Capital	280,000 00	280,000 00
Liabilities	27,538 78	46,969 94
Net surplus	49,639 77	37,756 11
Income	62,545 [illegible]	61,076 [illegible]
Expenditures	65,936 11	63,347 [illegible]
LAMAR, (F. AND L.)		
Assets	$398,903 1[illegible]	$402,503 9[illegible]
Capital	200,000 00	200,000 00
Liabilities	71,984 [illegible]	85,939 [illegible]
Net surplus	126,919 1[illegible]	117,563 49
Income	190,400 [illegible]	190,359 7[illegible]
Expenditures	182,453 57	194,955 97
LENOX.		
Assets	$235,055 73	$230,847 5[illegible]
Capital	150,000 00	150,000 00
Liabilities	27,121 22	25,418 4[illegible]
Net surplus	57,934 [illegible]	55,429 1[illegible]
Income	62,152 42	55,717 4[illegible]
Expenditures	64,475 [illegible]	58,435 [illegible]
LORILLARD.		
Assets	$441,298 79	$433,786 1[illegible]
Capital	300,000 00	300,000 00
Liabilities	60,505 27	59,181 90
Net surplus	80,493 52	74,604 1[illegible]
Income	137,864 [illegible]	127,280 7[illegible]
Expenditures	145,026 06	141,344 01
MANHATTAN.		
Assets	$785,971 58	$830,680 44
Capital	250,000 00	250,000 00
Liabilities	335,234 69	340,000 00
Net surplus	200,736 [illegible]	240,680 4[illegible]
Income	721,321 [illegible]	768,171 3[illegible]
Expenditures	738,535 42	731,964 9[illegible]
MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS'.		
Assets	$426,633 04	$444,766 3[illegible]
Capital	200,000 00	200,000 00
Liabilities	33,926 68	42,484 51
Net surplus	192,806 [illegible]	202,281 7[illegible]
Income	84,088 72	94,366 0[illegible]
Expenditures	80,430 91	75,747 3[illegible]
MERCHANTS' AND TRADERS' (F. AND L.)		
Assets	$560,199 59	$570,085 97
Capital	200,000 00	200,000 00
Liabilities	91,995 [illegible]	88,448 [illegible]
Net surplus	268,204 20	281,637 [illegible]
Income	200,157 07	190,239 1[illegible]
Expenditures	227,380 74	178,562 [illegible]
MERCANTILE.		
Assets	$[illegible]	$334,056 75
Capital	200,000 00	200,000 00
Liabilities	[illegible]	52,609 70
Net surplus	49,941 99	81,396 [illegible]
Income	70,918 87	68,065 [illegible]
Expenditures	71,150 [illegible]	62,861 05
MERCHANTS'.		
Assets	$513,457 53	$505,211 71
Capital	200,000 00	200,000 00
Liabilities	122,441 57	99,223 75
Net surplus	191,016 [illegible]	205,987 [illegible]
Income	173,722 [illegible]	154,148 [illegible]
Expenditures	171,213 76	153,425 [illegible]
NATIONAL.		
Assets	$[illegible]	$410,733 15
Capital	200,000 00	200,000 00
Liabilities	38,068 [illegible]	86,402 18
Net surplus	103,519 [illegible]	124,330 [illegible]
Income	170,961 [illegible]	122,504 [illegible]
Expenditures	193,248 [illegible]	137,155 [illegible]
NEW-YORK BOWERY.		
Assets	$785,393 97	$785,986 46
Capital	300,000 00	300,000 00
Liabilities	76,373 42	75,423 7[illegible]
Net surplus	409,[illegible]	410,563 [illegible]
Income	163,947 [illegible]	139,444 [illegible]
Expenditures	162,087 05	166,642 [illegible]
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.		
Assets	$262,387 [illegible]	$241,582 46
Capital	200,000 00	200,000 00
Liabilities	16,301 [illegible]	16,676 70
Net surplus	[illegible]	24,885 7[illegible]
Income	52,364 60	43,152 [illegible]
Expenditures	53,532 45	58,684 7[illegible]
NEW-YORK CITY.		
Assets	$245,919 35	$429,630 35
Capital	200,000 00	200,000 00
Liabilities	54,232 69	74,570 02
Net surplus	[illegible]	55,060 [illegible]
Income	111,810 00	122,931 5[illegible]
Expenditures	114,241 51	160,208 3[illegible]
NEW-YORK EQUITABLE.		
Assets	$576,037 31	$582,469 43
Capital	210,000 00	210,000 00
Liabilities	42,041 15	38,207 27
Net surplus	323,996 16	334,262 15
Income	91,049 [illegible]	87,475 47
Expenditures	88,883 75	87,848 3[illegible]

STARVING IN JERSEY CITY.

Sergeant Haley, of the Jersey City Police, yesterday morning saw a woman sitting in the doorway of a house in Grove-street, near Ninth. She looked pale and emaciated, and seemed to be in great distress, and he took her to the Second Precinct Station-house. There she told a pitiful story. She said that her name was Mary Glaskin, and lived, with her husband and three children, at No. 331 Ninth-street. They had not tasted food for over two days, and were starving. Her husband, she said, was a laborer, and had been out of work for six months. Sergeant Haley procured some bread and milk for the woman, which she ate greedily, but, owing to her condition, was unable to retain it, and Dr. Kneuper was sent for. He prescribed for her, and she was taken home, and the Overseers of the Poor was sent to look after her family.

THE SHOOTING OF HARRY MADDEN.

The inquest in the case of Harry Madden, sailor on board the British ship Ornes, who was shot and instantly killed on the night of the 23d inst. in the Sailors' Retreat Saloon, at No. 13 Oliver-street, by the proprietor, John Smith, was concluded yesterday. A verdict was found that Madden was killed by Smith, and the jury at first added to their verdict, "and we find that the said Smith was not justified in shooting said Madden." This clause was, however, stricken out, and a simple verdict of killing, without any reference to the causes or motives, was rendered. Smith is 29 years of age and a native of Holland. He pleaded self-defense, but was committed without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

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The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 26, 1879.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service weather reports indicate for this region to-day clear or partly cloudy weather, a slight fall in temperature, which will then slowly rise, rising barometer, and northerly winds shifting to easterly and southerly to-night.

THE QUANTITY OF MONEY.

It is a matter of history that there is no fallacy so taking and persistent as that which associates the idea of prosperity with the prevalence of high prices and a great abundance of money; accustomed, as everybody is, to regard money as the equivalent of all purchasable things, there are few who ever stop to remember, much less to understand, the distinction between money and wealth, and the fact that no abundance in the aggregate quantity of the former can possibly cause the individual man to have "enough." The plaint that there is not money enough, really means that certain persons have not enough. In repeating the stale assertion that insufficient money in the country is the source of all trouble, and that "contraction" has been throttling industry, few take the trouble to know what the volume of currency is. The country, which has been for five years past in the sobering process, is perhaps not yet quite sober enough to realize how drunk it has been financially, and some enlightenment as to the extent of currency inflation may be of use. The following table shows the volume of circulation at sundry periods before and since 1860, the amounts in the second table—except the last column—being stated in thousands.

Year.	Bank Paper.	Specie.	Total.	Per Capita.
1835..	$121,032,262	$59,646,094	$180,678,356	$12 07
1840..	113,864,443	34,874,829	148,239,272	8 68
1845..	89,608,711	44,241,242	133,849,953	6 66
1850..	131,366,526	45,379,345	176,745,871	7 60
1855..	186,952,223	53,944,546	240,896,769	8 98
1860..	207,102,477	83,594,537	290,697,014	9 30

Year.	National Bank Paper.	Legal Tenders.	Coin.
1865	$146,128	$432,058	$18,072
1870	290,767	356,000	18,460
1873	347,267	356,000	19,868
1875	354,408	375,771	8,050
1878	318,852	346,743	30,688

Year.	Fractionals.	Total.	Per Capita.
1865	$25,006	$621,904	$17 70
1870	39,878	714,105	18 52
1873	44,799	767,934	19 20
1875	42,129	780,378	18 40
1878	16,160	712,233	16 00

We exclude from the last table several hundred millions of compound-interest and short-term notes, which are improperly treated as currency by those who seek to show contraction. It is true that banking reports before the war were insufficient, and that the figures given cannot be supposed to include all bank issues which obtained some circulation; but this incompleteness of the reports cannot have been very large as late as 1860, and if we add $20,000,000, or about 10 per cent., to the bank paper as an allowance, we have $310,000,000 as the total circulation in that year. The bank circulation alone now exceeds the total which existed then. To this $320,000,000 must be added $346,000,000 legal tenders and $46,000,000 of fractional currency and bank coin, making a total of $713,000,000, besides some $40,000,000 of silver and an indefinite quantity of gold to come, which, according to the Congressional behest, is not to displace any paper. Yet none the less does the inflationist prate that "there is not money enough in the country."

Since 1860 the currency per head has nearly doubled, and the volume has increased 130 per cent., taking $310,000,000 as the volume for that year. In the previous thirty years population increased 145 per cent. and nine States were added to the Union; imports and exports increased respectively 411 and 442 per cent., and the currency increased 178 per cent. In the eighteen years since 1860 population has increased 50 per cent., imports and exports have increased respectively 28 and 85 per cent., and the currency has increased 130 per cent. The contrast may be more clearly shown thus:

THIRTY YEARS, 1830-1860.

Increase in	From	To	Per cent.
Population	12,866,000	31,443,000	145
Total imports	$70,877,000	$362,166,000	411
Total exports	73,850,000	400,122,000	442
Cotton manufact'rs	36,000,000	116,000,000	246
Currency	104,000,000	290,700,000	178

EIGHTEEN YEARS, 1860-78.

Increase in	From	To	Per cent.
Population	31,443,000	47,000,000	50
Total imports	$362,166,000	$466,072,000	28
Total exports	400,122,000	740,048,000	85
Cotton manufact'rs	116,000,000	200,000,000	70
Currency	310,000,000	713,000,000	130

It will, of course, be understood that estimates are used here in some cases, for example, for population and value of cotton manufactures in 1878, and for population at quinquennial periods. The figures given as the currency in 1830, $104,000,000, cover what could be ascertained, but is clearly too low; hence the increase stated above, 178 per cent. in 1830-60, is too great, even omitting in the comparison to add the 10 per cent. allowance to the currency in 1860. It is probably true that all the returns of circulation up to the last quarter-century were understated, but this only shows again that the increase in 1830-60 was less than given here. It is proper, also, to say that the volume of currency per capita is of no particular consequence, and that we give it only because it is popularly supposed to be significant; it indicates, however, the same disproportionate increase of currency which the three comparisons indicate. If reasonable allowance is made for the understatement in 1830, the probability is that the per cent. of increase was not widely different in the two periods, although the actual increase was much larger in the latter. As the figures stand, however, the contrast is that in eighteen years past the increase of currency, absolutely, although not relatively, has been greater than in the previous thirty, while the increase, absolutely and relatively, in population, trade, and all forms of growth, has probably been less than in the former period.

This presentation of the case is eloquent, but it is not quite complete. If increase of prices since 1860 is cited as explanation, it is met by the palpable fact that prices of food, of textiles, and manufactured articles, *of transportation, and of necessaries generally, are lower than in 1860; indeed,* the dollar-prices of many necessaries are really lower than ever before. Moreover, the volume of the average daily exchanges in the Clearing-house here has quadrupled in the last twenty-five years, and their totals for every month represent an amount probably equivalent to a movement of three times the present volume of money, but not more than 4 to 6 per cent. of this was accomplished by actual use of money. The means of communication have grown enormously. Checks, bills of exchange, and telegraphic transfers stand in place of the transfer of money, and the whole system of Clearing-houses and settlement by offset operates to diminish the volume of money required. But, in fact, there has been an enormous increase in that volume, as already shown—an increase largely disproportionate to the material development of the country. This increase is made all the more disproportionate and unnecessary by the increased employment of substitutes for money, and it is not now taken up by swollen prices, for prices are extraordinarily low. The war-distention of prices has disappeared, but that of money has not. How is the inference avoidable that there is really a large engorgement of the circulation still, which is prejudicial to industrial health, and ought to be removed?

CLOSE CONNECTION AT PORTS.

It has been said that a difference of a fraction of a cent in the cost of producing a yard of cloth will determine what country is to supply the markets of the world with the particular fabric which it produces at this small margin of advantage. But we must suppose the presence of that condition so frequently expressed in the phrase, "other things being equal." No doubt, where competition turns entirely on cost of production, the community that produces cheapest will command the market so far as it is able to meet its demands. But other things seldom are equal, and various elements besides cost of production enter into the problems of trade. A powerful factor in determining results is cost of transportation, or the addition to prices occasioned by the carrying and handling necessary to bring commodities from the hands of producers to those of consumers. The business of transportation, which has developed to such enormous proportions within comparatively few years, has been, and is, in a position somewhat anomalous, inasmuch as it may, to an extent, defy the ordinary laws of competition. Each of the great distributing ports of this country, for instance, is connected with the chief source of supply for its commerce by one great controlling line of transportation, managed by the leading spirits of a single corporation. One man, or a small combination of men, has a grasp of tremendous power upon the commerce of a great city. The cost of freightage being a determining element of great force in the competition between our commercial seaports, these men may, by raising or lowering that cost, control the currents of trade as by a gigantic valve whose lever is in their hands. By concerting their plans, they can give direction to commerce almost at will, determining what share each port shall have, guided in their action only by what they can agree upon as most conducive to their own mutual profit. The margin over which they can operate may be sufficient to overcome advantages of position and thwart all efforts not consistent with their plans. If the autocrat of the principal line between New-York and Chicago can make an arrangement for increasing his gains by diverting traffic from its natural course, it is in his power to do so, but in the long run, and in a rude way, his advantage and that of the corporation under his control must conform, in the main, to that of the communities concerned.

An important point in the line of communication between production and consumption is that of transhipment for foreign markets. It is a point at which a considerable item of the general cost of transportation comes in, and where economizing may be most effectually applied. In the sharp competition between our North Atlantic ports for a share in the foreign commerce of the country, much attention is bestowed just at this time upon terminal facilities and the attainment of the closest possible connection between the incoming and outgoing currents. The attempt is made to reduce the break and interruption at the port of transhipment to the lowest terms. Boston, the principal rival of New-York in the business of shipping the vast supplies that come from the West to the markets of Europe, has a favorable situation as to her immediate water front. Her wharves lie along a semi-circle formed by the bay, and her railroads come in from three of the four main points of the compass without natural impediment to prevent freight from being brought to the very water's edge. An expanse of unimproved land just south of the city, belonging to the State, is favorably located for a grand freight entrepot, and a plan is in progress of execution for converting it to this use. It is just now proposed to construct an elevated freight railroad that shall bring to this terminus the lines coming in upon the opposite side of the city, and at the same time pass along the old wharves and their warehouses to gather up the freight from local sources and from the coasting vessels that harbor there. The advantage of this arrangement to the City of Boston, if fully carried out, is sufficiently obvious.

The natural advantages of the port of New-York, both with reference to its location upon the general coast-line and its immediate situation, are too familiar to need any setting forth, but that which gives her the grandest facilities for docks and for the shipment from her own warehouses of outward-bound merchandise becomes an obstacle to close connection between the traffic coming in from the West and that departing from her piers for the other side of the Atlantic. She is separated from the vast continent on that side by a river that is untunneled and unbridged for many miles. Railroads enter upon her territory only from the north, and this fact alone fortifies the advantages possessed by the most powerful transportation line upon which her trade is dependent. The problem of close connection is for her a difficult one, and one that she has hardly touched as yet. The gain to her commerce by the arrangement *said to have been made by the Central Road for shipping its freight direct from a station* on the North River at Sixty-fifth-street, is, to say the least, very dubious. The purpose *seems* to be to make through rates from the West to European ports, New-York serving merely as a convenient stopping-place for transferring freight from cars to steamers. Merchandise, instead of being consigned to merchants here and by them sent to Europe, will be sent direct from Chicago to Liverpool and Havre, merely pausing here for transhipment from land to water carriage. It is difficult to see how local trade is to make any more gain by this arrangement than it would if the City were altogether avoided by that much of Western produce on its way to foreign ports. The advantage will accrue, as it is intended to do, wholly to the parties to the arrangement, and to the loss rather than the gain of New-York business men.

Another form of close connection is that obtained by the lading and unlading of steamers at Jersey City, but though the shipping thus effected belongs virtually to the business of New-York, it is at best an awkward arrangement. Not all the out-going cargoes are brought in by the railroads terminating there, while most of those that come in is destined for the warehouses of this City. It is practically a matter of carrying on the shipping process on both sides of a wide river at once. New-York has a start which she is not likely to lose in her accumulation of capital, her established commercial appliances, and her financial agencies, she has facilities unsurpassed for dock accommodations, convenient to the active centres of trade. The public ownership and management of the water-front property ought to be an advantage rather than otherwise. The problem which she has to solve is that of abolishing the other shore of the Hudson River as a stopping-place for traffic, or annihilating for commercial purposes the barrier between the City and the continent whose chief port it is and is destined to be.

POSTAL ABSURDITIES.

An author, residing in a Western city, sent by mail to his friend in New-York a copy of his book, on the fly-leaf of which was written something like this: "Wolfgang Winkelried Brown, with the compliments of Washington Potts." The New-York Post Office clerks descried this nefarious inscription, and "charged up" the book at letter-postage rates. Deducting the 28 cents paid by the sender, there remained $2 28 which was due from Wolfgang Winkelried Brown. A person in Ostris, Ohio, desiring that his favorite weekly paper, published in New-York, should print certain familiar verses, wrote on a postal card a request to that effect, and, to make all sure, pasted the poem on the back of the card. The recipient of this valuable communication, for reasons which will appear further on, was compelled to pay 5 cents postage thereupon. A New-York citizen, having noticed in THE TIMES an editorial article which he thought would interest his friend in Boston, went to a window in the New-York Post-Office and asked for "a newspaper wrapper," for which he paid one cent. Putting this about the copy of THE TIMES, he dropped it into the box. The weight of that copy of the paper happened to be two ounces and one-sixteenth. Being weighed, it was thrown into the waste basket as insufficiently paid, and before the sender left the building it was on the way to the furnace. Subsequently, the expectant Boston man wrote to his New-York friend: "There is a thief in your Post-Office."

In each one of these instances the postal authorities proceeded according to law as expounded by the rulings of the Post Office Department. The statutes of the United States provide that the sender of a book may write on the fly-leaf "Wolfgang Winkelried Brown, from Washington Potts." More than this tends to mischief. Therefore, Mr. Brown paid $2 25 for "the compliments of" Mr. Potts. The gentleman in Ostris might have put his printed poem in an unsealed envelope, which, being sent to the New-York publisher, would have been charged as a printed circular—one cent. The law says that nothing shall be "attached" to a postal card. The poor little verses were pasted on with a thick composition, and the whole thing then weighed more than a half ounce. It was unclassified, the "attached" newspaper clipping being unlawful. Therefore, as unclassified matter, it was chargeable with letter postage. It weighed more than a half ounce, and it required six cents postage. But one cent having been paid for the postal card, only five cents were due. And this was collected. In the case of the newspaper which was confiscated, with its one-cent stamp, the sender only knew that a newspaper wrapper (costing one cent) was a newspaper wrapper. He never dreamed that a Post Office clerk was required to weigh his paper, and, if it was not prepaid at the rate of one cent for every two ounces and fraction thereof, to throw it into the waste basket.

Generally speaking, it is safe to say that the postal service of the country is administered on the theory that the people served must be put to every possible inconvenience. Indeed, this is true of almost every branch of our Government. With War, Navy, Interior, and Law affairs, the people have very little to do. We come immediately in contact with the Post Office and Treasury Departments. Of the last-named branch of the public service, the Customs touch us most nearly. We all travel, sooner or later. And all the Custom-houses on the face of the earth, with all their objectionable features combined, are not so vexatious, frivolous, insolent, and exhaustive of patience and Christian charity as the American Custom-house, wherever found. Next to this comes the American Post Office with its intricate rulings, its cumbrous system, and its wire-drawn classifications. The Post Office people merely administer the laws. The Post Office Department is a court of final appeal, and its rulings are law to all subordinate officials. These rulings are based upon the laws of Congress. And the laws of Congress are the work of men who know as much about the details of Post Office business as a monkey knows about trigonometry. Congress, by its burdensome statutes, seems to be anxious to worry the people who have transactions with the Post Offices. In this endeavor Congress is ably seconded by the Post Office Department with its capricious rulings.

Of these rulings let us give a few examples: There was no classification of mail matter until 1825. On the statutes of years preceding that date all present classifications are made. The type-writer is a modern invention, and matter from that machine is unknown to Post Office law. Next came the papyrograph, and then the electric pen. These machines produce matter which is merely writing by machinery, whether in single copies or duplicate. Confronted with a new problem, the Post Office authorities at Washington flew to the statutes. These were silent on the subject of machine-writing. Therefore, matter produced by the type-writer, papyrograph, or electric pen was "unclassified." As we have seen in the case of the pasted postal card, unclassified mail matter is chargeable with letter postage. The agents of these machines moved upon Washington. Reinforced by Senators and Congressmen, they coerced the department into reversing its decision, and matter produced by the papyrograph and the electric pen was admitted to the mails as third-class matter, the type-writer being "left out in the cold." Then, the pressure being removed, the department again ruled that even this concession would be revoked March 4, 1879. So, unless Congress comes to the rescue, type-writer, papyrograph, and electric pen will produce matter subject to letter rates after March 4. This seems frivolous. In like manner, a printed prices-current, in which "$14 50 per case" was changed to "$14 25 per case," in pencil, in consequence of a change in the tariff, was charged letter rates, under a decision of the Post Office Department to this effect: "A prices-current, partly in writing, is subject to letter rates of postage when sent in the mails." In like manner, also, an architect's plans, drawn with a pen, were charged letter rates, but photographic copies of those plans were charged third-class rates as "photographic proofs, &c." Authors' corrected proofs are third-class matter, but an author having marked on his proof "run up, solid," made his entire package liable to letter postage, under a ruling of the Post Office Department to the effect that "any notations made on corrected proofs by which information is asked or conveyed, or any instructions given in writing, subjects the sheets to letter postage."

Examples like these might be indefinitely multiplied. We have said enough to show the necessity of having the entire postal code modified and simplified by competent men. Congressional lawyers and hair-splitters are not fit for such a work. If the Postmaster-General, and one or two officers of the ability and experience of Postmaster JAMES, of New-York, were to prepare a postal code, one might reasonably expect to receive an intelligent system in place of the present intricate confusion. To see how differently practical post office people do their work, one has only to look at the provisions of the International Postal treaty, drawn up by men versed in postal affairs. Instead of the rubbish in our statutes relating to authors' proofs, &c., that convention provides "Proofs of printing or of music may bear corrections made with the pen, relating exclusively to the text, or to the execution of the work." That is clear enough and is not burdened with verbiage. That convention also says: "Books may bear a manuscript dedication or a complimentary inscription from the author." No nonsense here about "from So-and-so to Thus-and-so." This treaty also says that prices-current, &c., "may have the prices added in writing or by any impression whatever." We do not allow a merchant to change a single figure of his price-list in writing, unless it be a typographical error, under penalty of paying letter postage. When practical common-sense is applied to a revision of our postal laws and regulations, the burdens of the people will be lightened and the revenues of the Government will not be reduced.

BROADWAY.

The revival of the project for a "surface railway" in Broadway brings to mind the changes which that noted thoroughfare has gone through within the memory of a single generation. There is probably not a more widely-known city road in the world than this. Even the street which, two thousand years ago, and probably a thousand years before that, was "called straight," in Damascus, is, at the end of all those centuries, almost unknown in comparison with the way which was called broad only 200 years ago, at one end of a little island, at the other of which might be found the aboriginal savage; and even of the streets of the great capitals of Europe there is not one the name of which is so familiar to all the dwellers within the bounds of civilization. For this the reasons are various. New-York is to the Eastern World the representative city of the Western World, and Broadway has always been its principal street. No city in Europe has a street which for 200 years held such a place indisputably. Moreover, Broadway is, or has been, a peculiar street. It has always been New-York's main thoroughfare for travel, and also for traffic, even of the heaviest kind, and yet until within a comparatively recent period it was the fashionable promenade, and even the fashionable quarter of the principal city of America. Through its roadway, elegant equipages, hackney coaches, omnibuses, express wagons, loaded carts, and huge trucks carrying masts, iron boilers or pillars, or enormous masses of stone, and drawn by six or eight gigantic horses, might have been seen passing in promiscuous succession; while upon the pavement on one side were ladies and their gallants, dressed in the height of fashion, and on the other was the ordinary throng of business and working people; for Broadway had its fashionable and its unfashionable side. No street in any other great capital presents, or has presented, this variety. London, most likely to have it, has it not, nor has had it, even in the times when JOHNSON found in Fleet-street the full tide of human existence. There is, and has always been, more of a separation between the kinds of vehicles and the classes of people to be seen in other great thoroughfares. But the position of Broadway as the midmost street in a City which extended itself from a fixed point, northward, and as the roadway on the highest level, its width, and its generally better and more substantial condition, caused it to be sought by all sorts of wayfarers and of vehicles. Objectionable as this was in some respects, it gave the street its peculiar character, and made it, among other things, the most eagerly-sought avenue of trade that perhaps the world has ever known. When Broadway practically stopped at Union-square, and contained handsome private residences in its upper part and fine retail shops in its lower part, there was probably not a stretch of two miles in any other city in which rents were so high, and in which such high rents could be paid with profit.

For a long time Broadway did not change its character. It merely extended itself, and carried its peculiarities along with it. But there came a time, and it happened to come just before the outbreak of the war of secession, when Broadway underwent a great change—a change which was visible almost month by month, certainly year by year. It ceased to be anything but a street of traffic—of traffic in the proper sense of the word. It was no longer, in any part, a place of residence; no longer a place in which New-York people cared to walk. It had before that time ceased to be a promenade; but now nobody went into it except for business of some sort, to be transacted either in it or at one end of it. During the war all things were changed, and Broadway shared in the peculiar excitements and attractions of the time. But when peace restored the normal condition of things, the great thoroughfare fell suddenly into gloom. It was more than ever deserted by all the elements of its former life and gayety. At morning and evening, and measurably during the day, it was filled with men passing through it, on foot or in vehicles of some sort, to get elsewhere; women appeared in it with comparative rarity, and of its old richness and variety and life nothing remained. Plainly, the Broadway famous in the history of New-York was gone; it had vanished forever.

Broadway proper ends at Union-square. Beyond that point the old post-road to Albany, which trended diagonally over to the river side, was then called Broadway from the place where it issues from the northern end of the square. But characteristic qualities belong to individuals and are inherent; they cannot be transferred with a name, and the so-called Broadway above Union-square is hardly more like the real old Broadway than the so-called South Fifth-avenue below Washington-square is like the real Fifth-avenue above it. The spurious Broadway is merely a street of retail shops, among which are scattered, at rare intervals, a few hotels. It is not a street of promenade, of residence, or of general traffic. It therefore lacks entirely the character of the old Broadway that was deservedly so famous; and as to the remains of that beloved thoroughfare between Union-square and the Battery, they are but the ghost, or rather the corpse, of its former self. Whether a railway from the South Ferry to Union-square would restore business activity to those parts of the street which have of late years been deserted by it is at least a very debatable question. To bring back its charming, and we may almost say its splendid, old variety of interest is, of course, impossible by any such means—by any means. But the supposition that the fine shops and the brisk retail trade in the pseudo Broadway above Union-square is in any way connected with the railway through it, seems to be quite unfounded. The shops are there and are supported because they are in the vicinity of the people who have money to spend at them. Broadway there passes diagonally through the part of the City stretching from Fourth to Seventh avenues, in which there is the greatest number of rich or of well-to-do people of "fashionable" habits of life. Therefore, fine retail shops flourish there; as, for the same reason, in former days they used to do in the real old Broadway below Union-square. To expect to bring back the old condition of things by a street railway seems rather worthy of the great thinker and observer who found it so remarkable that rivers generally flowed by great cities. The truth seems to be that Broadway between Canal-street and Union-square, is now in a transition state. It has become a purely business street; and its upper half is now too low down for the retail trade, and as yet too high up for warehouses. The inevitable restoration of the value of property in the great thoroughfare will come rather with increased prosperity in the country than by any artificial or adventitious means, such as a railway.

WHO IS A PASSENGER?

This question has often been propounded in railway business. Lawyers have shown ingenuity and astuteness in raising it in many cases where it seems to have no business. Often it has an important bearing. For there are rules that a passenger hurt by a collision can recover damages, but an employe or a trespasser on the train cannot; that a company is bound to protect its passengers against violence and injury from other passengers, but not against misconduct of rowdies who force their way on a train; that a passenger is entitled to so much baggage, and the like. All such rules make it often a nice question, Who is a passenger?

A dead-head or a stow-away is not a passenger, and if he is hurt in a collision or train-wreck he gets no damages. But it is not every one riding without paying fare who comes under this rule. The question is not whether the person paid fare, but whether the company had come under an obligation to carry him safely. Take a case of some one who is riding on a pass given him, because he was going on the company's business. The stockholders of a company once sent one of their number to make an examination of the road, and the President took him into a special car free of charge, and they ran up the road to see how it looked, and a down-train ran into the special car and smashed the investigating stockholder. He sued for damages, which the company disputed, because he was not paying fare. In another case an inventor of a patent car-coupling was negotiating at Portland with officers of a railroad to adopt it, and they asked him to go up to Montreal and see the Superintendent about it, and gave him a pass. On the way he was hurt by the car running off the track, and the company refused damages because he was riding free. In both these cases the United States Supreme Court held he was a passenger. The company had undertaken for considerations satisfactory to them to carry him, and was bound to carry him safely.

The pop-corn boy's case is like these. He was a Massachusetts boy, who rode back and forth on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad to Hoosac Tunnel, on an agreement that he should have the privilege of selling pop-corn on the trains, and should pay $30 a quarter and carry round ice-water for the passengers. Of course, he did not buy tickets. The train went through a bridge, and the pop-corn boy was drowned. The court held that he had all the rights of a passenger to be carried safely, although he did not pay fare. The same sort of a decision was made in California in favor of a bar-keeper on a steam-boat. He traveled back and forth without buying tickets, but paid $200 a month for the privilege of keeping bar and use of the bar-room. The court held this made him a passenger.

A baby may be a passenger. The Great Western Railway in England has the rule that children under 3 years of age go free; children between 3 and 12 must pay half fare. Mrs. AUSTIN, carrying her little child, took a trip, in which the train was wrecked, and the child's leg was broken, and a suit was brought in his behalf. It then appeared that the mother bought a ticket for herself, but did not purchase any for the child. Yet the child was two months more than 3 years old, and ought, by the rule, to have paid half fare. But the ticket-seller and conductor did not ask for any fare, nor inquire how old the child was, and the mother did not make any false statement. The company thought these facts were a good defense; they ought not to be deemed to take any risk as to the child unless his fare was paid. But the court said: Not so. The company undertook to carry the child, and were bound to carry it safely. If they wanted fare, they should have asked for it, or they might sue the mother for the fare. The child was not to blame.

Quite a number of the cases of this sort have arisen upon what are known as "drovers' passes." Out West, where droves of cattle, hogs, sheep, or other live stock are sent to market over long railroad routes, it is common for the owner to go or send some one on the train to watch the animals, and water and feed them on the way. This attendant pays no distinct fare. Freight is paid on the animals, and that covers the charge for carrying the man. Very generally these passes contain a stipulation that the traveler assumes all risk of accident, and if he is hurt even by negligence of the persons in charge of the train, he will not demand damages. But the courts have held these drovers'-pass persons are passengers. The freight on the live stock is their fare, and the company is bound to use due care. And as to their stipulation, that may protect the company from damages for a mere accident, but not for negligence. The law will not allow companies to agree beforehand that they may be negligent. That would be too much like the Pope's indulgences in LUTHER'S time.

But all these cases are founded upon the idea that the company had somehow or other undertaken to carry the person who was hurt. In cases where he got upon the train by mere mistake, or oversight of the conductor or engineer, he has been held to ride at his own risk, although perhaps he was allowed to ride. How about travelers who are coming to a train or are walking away from it after their ride. In one case the company ran a stage from the heart of the town to the station to bring passengers. This ride was free. Mr. BUFFETT wished to travel by the cars and he took seat in this stage to be carried to the depot. He expected to buy a ticket when he got there, but on the way, by the negligence of the driver, the coach came to grief and he was injured. The company thought their risk did not begin till he had bought his ticket; but the court thought he could recover for the failure to carry him safely by the coach. And the passenger's right to be carried safely continues until he has had fair time and chance to leave the station and grounds of the road at the other end of his journey. If another train carelessly runs over him before he has had time to get across the tracks from his car, or if there are holes and pitfalls in the platforms in which he trips and is hurt, the company cannot refuse to pay damages on the idea that he ceased to be a passenger when he stepped out of the car.

There have been some cases about rowdies and trespassers upon trains. In general, a railroad is bound to carry all persons impartially. But there are exceptions. It has been held that a person who is so drunk as to be annoying and disgusting to other passengers has not the right of a passenger to ride—the conductor may refuse to take him, although he has a ticket. But if the company consents to take him, they are bound to carry him as carefully as they must a sober man. In Nebraska a man sued a company for refusing to take him as a passenger after he had bought a ticket, and the company proved in defense that he was a notorious gambler, and was riding back and forth in search of persons whom he could fleece at cards. The Judge said this was a good defense. A company is not bound to carry one whose ostensible business is to injure the line, one fleeing from justice, one going upon the train to commit assault or theft, or for purposes of gambling, or a person afflicted with a contagious disease by which other passengers would be endangered.

ARTIST AND CRITIC.

MR. J. A. MCNEILL WHISTLER has not been content with a verdict of his adopted countrymen in the case against Mr. RUSKIN and with his farthing of damages, which he sports as a trophy upon his watch-guard. Though he may consider himself vindicated from the atrocious charge of flinging a pot of paint in the public's face and charging two hundred guineas for the compliment, he is not satisfied. He has let fly a bottle of ink in the same direction, though the real object of his aim was those who have dared to criticise his work as an artist, and his excited imagination seems to have transformed them into the likeness of the target at which MARTIN LUTHER is said to have hurled a similar projectile. But Mr. WHISTLER does not appear to advantage in the plain black and white of English print. Mr. RUSKIN called him a coxcomb in his black and gold and blue and silver nocturnes and arrangements, and would doubtless find a confirmation of his opinion of the man in his essay in literature. And in this field Mr. WHISTLER admits Mr. RUSKIN to be a competent judge. The artist, in resorting to ink, displays a conceit and a straining after smartness which are as far from grace and dignity as his pictures are from loveliness, and he interlards his native language with phrases of French that show him to be a popinjay not likely to reach heights of greatness in any field of mental effort. Here is a sample of his style: "The *finesse* of the Frenchman, acquired in long loafing and clever *café* cackle—the glib go and easy assurance of the *petit crevé*, combined with the *chic* of great habit—the brilliant *blague* of the ateliers—the aptitude of their *argot*—the fling of the *Figaro*, and the knack of short paragraphs, which allow him to print of a picture, '*C'est bien écrit!*' and of a subject, '*C'est bien dit!*'—these are elements of an *ensemble* impossible in this island." Again he says: "Mediocrity flattered at acknowledging mediocrity, and mistaking mystification for mastery, enters a fog of dilettantism, and graduating connoisseur, ends its days in a bewilderment of bric-à-brac and Brummagem."

Here is "an old abusing of GOD'S patience and the King's English," as *Dame Quickly* hath it. But the worst of Mr. WHISTLER'S insubordination is not its manner, but its matter. He attacks the critics of art as a set of pretenders and chatterers about what they know nothing of. He has felt the lash and has no good opinion of him that wields it, which is apt to be the case. Doubtless, a critic that praised WHISTLER might be made an exception, could he be found, but for lack of any such to redeem the general brotherhood, he falls foul of the whole set and declares that they are a nuisance, a wholly unnecessary evil. He makes the assumption that no one but an artist is capable of judging of art. He improves upon DR. JOHNSON'S famous retort, "He that drives fat oxen should himself be fat," and maintains that not only should he be fat, but an ox as well. Otherwise he cannot possibly know what an ox is capable of doing or ought to do, and has no right to lay down requirements for him. Speaking of Mr. RUSKIN having devoted his life to the study of art, he says: "It suffices not, Messieurs. A life passed among pictures makes not a painter—else the policeman in the National Gallery might assert himself." Of course, the analogy is perfect. An intellectual man devoting himself to the study of art in its principles and its production is no way different in his relation to it than the doltish officer of the law who exercises his function among pictures, and no more capable of forming and expressing judgment thereon.

Again he says: "What greater sarcasm can RUSKIN pass upon himself than that he preaches to young men what he cannot perform. Why, unsatisfied with his conscious power, should he choose to become the type of incompetence by talking forty years of what he has never done?" Let every preacher be confined in his teachings to what he can perform, and there would be a lowering of the standard of the pulpit. And must we needs talk of nothing but our own doings, in order to escape the charge of incompetence? There would be a monotony of egotism in the world's conversation if this were so.

Mr. WHISTLER seems in downright seriousness to maintain that no man but an artist is capable of criticising art, and that the artist has a right to be a law unto himself and to do what he will, and it must be accepted as art on his sole authority and because he has done it. It is a very comfortable doctrine for painters of nocturnes and unintelligible daubs. Elsewhere he would tolerate critics. He admits that men may not be imbeciles outside the range of their own occupation save only in art, where the worker is above and beyond criticism. No matter what atrocities he may commit, whether in ignorance or wantonness, no one has a right to know that his misdeeds are not the works of righteousness, or to condemn them. Shallowness, clumsiness, slovenliness, incompetency, are sacred from animadversion, providing they confine their efforts to disfiguring canvas or distorting comely blocks of marble. A man may not be a builder of houses, and yet he may know when one is badly built, even though the carpenter swear it be perfect. He may never have swung a sledge-hammer, and yet be able to distinguish clumsy work in a blacksmith. By study he may learn the requirements of any trade or profession, and yet never have the practice to give them effect; but he will see when another does it, and know whether it is well done. But in art he can learn nothing without a brush in his hand, and know nothing but what he has himself done. The doctrine is too absurd for anybody but Mr. WHISTLER to discuss it seriously. No one, he says, presumes to criticise the mathematician, the engineer, or the astronomer, unless he is himself an expert. Nay, but may he not be an expert sufficiently to point out mistakes in ciphering without being able to apply complex instruments to the measurement of the heavens? There is a distinction between an understanding of principles of science, and a practical application of them in art, which requires the drill of long practice, accuracy of eye and hand, and ability to give expression to the thought that every one can understand when expressed. Art is "based upon laws as rigid and defined as those of the known sciences." Very well, then; is a knowledge of those laws a close monopoly, and is no one capable of understanding the principles of mechanics unless he can build a steam-engine? Reason and common sense are not strong points with Mr. WHISTLER, and he figures to better advantage even in art.

One of the many striking differences between France and this country—the great Eastern and Western Republics, as they may now be styled—is the manner in which holders of the Government are regarded. The demagogues' cry against bloated bondholders, so common here, is never heard there. Loans to the nation are counted honorable in France, while in many parts of the United States, notoriously in the West, they are mentioned as discreditable, if not actually. When the French Minister of Finance proposed, not long since, refunding the debt at a lower rate, GAMBETTA, leader of the people, successfully combated the scheme on the ground that they who had proved their patriotism by lending to the Government in its hour of need were entitled to all the interest originally allowed. If any politician or statesman should espouse such a measure here he would be most violently denounced as an emissary of the money power, as a vile plutocrat, as an enemy of the hard-fisted mechanic and horny-handed laborer. The cause of this difference is that the entire body of the French people are in the habit of buying Government securities. Fully half of all the families over there have such investments, for they are within the means of every one. Rentes are to be had, we believe, as low as 100 francs, and it is held to be laudable to be a creditor of the nation. It will be remembered that the French loan of 1872, issued to pay off the indemnity to Germany, was so eagerly sought that the popular subscription amounted to thirteen times its whole amount. A party that would there advocate repudiation, practically, as the Democracy has advocated it here for some years past, would be forced into perpetual retirement. General diffusion of Government securities among our people would have the effect to suppress much of the rank demagogism on financial questions so offensively prevalent, and the proposal to issue 3 per cent. certificates for greenbacks in sums as low as $10 would seem to further this end.

The second installment of "Diplomatic Sketches by an Outsider," the first part of which, treating of the policy of COUNT BEUST, made quite a sensation in the diplomatic world, is entitled "General Von BULOW and the Danish Question." The title is not so very inviting. From 1852 to 1865 the Danish question succeeded in becoming an intolerable bore, which every European diplomat was glad to get rid of in any way. Nevertheless, the book will probably attract considerable attention, partly because it gives an uncommonly clear and succinct exposition of all the intricacies of the question, partly because it throws new and strong light both on the ludicrous, almost contemptible, incompetency with which Lord JOHN RUSSELL threw the whole affair into utter confusion, and on the adroitness, unscrupulousness, and audacity with which Prince BISMARCK availed himself of this confusion. The author is a man who knows much, and understands that which he knows. Only the beginning and the end of the sketch seem a little hazy. He begins by mounting what some French *feuilletonists* were the first to find out, that there is a causal connection between Dybbol Hills, Sadowa, Sedan, and Plevna; that there would have been no Sadowa, no Sedan, even not a Plevna, if England, France, and Russia had stopped Prince BISMARCK before he reached Dybbol Hills; that the whole fabric of international right in Europe broke down by the example set by Prussia in 1865, &c. But this is a mere illusion. First, Austria needed a Sadowa in order to fully appreciate the lesson she had received at Magenta, and if she had not found it where she got it, she would have gone in search of it somewhere else, probably in Hungary. France needed a Sedan in order to fully realize what had happened in Mexico, and it was better for her to receive it near the Belgian frontier than, for instance, in the Valley of the Mississippi. Next, the Prussian conquest of the three Danish Duchies represents the first success of King WILLIAM'S army organization and Count BISMARCK'S diplomatic principles. But what reason is there to believe that a failure at this point would have entailed a succession of failures at all other points? Equally illusive is the end of the sketch, representing Lord BEACONSFIELD as the only man who ever fully understood the Danish question, and the only man who now can and will attempt to reverse the infamous decision it has received. Lord BEACONSFIELD is no such man. The quotations from his speeches do not prove that he ever understood the Danish question better or otherwise than Lord JOHN RUSSELL; nor does his intervention in the Turko-Russian war prove that justice and peace are his particular ideals. As a speaker, Lord BEACONSFIELD has a talent for uttering words which, although without any direct application at present, nevertheless astonish people because they seem to point with ten outstretched fingers far away into a mysterious past and a still more mysterious future. But on practical people that kind of posing makes no impression.

DEATH OF A VIRGINIA CLERGYMAN.

PETERSBURG, Va., Jan. 25.—Rev. Edmond Withers, a prominent clergyman of this diocese, died last night in Nelson County, at the age of 61 years. He was ordained by Bishop Cobb in 1843, and, during his life, had charge of several important parishes in Virginia, and was one of the most useful and beloved Pastors in the diocese.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING HALL. SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The third concert of Mr. Carlberg's series was an interesting event in the musical season, and drew a full house both at the rehearsal of Thursday afternoon and the concert of last evening. It is a gratifying circumstance to note that, notwithstanding all the music to which the public have been invited this Winter, a concert such as Mr. Carlberg presented last night, which depended on its solid merits and was destitute of every "popular feature," should bring together so many persons who listened to it attentively and evidently enjoyed it. The programme was as follows:

Overture, "Ruy Blas," op. 95, (by special request,) ... Mendelssohn
Orchestra.
Concerto for Piano, with Accompaniment of the Orchestra, op. 10, (new) ... Ignaz Brüll
1. Allegro Moderato. 2. Andante. 3. Finale Presto.
Mr. Richard Hoffman.
Aria from the opera "Belmonte e Constanze." ... W. A. Mozart
Mrs. J. K. Barton.
"Waldweben" from the Music Drama "Siegfried" ... Richard Wagner
Orchestra.
Gavotte, arranged for string instruments, and with an intermediate original movement by Ferdinand Dulcken, (first time) ... Pedro Martini
String Orchestra.
Symphony No. 4, in B flat. Op. 60 ... L. v. Beethoven
1. Adagio-Allegro Vivace. 2. Adagio. 3. Allo Vivace. 4. Allo ma non Troppo.
Orchestra.

The orchestral portions of the programme were naturally of the first consideration. Mr. Carlberg has his fame yet to make as a conductor, and although he has started under unusually advantageous circumstances, with a picked band of musicians who have all played for years under the direction of Theodore Thomas, it is asking too much to expect him to step into that experienced leader's position at the start. He is earnest, painstaking, and shows musical intelligence in his conducting, but his reading lacks the repose and finish and confidence in himself which inspire an orchestra. Nervous anxiety on the part of the conductor is certain to be reflected, sooner or later, in some portion of the orchestra, and when there was, (as at both performances under consideration,) a lack of smoothness, it was evident that some of the inspiration and absolute command which we have been accustomed to from the conductor's stand was wanting. The "Ruy Blas" overture was played with vigor and grace, and so with the other two minor orchestral works. Beethoven's Fourth Symphony was not, on the whole, so well given as might have been expected, for the reasons above suggested. In the first movement the violins were not perfectly together in the adagio preceding the allegro vivace. The second movement Mr. Carlberg takes in a tempo which unquestionably mars it of some of its beauties, but the last movements were well played, and the audience were well repaid for their attention to the rendering of this noble work.

A second hearing of the Brüll concerto, by Mr. Richard Hoffman, increased the favor with which it was at first received. It is in nowise a great composition, and Mr. Hoffman would have done better to have given the audience some concerto of acknowledged worth, but he played it with taste and admirable technique, and was so enthusiastically recalled that he was obliged to respond with one of Schumann's novelettes. Brüll, who is a composer of no marked ability, and is known chiefly by an opera he has written, has composed this concerto in elaborate style, the first movement being, indeed, somewhat tedious. When, however, a pianist of Mr. Hoffman's rank selects such a work to play in public it presumably has merits, and if the hearer does not appreciate them at first, he may infer that the fault is with him, and not with Brüll or Mr. Hoffman. Mrs. Barton's contribution to the programme was a very uninteresting aria, notwithstanding the fact that it was composed by Mozart. The lady has an ordinary soprano voice, which she uses very well. She was encored and gave a ballad in which the listening public were urged not to be impatient.

MUSICAL NOTES.

It is announced that Mme. Marie Rôze-Mapleson, who has met with her usual success in the West, is to make her reappearance in New-York on the return of the troupe next month, in Marchetti's opera of "Ruy Blas." Mme. Lablache, Signor Campanini, and Signor Galassi will be in the cast.

Mr. Gilmore will give one of his popular concerts at the Grand Opera-house this evening. He will have the assistance of Mr. Levy, with his cornet; Miss Marie Harvey, soprano; Miss Mackintosh(?), pianiste; Mr. Makin, baritone; Mr. Hollenhauer(?), violinist; the Palestrina Italian Choral Society, and the full band of which he is the leader.

The Calumet Club, a prominent club in Chicago, gave a reception to Miss Minnie Hauk last evening. Five hundred guests attended, among them Gens. Sheridan and Whipple, Major Reno, and 30 other Army officers, in full uniform. The club-house was illuminated by an electric light, and decorated with flowers. Miss Hauk was enthusiastically received.

Mr. O. B. Boise will give a concert on Thursday evening next, the 30th inst., at Chickering Hall, the programme of which will consist entirely of his own works. There will be a symphony by an orchestra of 50 musicians, a concerto for piano and orchestra, a vocal quartet, and some songs for contralto. Mr. Boise will have, to interpret his music, Mme. Auerbach, Miss Emily Winant, Mr. S. P. Warren, and other well-known artists.

Mr. Strakosch's season of opera at Booth's Theatre was concluded yesterday afternoon with a performance of "Aida," which attracted a full house, and was received with enthusiasm. The cast, as before, included Miss Kellogg, Miss Cary, Mr. Graff, Signor Pantaleoni, Mr. Conly, and Mr. Gottschalk. The audience was more demonstrative than critical, and bestowed their applause with a liberal hand, the principal artists being repeatedly recalled. The performance did not vary in any essential respects from the previous rendering of this opera, which has been heretofore noticed.

The fourth symphony concert under the direction of Dr. Damrosch, with an orchestra of 70 performers, is announced for Saturday evening next at Steinway Hall. The programme is rich in promise, the chief feature being Herr Wilhelmj's appearance. The interest of the musical public of New-York will be excited when it is known that for the first time we may hear Wilhelmj properly accompanied by an orchestra. He is announced to play the allegro of Beethoven's concerto and a chaconne by Bach. The orchestra will give Saint-Saëns' Symphony No. 2, Liszt's "Les Préludes," and Mr. Bergner will play a solo also.

DRAMATIC.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. Harkins' management of the Fifth-Avenue Theatre was begun last evening by the production of Adolph L'Arronge's comedy, "Dr. Klaus," the English version of which, under the title of "Dr. Clyde," was prepared by Mr. Sidney Rosenfeld. The latter has done his work in a reverential spirit, and, although the scenes of the original play have been transported from Germany to England, none of its essential features have been sacrificed. "Dr. Clyde" must, therefore, be viewed almost wholly as a purely original effort. Its motive is a trivial one, and does not belong to any time or people; we might sum it up in the general reflection that an idle husband is a source of domestic trouble. The husband in this case is a nobleman, Lord Hammond, whose naturally excellent character has been rendered negative and useless by vicious habits acquired from constant contact with a certain kind of life. In striking at one of the lesser evils of society, a dramatist is not less a moralist than the philosopher who goes at once to the root of wickedness; for, although his motive may seem at first view slight enough, it is not the less a fact that the dark and turbulent flood of human misery may flow from a single and almost invisible source. In a worthy motive, therefore, "Dr. Clyde" is not deficient. But is this motive worthily embodied? Lord Hammond is married to a young lady, the daughter of a tradesman, Mr. Mosher(?). A mutual friend of the couple is Dr. Clyde, a physician whose usefulness is not always apparent. A coolness between Mr. Mosher and the physician leads Lady Hammond to make inquiries, and she then discovers that her good lord is a mere idler and pleasure-seeker, who has been content to live on the money of others. Out of this state of things are born trouble and unhappiness, until finally the erring husband is brought to his senses—and to his honor, let us add—through an ingenious plot by which he is made to believe that his father-in-law has been ruined. The play ends, of course, joyfully, and the moral is forced home by the reformation of the idle spendthrift. From this brief suggestion of the story it might seem that the domestic misfortunes of Lord and Lady Hammond supplied, as they undoubtedly should supply, the chief interest of the play; but this is by no means the case. After clearly presenting the relations of husband and wife in the first act, the dramatist turns about, as though unable to fully embody his leading idea, and draws the whole attention of the audience during the next three acts to a rather foolish love-affair, in which Dr. Clyde's daughter, Emily, and a young lawyer, Sidney(?) Blume, are the actors. The fine and natural motive of the play is thus lost amid a succession of scenes, most of which are trivial, some of which are interesting. Of the latter, the one in the second act, when Sidney(?) makes his first declaration, is delightful, both as regards sentiment and humor. But it must be confessed that the following two acts, although relieved by touches of humor, are tedious and inconsequential. While they are in progress the play apparently stands still. Furthermore, all the characters talk as if they had no other purpose on hand, and a very large body of the dialogue relates in nowise to the movement or to the spirit of the play. These characters are, as a rule, clearly drawn and contrasted, although no one save a German would make of Dr. Clyde the central personage of a comedy; this worthy physician is a pretentious moralist, and his conversation throughout is cold and pedantic. There is also something pedantic about Lady Hammond, who is constantly preaching of "earnest occupation." To make matters worse, the acting was slow and labored, and the really bright portions of the play were given without brilliancy, often without vivacity. Mr. Fisher as Mosher was uneven, although frequently very good. Mr. Hardenbergh appeared at his best as Higgins, the doctor's man, keeping the audience in excellent humor. There was too much low comedy in Mr. Fawcett's Blume, which was otherwise a respectable performance. Mr. G. H. Chaplin, as Dr. Clyde, labored through his part in a most dismal manner. Finally, Mr. Henry Lee made a conventional Lord Hammond. As to the ladies, little can be said in their praise. We need only mention Miss Laura Don and Miss Ellie Wilton, both good actresses, and both, last night, apparently unsuited to their parts. Miss Don in no way identified herself with Lady Hammond, and Miss Wilton, despite her intelligent endeavors, could hardly be expected to embody the charming ingenuousness of a sentimental school-girl like Emily.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A great-grandson of the celebrated Commodore Paulding will, it is said, shortly make his début at one of our City theatres.

It is definitely announced that Miss Ada Cavendish, who was first to have played at the Park, then at the Fifth-Avenue, will reappear at the Broadway Theatre. Her initial character will be Rosalind.

A visit to the San Francisco Minstrels is always productive of hearty enjoyment. During the present week all the company, including Mr. Sam Devere, will appear in a bright and well-varied entertainment.

Mr. G. B. Bunnell will open the American Museum, at his new building, No. 298 Bowery, near Bleecker-street, to-morrow evening. He will present a variety of curiosities and entertaining features twice each day.

"The Banker's Daughter" is one of the few plays which may be seen several times and always enjoyed. It is still a strong attraction at the Union-Square Theatre, and it will not be displaced for many weeks to come.

The ball of the "Mulligan Guards" may be witnessed nightly at the Theatre Comique, where the two favorites, Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, appear to crowded audiences. The career of the celebrated Guards has thus far been a highly successful one.

The revival of "The Danites" to-morrow night, at Booth's Theatre, will be an attractive event. Mr. McKee Rankin and Miss Kitty Blanchard will be seen again in their favorite characters, Sandy and Billy Piper. Their engagement is for but two weeks.

The last week of "Cinderella" at the Aquarium is finally announced. The young folks have been greatly entertained by this animated picture of an oft-repeated tale. The programme during the coming week will include, besides the play, many excellent features.

The fascinating little story of "Dot," which is now being represented in dramatic shape at the Park Theatre, will continue the attraction at that house for some time to come. The acting of Mr. Owens and that of Mr. Couldock show a striking and delightful contrast.

At Niblo's Garden Theatre to-morrow evening Mr. Oliver Doud Byron will present for public approval a new historical drama in five acts, entitled "Hero," a play in which love, war, and adventure form the subjects of interest. Mr. Byron will appear in three separate parts.

No change is announced this week at Wallack's. The revival of "Ours" has proved popular, and Robertson's pretty comedy, in which both Mr. Wallack and Mr. Coghlan are seen to excellent advantage, will probably keep the boards until Mr. Boucicault's new play is ready for production.

It is almost unnecessary to call attention to "H. M. S. Pinafore," which is meeting with deserved success at the Standard Theatre; for the people have evidently taken that fresh and melodious work to their hearts. Of its kind it has never been surpassed—at least, hardly ever. The piece is now running with complete smoothness.

Mr. George Edgar, the senior manager of the Broadway Theatre, will make his Metropolitan début to-morrow night at that house in the part of King Lear. Mr. Edgar aims high, for Lear is a stupendous character; how he will treat it is a question to be shortly answered. On this interesting occasion Mr. Joseph Wheelock will be the Edgar, and Mrs. Marie Gordon the Cordelia. "Enoch Arden" will be produced at the Wednesday and Saturday matinées.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt will visit Nice in the course of the month, to appear in the new theatre, at Monte Carlo.

"The Scrap of Paper," Mr. Palgrave Simpson's ingenious version of Sardou's "Les Pattes de Mouche," has been successfully revived at the London Court Theatre.

The new piece now in rehearsal at the Variétés is entitled "Le Grand Casimir." The libretto is by MM. Gondinet, Saint-Albin, and Jules Prével, and the music by M. Lecocq.

Charles Reade's "It's Never Too Late to Mend," just revived at the Princess' Theatre for the first time in 12 years, has brought out some flattering comments in the London press.

The Palais Royal Theatre has in rehearsal a four-act comedy by MM. Meilhac and Halévy, called "Le Mari de la Débutante." The principal lady's part will be taken by Mlle. Jane Hading.

The T'Kint robberies and trial have been put on the stage at the Flemish Theatre in Brussels, the whole proceedings being treated with remarkable boldness. The piece is called "Twenty-three Millions; a Great Swindle in Four Acts."

Patrizio, the magician, is astonishing the inhabitants of Jamaica. He finds a better field there than he did in this City. Two thousand persons were present at one of his performances in Kingston, and hundreds were turned away from the theatre.

"Montjoye" will be succeeded at the Paris Vaudeville by "Ladislas Bolski," a piece taken by M. Maquet from a novel of Cherbuliez. After "Ladislas Bolski" will come a very Parisian comedy by M. Edmond Gondinet, entitled "Les Tapageurs."

A new oratorio, which is said to be of an original and elevated character, has been produced in Paris. The subject of the work is the Biblical narrative of Judith. The author of the poem is M. Paul Collin, and the composer M. Charles Lefèvre, who gained the great prize of Rome in 1870.

Mlle. Emilie Chiomi, who made her début last year at Her Majesty's, has recently had a most signal compliment paid her by the eminent German composer, Richard Wagner. The great master, hearing of the unqualified success of this gifted young lady at many of the German opera-houses, invited her to meet several celebrities of the musical world at his house, in order that they might hear her rendering of various portions of his own operas, he himself accompanying her. Herr Wagner afterward uttered the most flattering encomiums on her singing, and prognosticated a great future for her.

THE CONTESTED ARLINGTON ESTATE.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Jan. 25.—The Arlington case was continued in the United States Circuit Court to-day, before Judge Hughes. The counsel of both sides presented instructions. The plaintiffs rely on the tender of the taxes to the Commissioner by an authorized agent of the owner, and the defendants on the occupancy of the premises by the United States, and the failure of the owners to make a tender of the taxes in person. The entire day was occupied in discussing the instructions, and, without concluding, the court adjourned until Monday.

BOYTON'S MIDNIGHT TRIP.

FROM THE BATTERY TO STATEN ISLAND.

TRYING THE NEW LIFE-SAVING SUIT—WEARY HOURS IN THE ICE-FIELDS OF THE BAY—STARTLING A GERMAN TAVERN-KEEPER IN THE EARLY MORNING.

Capt. Paul Boyton, the indefatigable marine adventurer, has invented an improvement to his famous life-saving suit, which consists of a thick external facing of rubber, bordering and sheathing the lower part of the jacket, and intended to furnish additional protection to the swimmer in contact with rocks or ice-floes. The sheathing is in the nature of an india-rubber armor, and while somewhat increasing the weight of the suit, is not such as to render it unwieldly or to add materially to the expense. His perilous midnight journey to Staten Island on Friday night was for the purpose of bringing his improvement to the test of a practical experiment, thus deciding upon its utility in the presence of the actual facts. At 11 o'clock on Friday night the blast of a dissonant horn startled the policemen in the vicinity of the Battery from their surreptitious slumbers, and on proceeding to the spot from whence the din appeared to emanate they found a shivering group of men and boys assembled on the pier near Castle Garden, in the midst of which stood a figure enveloped in many thicknesses of india-rubber and overcoat. To arrest such an apparition for blowing a horn and making night hideous was manifestly impracticable, at least until it was ascertained that there was something human inside of it, and before this necessary factor in the legal aspect of the case had been arrived at Dan the Newsboy(?), who is Captain of a life-saving corps and highly respected by the Police, had duly explained that Capt. Paul Boyton was about to take a midnight journey to Stapleton, Staten Island, in his improved swimming suit, accompanied by James Cralman(?), a member of the corps, similarly incased in rubber. Just as the bells in Trinity steeple struck 12 Capt. Boyton blew his horn, and the two men descended the stone steps of the pier ready for a plunge, the intention being to paddle down to the Narrows with the tide and return at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, which would give the voyagers the advantage of the tide in both directions. The hiss of a rocket was heard and a long serpentine train of light furnished sufficient illumination to reveal a tiny boat, measuring not more than three feet from stem to stern; but the little vessel was wonderfully fitted up. A lamp, burning petroleum, was securely fastened to the forward deck, and, assisted by a reflector, threw a mellow blaze of light far out to sea, clearly revealing an object 2,000 feet away in the hardy swimmer's track. It had beneath the deck a little cabin of steel, in which a cup of coffee could be heated, and there were securely stowed away in the hold a mariner's compass, a barometer, a box of cigars, some biscuits, a few sky-rockets, and other paraphernalia of a voyage for some pygmy of the main. "Baby Mine" was painted on the bow in pretty gilt letters; but, alas, no precaution could prevent the little craft from going down with the shock of an unfriendly ice-floe that came very near submerging the Captain and his adventurous companion also.

The adventurers met with no serious impediment until they had covered the open space between the Battery and Bedloe's Island. Off Bedloe they sent up a rocket and lay off for a few seconds to take their bearings and ascertain the source of a grating sound that appeared to come from something lying in their track. This problem was soon solved. Suddenly they found themselves in the midst of an extensive ice-field, heaped in heavy floes and drifting with foamy, but imperceptible, progress in the general direction of the Narrows. Occasionally, to avoid certain disaster to limb or life, they were compelled to lift themselves out of the water by main force, scramble upon a floe, and walk across it to the open sea beyond. Another peril soon supervened. The current, though slow, was strong, and the two swimmers becoming entangled in a whirling eddy, the little craft that forged ahead of them struck and was instantly disabled, leaving our hero and his companion with no light but that of the uncertain stars, and what rendered the strait more deplorable was the fact that one of those half-impenetrable hazes which always follow a storm, had settled distinctly about them. Objects at the distance of a dozen feet could not be made out distinctly. On examination it appeared that a couple of heavy cakes of ice had caught the boat between them and crushed in its tiny ribs, as if it had been but an egg-shell craft. It was a moment to test the nerve of a more experienced swimmer than the Captain's companion, who, by the way, was hanging on to the rubber dress of his principal with one hand and paddling with the other, a position at once perilous and ridiculous. What troubled Capt. Boyton's mind, however, for the rest of the lonesome journey was not the immediate danger of being overwhelmed by the laboring ice-floes, but the perception that the mass in which he found himself entangled was drifting seaward and would probably prevent him from effecting a landing on Staten Island. For three mortal hours, alone in the midst of an ice-field, helpless except for their rubber suits, which bore the beating of the smaller cakes gallantly, while the dim light enabled them to avoid the larger, the two heroic men tumbled along, now paddling, now turning out of the way of a huge berg, now drifting, until at 4 o'clock in the morning they found themselves in the Narrows, weary, dispirited, exhausted and shivering with the cold. After canvassing the probabilities of success in a council of war, the swimmers finally decided to effect a landing at Stapleton, if possible, by picking their way carefully through the crowded and swirling mass of intervening ice. It took two hours—the silence was only broken by weird crashing, grating and bellowing of the ice about them—to accomplish a journey to the shore, which was near enough to be indistinctly visible when they started. At length, about 6 o'clock, they effected a landing on the open sand near Stapleton, hungry and exhausted.

Staten Island lay bleak and asleep in the morning twilight, and Capt. Boyton and his companion wandered about for nearly an hour, carrying the disabled tender between them, before they could find a shelter. The light of a little restaurant kept by a German caught their attention, and they entered without the ceremony of knocking. "Mein Gott!" cried the frightened Teuton, and commenced to shout "Raüber!" at the utmost capacity of his powerful lungs, alternating this outlandish demonstration with frantic yells for an invisible Police. A little argument convinced him that the two apparitions were not masked burglars, and counting a liberal order for breakfast, the terrified restaurateur permitted himself to be appeased. The voyagers returned to New-York on the Northfield yesterday morning, and Capt. Boyton went to the Hotel Fraschi(?), in University place, where he arrived a little before noon, rested for an hour or two, gave audience to the reporters, and went out. He has been invited to make a trip from Kittanning to Pittsburg on the Allegheny River, and will not probably repeat his swimming exploits in these waters.

SUDDEN CHANGE IN THE WEATHER.

THE WIND AT 50 MILES AN HOUR—ONE MAN INJURED BY A FALLING SHUTTER.

The warm weather which prevailed yesterday vanished very suddenly after nightfall last evening, and a high wind sprang up, which increased to a gale soon after 8 P. M., and for over an hour blew at the rate of 50 miles an hour. The mercury touched 27° at 1 o'clock this morning, having fallen 18° since 6 o'clock P. M. yesterday. The gale gradually decreased in violence until midnight, when it was blowing at the rate of 40 miles an hour, according to the record taken at the Western Union Telegraph Building. There were many small signs, blinds, and old-fashioned chimney-pots blown into the streets, but the cold weather drove nearly everybody indoors, and up to midnight there was only one accident reported at Police Head-quarters. While Mr. Sidney S. Harris, a lawyer, of No. 165 Broadway, was walking along Third-avenue with his wife, he was struck on the head by a window shutter, blown by the gale from the building No. 510 Third-avenue. He fell insensible to the sidewalk, and when picked up was found to be seriously injured. He was taken to his residence, No. 125 East Thirty-fifth-street, by the Police. A large shed at One Hundred and Thirtieth-street and Twelfth-avenue, owned and used by William Dunning as a lumber warehouse, was blown down at 10 P. M., causing a loss of $100.

KILLED ON A BOB-SLED.

David Baker, aged 18, was injured while coasting on Croton-avenue, Sing Sing, on Friday evening, so badly that he died in a few minutes afterward. He was on a "bob-sled," and had reached a piece of level ground, his sleigh having spent its force of descent, when another sled from another street, converging at that point, ran forcibly against him, striking him in the stomach. He rose and walked a short distance to a hotel, where he fell and soon after expired. Coroner Schirmer was summoned yesterday to hold an inquest.

THE SEAMEN'S RETREAT.

Dr. C. Henry King, Physician in Chief of the Seamen's Retreat at Stapleton, has completed his annual report for 1878. The report shows that 1,064 patients were treated during the year. Three superannuated sailors were removed from the institution to a permanent home in the Sailors' Snug Harbor at New-Brighton. At the close of the year there were 123 patients remaining in the institution.

THE WHITE PLAINS SHOOTING.

In the case of Joseph Jackson(?), who was shot and killed at White Plains by William Harris, both colored men, the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict charging the killing upon Harris, who is yet at large and hiding, but it is said, on good authority, that he will present himself for indictment and trial before the February Court of Sessions, or sooner, if he can see a chance of securing bail.

COUNTERFEITER HELD FOR TRIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 25.—Charles W. Schooner, charged with making and passing counterfeit notes of various denominations on different national banks, principally the First Nationals of Hanover and Tamaqua, was given a hearing to-day before the United States Commissioner. His arrest was in connection with that of Henry C. Cole, Charles Frederick Ulrich, and Jacob Ott, in New-York recently. Charles Frederick Ulrich, the engraver for the gang, was called to the stand and testified to making $50 national bank notes. Schooner was held in default of $5,000 bail.

BLOWN FROM A RAILROAD TRAIN.

DEATH OF A PRINCETON STUDENT IN ATTEMPTING TO GO FROM ONE CAR TO ANOTHER.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—Among the passengers who took the afternoon express train from New-York for Baltimore at Princeton were three students of the college, who intended to spend Sunday with their parents at Wilmington, Del. They occupied a car near the front of the train, and continued in that compartment until the train had reached a point near Linwood, between Chester and Wilmington. At this place one of the young men proposed that they should go back to the next car in the rear, and all three passed up toward the door. The wind was blowing with terrific force at the time, and the student who was leading barely escaped being blown from the cars in his passage across the platforms. As it was, he lost his hat and had to hold on to the brake-wheel for bare life.

Young Vaughan, son of Dr. Vaughan, a prominent physician of Wilmington, Del., was close behind him. The moment he reached the platform the wind swept with increased fury over the track toward the Delaware. His overcoat was blown open, and he staggered backward as the fierce gusts filled the garment. He attempted to seize the brakes, but failing in the attempt, was hurled with terrible velocity from the cars. His despairing cry as he disappeared in the darkness served as a warning to the student following, who hastily drew back, and gave the alarm. Great consternation for a time prevailed on the train, and a distance of four miles must have been reached before the conductor was apprised of the accident. Several of the passengers urged him to return, but he refused. He proposed as a better and safer plan to run rapidly to Wilmington, and then send a dispatch to Linwood asking that a hand-car be sent out to look for the missing man. This course was adopted, and when the express train reached Perryville the telegraph informed those on board that the body of young Vaughan had been found near where he had been blown from the platform. Owing to the velocity with which the train was going over the level stretch near Linwood, it was surmised that Vaughan's death must have been instantaneous. He was a young man of fine attainments, about 25 years of age.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The State Lunatic Asylum near St. Joseph, Mo., was discovered to be on fire at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was totally destroyed. No adequate means had ever been provided to extinguish a fire, and little resistance could be made to the spreading of the flames. The patients, about 250 in number, were safely removed and now occupy the Court-house in this city. Everything is being done for their comfort, but they have suffered somewhat from exposure and excitement. The building was erected four years ago at a cost of $190,000. Eighteen months ago there was $100,000 insurance on it, but the State refused an appropriation to continue the same, and therefore it is a total loss.

A fire started at midnight Friday night in Eager's Block, in Warwick, N. Y. This block and six other buildings were destroyed, entailing a loss of about $50,000. The insurance is $40,000. The burned buildings were owned by J. W. Clausen(?), G. H. Miller, the Eager and Lawrence estate, J. L. Finch, G. Burt, Pierson, and Deton, and George D. Pitts. Five families are rendered homeless, and also lost most of their furniture and wearing apparel. The fire originated in the Association Rooms from a stove-pipe.

On Thursday evening, a dwelling-house on Warburton, near Lamartine-avenue, Yonkers, Westchester County, caught fire from an overheated furnace, and was damaged to the extent of about $3,000. It is owned by James Youmans, and is insured for $5,000 in the Royal Insurance Company, of London, England. The occupant was James Chadwick, whose furniture was damaged to the extent of $3,000.

One section of Armour & Co.'s warehouse, at the Union Stock-yards, in Chicago, was burned early yesterday morning. No provisions were destroyed, and the loss, which is confined to one building, will probably not exceed $10,000.

A fire at Main and Austin streets, Denison, Texas, yesterday, consumed nearly an entire block. The loss is $20,000; insurance small.

WORK IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Treasury now holds $347,760,950 in United States bonds to secure bank circulation. United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, $7,412,200; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, $7,912,050; national bank circulation outstanding, currency-notes, $322,760,594; gold notes, $1,468,920. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $331,057 88, and the Customs receipts $232,139 56. The receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day as compared with the corresponding period last year are as follows:

	1878.	1879.
New-York	$1,023,000	$941,000
Boston	2,148,000	1,701,000
Philadelphia	262,000	87,000
Miscellaneous	1,070,000	644,000
Total	$4,503,000	$3,273,000

Receipts to-day, $570,000.

The amount received this week is $300,000 in excess of any week since the order requiring remitting banks to pay expressage went into effect.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan since yesterday's report have amounted to $14,028,700. The demand upon the Treasury to-day for silver dollars was for 25,000; for the month, 420,000.

A NEW CHURCH OFFICER.

MONTREAL, Jan. 25.—Rev. Dean Bond was to-day consecrated to the Episcopal Oversight of the Diocese of Montreal, in St. George's Church. The Bishop of Fredericton, who is now the Senior Bishop of Canada, presided, and was assisted by the Bishops of Quebec, Halifax, Ontario, and Algoma. A large number of the clergymen of the diocese took part in the ceremony.

THANKS FOR A GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—A joint resolution of thanks to Dr. F. V. Hayden and his assistants has been passed by the Colorado Legislature. The preamble states that "the publications of the reports, views, and maps of this survey form a collection invaluable alike for the advancement of science and the development of the mining and agricultural interests of this State."

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The steamer reported as having been much damaged by collision at Rouen is not the British steamer Hesleden(?), from New-Orleans, as at first supposed.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 25.—The schooner Read, of Eastport, with herring, came ashore at Nahant last night. She is leaking badly.

SECURITY FOR OLD TENNESSEE BONDS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 25.—Edward L. Andrews, attorney for the holders of the old series of Tennessee bonds, to-day filed bills against eight railroads upon which they have a lien under the act of 1852. He filed six bills in Memphis and will file more in Knoxville Monday against railroads upon which the old bonds have a lien.

RAILROAD OFFICERS ELECTED.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Jan. 25.—The following have been elected Directors of the Long Branch and Sea-shore Railroad for the ensuing year: J. Gould, R. S. Green, W. S. Sneden, J. B. Coleman, M. S. Coleman, Thomas G. Rigney, G. P. Morosini, T. J. Sheridan, W. E. Conover, B. F. Ham, J. M. Ham, R. S. Conover, and Nehemiah Perry.

ENCOURAGING NATIVE TALENT.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 25.—The Cincinnati Musical Festival Association announce to-day that they will give a prize of $1,000 for an original composition for orchestra and chorus to be performed at the festival of next year. The competition is limited to native Americans.

SUICIDE OF AN AGED WIDOW.

COBLESKILL, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Caroline Mann, living two miles from this place, committed suicide by hanging herself in the attic of her house yesterday afternoon. Since the death of her husband, a prominent citizen, a few months ago, she has given evidence of insanity. She was 50 years old.

HELD TO BAIL.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 25.—Capt. George Prince, charged with defrauding the Pension Office, had his preliminary examination before Commissioner Clifford to-day. Probable cause was found on eight counts, and he was bound over in the sum of $15,000 to appear at the February term of court in Portland.

A BOSTON AND HAVANA STEAMER LINE.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 25.—The steamer United States sailed from this port for Havana this afternoon with a full cargo and the United States mail. This is an experimental trip, and, if successful, a permanent line will be established.

JUDGE CADWALADER DYING.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—Judge Cadwalader is so low to-night that it is feared he will not live until morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—In the case of Harry Guion(?), stage manager of the Arcade Theatre, charged with keeping a disorderly house and maintaining a nuisance, the jury this morning rendered a verdict of guilty. Sentence was deferred.

THE HANDLERS OF THE CUE.

FIRST WEEK OF THE TOURNAMENT.

REVIEW OF THE NINE CONTESTS, AND THE SCORES OF THE PLAYERS—SPECULATING AS TO THE WINNER.

The first week of the Brunswick and Balke Championship Tournament, which closed on Friday, has fulfilled the prediction that it would develop more brilliant play than had yet been seen in New-York. The five days, during which nine games were played, have been marked by the most brilliant run on record—441 points by George Slosson, of Chicago; one of the finest combination shots ever made—the great three-cushion "kiss" carom counted by Thomas J. Gallagher, of St. Louis, and the scoring by William Sexton of an average of 40, asserted to be the largest he has made in a 600-point game. Another point peculiar to the tournament has been the attendance of ladies and prominent gentlemen in larger numbers than at any previous tournament held in this City. The ladies have taken quite as much interest in the play as the gentlemen, and have been equally enthusiastic in their applause of brilliant shots. The great topic of discussion in billiard circles in relation to the tournament now is, as a matter of course, the relative chances of the several contestants of winning the trophy and the first prize, but as yet too few games have been played to furnish a criterion upon which any trustworthy prediction could be founded, while at this stage, bearing in mind the uncertainties of the game, even as played by experts, it would be merely a piece of idle guess-work to select the winning "combination." Sporting men, however, are putting out money heavily on both Slosson and Sexton for first place, while the "combinations" on the other players are as numerous and varied as the stars on a Summer evening.

Young Slosson is struggling for the emblem with all the vim and spirit of a fleet-footed stallion, while Sexton is devoting his powers to beat the Chicagoan's great run, and of gaining the largest average on record, while he is struggling at the same time to meet Slosson, should the latter lose a game, and thus bring about a tie. The Western boy has now only to play Jacob Schaefer, and expresses confidence that he can vanquish him as well as the remaining players. He has always beaten Schaefer in the past, but it is possible that the latter may develop in his struggle with him the same brilliant and invincible play that resulted in Sexton's defeat when he crossed cues with Slosson on Wednesday evening last. Should there be a tie between Slosson, Sexton, and Schaefer, there is hardly a doubt that the struggle for supremacy will furnish the finest billiardistic exhibitions ever seen in the country. The only expert who has not yet made a brilliant run is young Heiser, of Boston, who has only afforded glimpses of his powers. This is to be excused, however, as the Bostonian has not hitherto played before such a large number of spectators as have witnessed the present tournament. The appended table will show the record of the different players for the week:

Names of Players.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Best Run.	Best Average.		Total Number of Points Scored.	Total Possible Points.
G. Slosson	2	0	441	50		1,200	1,200
W. Sexton	1	1	214	40		687	1,200
J. Schaefer	2	0	170	22	6-27	1,200	1,200
A. Garnier	0	2	82	17	9-27	1,016	1,200
M. Daly	2	1	233	30		1,484	1,800
T. J. Gallagher	1	2	183	17	32-34	1,333	1,800
A. P. Rudolphe	1	1	159	16		896	1,200
R. Heiser	0	2	62	6		215	1,200

To-morrow afternoon the second week of the tournament will open with a game between A. P. Rudolphe and Randolph Heiser, and in the evening Albert Garnier and George Slosson will meet.

PEDESTRIANISM IN BROOKLYN.

A double attraction was offered at Mozart Garden, Brooklyn, last evening. Harry Howard was finishing a six days' tramp commenced on Monday last, and C. A. Harriman, who is matched to walk O'Leary, was completing the task of walking 150 miles in 30 hours. Harriman undertook to walk 50 miles in 10 hours on each of the last three days of Howard's walk, and on the same track. Last night his 50 miles were completed in 9:38:31, and on each of the preceding days he made better time. The garden was densely crowded last evening, and a number of New-York sporting men, anxious to see Harriman's performance, were in attendance. He is believed to be the coming man, and even now there are men willing to bet even that he can beat O'Leary. Harriman walks in splendid form, and was apparently as fresh at the end as when he commenced. Howard undertook to accomplish 450 miles in six days, but only made 411. That, however, is better time than was made in the last match between O'Leary and Campana, and is second to the best time ever made in this country in a six days' walk. Howard ran lightly and vigorously, accompanied by Norman Taylor, the champion 20-mile runner, at frequent intervals during the last 10 miles. There was not a single blister on his feet, and he was otherwise in sound health. The track was a wretchedly bad one, requiring 22 laps to the mile, and both Howard and Harriman were much inconvenienced by amateurs who were allowed to try their speed on the track. It is believed that with proper training Howard, who went off the track at 11:45, after making 65 miles yesterday, could easily accomplish 500 miles in six days.

DISPOSSESSED BY THEIR LANDLORD.

Officer Chiardi, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, learned last night that Philip Sheridan, his wife Florence, and their four children, ranging from 4 to 12 years of age, had been dispossessed by the landlord of their apartments at No. 289 Avenue C, owing to the dissolute conduct of the parents. They had been put out on the sidewalk, and as they had no home the children were exposed to the inclemency of the weather. The officer went to the place indicated and found the children and their parents in the street, surrounded by their household effects. He took charge of the little ones and brought them to the Police Central office, where they were kindly cared for by Matron Webb.

THROWN FROM A WAGON.

While Joseph Manuel, of No. 188 Rivington-street, was driving past the corner of Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue in an express wagon yesterday afternoon, the horse was frightened at a passing train of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway and ran away. The wagon collided with a lamp-post, and Manuel and a boy named Isaac Paraais(?), of No. 327 Seventh-street, who was riding with him, were thrown to the pavement. Manuel was seriously injured on the head, and his companion had his back strained. Frank Finney, of No. 66 West Ninth-street, while crossing the street was knocked down by the runaway horse and severely injured. The horse was brought to a stand-still by an officer of the Ninth Precinct.

THE NORTH SIDE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the North Side Association was held yesterday afternoon in Athenæum Hall, at the corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh-street and Washington-avenue, Morrisania. The regular ticket was elected, which included Samuel B. Pilley, President; Benjamin G. Arnold and Henry P. Spaulding, Vice-Presidents; D. B. Frisbee, Secretary, and Richard M. Hoe, Treasurer. The successful ticket also included the five standing committees of nine members each, on Harlem River Improvement, on Rapid Transit, Local Improvement, Law, and Assessment, with Lewis G. Morris, Hugh N. Camp, William Cauldwell, William W. Niles, and Hon. George H. Forster as Chairmen.

A LAD BRUTALLY BEATEN.

Thomas Smith, a young lad living at No. 347 East Seventeenth-street, threw a snowball at an unknown man who was walking in Eighteenth-street, near First-avenue, last evening, and struck him. The man ran after the boy, caught him, and kicked and beat him in a most brutal manner. He then ran away, and when the Police picked young Smith up it was found that one of his legs was fractured, and that he had received internal injuries of a serious nature. He was taken to his home, and an unsuccessful search made for his assailant.

THE COLEMAN PATRICIDE.

The inquest in the case of Martin Coleman, who was killed at Newark by his son, Martin Coleman, Jr., was continued yesterday. The only evidence of any importance was that in relation to the post-mortem, which was merely corroborative of the statements already published. Martin Coleman, Jr., was arraigned at Police Head-quarters and formally charged with the murder of his father. He said he had no intention of injuring his father, but that when his father struck him, he threw up his hand, thinking his father intended to strike him again, and that the wound was inflicted accidentally. He was then committed to jail.

HIGHWAYMEN IN PATERSON.

While a young lady of Paterson was passing through East Main to Holsman street, about 10:30 o'clock Friday night, she was set upon by two men who endeavored to rob her of her watch and chain. She seized one of them by the ear and screamed for assistance until she aroused several people living at the corner of the streets named, when the highwaymen fled.

THE BOSTON RUNAWAY GIRLS.

The two runaway girls, Lillian Reid and Annie Maxwell, who arrived in this City from Boston on Friday morning, and who had been remanded by Justice Smith, were again taken to the Tombs Police Court, before the same magistrate, yesterday morning. Officer Charles Glidden, of the Fifth Division of the Boston Police, informed Justice Smith that the girls had been inmates of St. Joseph's Home, and that they had absconded with $38 and some wearing apparel. As Officer Glidden had no requisition, Justice Smith stated to the prisoners that it was optional with them to go direct to Boston or be remanded to Head-quarters until a requisition arrived. After some hesitancy the girls consented to return to Boston, and quit the court in custody of the Boston officer.

MISS WOOLF'S GIFT TO GRACE CHURCH.

The new chapel adjoining Grace Protestant Episcopal Church has been completed, and was occupied for the first time yesterday at the celebration of the feast of the conversion of St. Paul. The chapel is the gift of Miss Catherine Woolf, and cost nearly $35,000.

Signora Ristori

Says, "I find Laird's Bloom of Youth superior to any toilet preparation in Europe. It imparts to the complexion, beauty and brilliancy." Sold by druggists.—Advertisement.

Isaac Smith's Umbrellas
are
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Cotton, from	$ 35
Gingham, any size, from	1 00
Guanaco, patented, from	1 00
Good Silk, paragon frame	2 50
Better quality, paragon frame, ivory handle	5 00

Still finer grades at prices to suit.
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS MADE TO ORDER.
WALKING-CANES IN EVERY VARIETY.
Prices uniform in each of our five stores.

Warm Overshoes.
Largest stock in the City.
SELF-ACTING OVERSHOES, put on and off without using the hand or soiling the glove.
BROOKS, No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th-st.

A.—Brooks' Patent Cork Sole BOOTS and SHOES.
Recommended by all physicians.
No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th-st.

"Brown's Household Panacea" cures pain in the side, back, or bowels. 25 cents a bottle.

All Druggists sell Johnson's Delicious Tooth POWDER. As a delightful mouth cleanser it has no equal.

"Three-Ball Washing Crystal" is adopted as a trade-mark to protect our customers against many worthless imitations. C. H. FISCHER & CO.
Ladies! Try "BLUEDINE," the best Laundry Blue.

"Alderney Brand."
BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

WILSON—BEAM.—On Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1879, by the Rev. S. B. Moore, Steve W. Wilson, of New-York, to Anna C. Beam, of Newark, N. J. No cards.

DIED.

CORNELL.—On Saturday, Jan. 25, 1879, at No. 48 West 48th-st., New-York, Lizzie Leslie Cornell, only daughter of Birdsall and Sarah A. Cornell.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

FOSHAY.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 23, 1879, Frances E., wife of Wilbur R. Foshay, and daughter of William A. Miller, formerly of New-York City, aged 31 years 8 months and 26 days.
Funeral from the residence of her father, No. 24 Ellis-place, Sing Sing, on Monday, Jan. 27 inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 11:05 A. M.

HANCOCK.—At Norristown, Penn., Jan. 25, 1879, Elizabeth Hancock, aged 77 years, mother of Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock.

HARRIS.—On Thursday, Jan. 23, Mary, wife of John Harris, in the 70th year of her age.
Funeral on Sunday, Jan. 26, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 71 7th-st.

MITCHELL.—On Wednesday, the 22d inst., [illegible] Mitchell, aged 73 years and 10 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Eli Benedict, No. [illegible] 60th-st., (14th house west of 10th-av.,) on Sunday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

ORTON.—On Thursday, Jan. 23, at the residence of her son, George S. Orton, Mrs. Jane Orton, widow of Horace Orton, in the 78th year of her age.
Funeral services will be held in Christ Church, Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, 3 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

ROGERS.—On Friday, Jan. 24, Mary Ann C., widow of the late John Rogers, in the [illegible] year of her age.
Funeral from the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th-av. and 20th-st., on Monday, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

ROLOFF.—On the 23d inst., of pneumonia, Harriet E., wife of Ernest Roloff, aged 25 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 325 West 28th-st., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

STEWART.—Suddenly, on Friday, Jan. 24, Annie M., wife of Robt. H. Stewart.
Funeral on Monday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 104 Hall-st., Brooklyn. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WILLIAMS.—On Friday, Jan. 24, 1879, John Turnbull, eldest son of the late John Williams, in the 50th year of his age.
Funeral services from his late residence, No. 1,016 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 26th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.

What adds a fragrance to the breath,
And cleanses, too, the teeth?
What is it drives secretions forth,
That gather underneath?
What is it clears the teeth so pretty,
Whose tartar it has been?
Why! "Gallup's" famous Dentifrice,
The "FRAGRANT FLORILINE!"

For sale by all druggists.

A.—ART.
IMPORTANT SALE.
Now on exhibition at the Art Gallery of BARKER & CO., Nos. 47 and 49 Liberty-st., an exceedingly interesting and valuable collection of modern EUROPEAN and AMERICAN high-class oil paintings. They will be sold on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 30 and 31.
BOOKS EXTRA.
BARKER & CO. will sell TO-MORROW, (Monday,) commencing at 1 o'clock, a large and valuable library of miscellaneous standard works, in excellent order and fine bindings. Also, a lot of old and curious interesting books.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 1, 1879, will close at this office on Tuesday at 7 A. M., for Europe by steam-ship Montana, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 7 A. M., for Europe by steam-ship Parthia, via Queenstown; on Thursday, at 8 A. M., for Europe by steam-ship City of Montreal, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed;) and at 12 M. for Europe by steam-ship Gellert, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 9 A. M., for Europe by steam-ship Britannic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed;) and at 9 A. M. for Scotland direct by steam-ship Ethiopia, via Glasgow; and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe by steam-ship Weser, via Southampton and Bremen. The steam-ships Montana, Parthia, City of Montreal, and Britannic do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for Nassau, New-Providence, leave New-York Jan. 27. The mails for Havana leave New-York Jan. 29 and Feb. 1. The mails for Hayti and Kingston, Jamaica, leave New-York Jan. 30. The mails for Aspinwall and the South Pacific ports leave New-York Jan. 31. The mails for Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, and Trinidad direct leave New-York Feb. 1. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Feb. 17. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Feb. 18.
THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, Jan. 25, 1879.

ANTIQUE ROOMS, NO. 31 EAST 16TH-ST.
"PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL."
"At low prices," a fine variety of rich furniture, in Chippendale chairs, tables, secretaires and cabinets, carved oak and ivory sideboards, teak-wood hall-chairs, sofas, tables, and china cabinets, 6-fold screens, European and Oriental porcelain, India metal goods, cloisonne vases, "old lacquer," First Empire mantel-clocks, convex mirrors, a few 8-day Dutch hall-clocks, automatic and chimes, in beautiful cases, reliable time-keepers, dials, exceedingly rich, and are the finest clocks ever seen together, which, with other goods, will be offered at close prices before removing.
A. P. HAWKINS.

THE ADVERTISER, WHO HAS HELD positions of trust and responsibility in this City, desires a position as cashier, book-keeper, or correspondent; can furnish first-class references; salary to suit the times. Address E. A., Box No. 1,258 New-York Post Office.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR ERADICATED.
MME. JULIAN'S SPECIFIC, the only unfailing remedy, will permanently remove all DISFIGUREMENTS from face or body; no lime or acids used. Ladies thus afflicted may apply to Mme. JULIAN, No. 216 West 38th-st., N. Y.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF PARENTS WHO desire a teacher of acknowledged ability whom they will remunerate cheerily and well. Address, for 10 days, RATIONAL EXPECTANCY, Box No. 280 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

FOR OUR RYE AND ROCK CANDY. (Reliable for all throat and lung complaints,) we use only Bumgardner's Virginia Rye Whisky and finest string Rock Candy. $1 per bottle.
H. B. KIRK & CO., 69 Fulton-st. and 709 Broadway.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public. No. 290 Broadway, corner Reade-st., New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling estates, conveyancing, and City and country collections.

SOMETHING NEW.
MOLIERE THERMO-ELECTRIC BATH, including Turkish or Russian; ONE DOLLAR EACH. No. 21 West 27th-st.

PILES PERMANENTLY ERADICATED without knife, ligature, or caustic. Send for explanatory circular, containing several hundred responsible City references. Dr. HOTT, No. 21 West 24th-st.

PERSONS NEEDING THE SERVICES OR counsel of a prompt and responsible lawyer, highest references, address ATTORNEY, Box No. 182 Times Office.

PILES PERMANENTLY CURED WITHOUT knife, ligature, or caustic; no charge till cured; testimonials from physicians and patients; consultations free. DR. STODDARD, No. 141 West 21st-st.

PURE GRAPE JUICE, 14 YEARS OLD.—Dr. UNDERHILL'S Dry Union Port, from the Croton Point Vineyards, vintage 1864.

TO COIN-COLLECTORS.—SOME OLD SPANish coins for sale. Address Miss Y., Box No. 219 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

J. WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, NO. 6 EAST 28TH-ST.—Open day and evening. Running-track, rowing machines, boxing, fencing, baths, &c. Terms reduced.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WEDDINGS, RECEPTIONS, AND OTHER FESTIVITIES OF THE WEEK. Usages in New-York Society, No. XIII. "ETIQUETTE OF WEDDING BREAKFASTS." See HOME JOURNAL. Sold everywhere. Price, 7 cents; yearly, $2. MORRIS PHILLIPS & CO., No. 3 Park-place, New-York.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP PINAFORE.—ALL THE GEMS FROM THIS CHARMING opera, in sheet and book form. "Galop," "Waltz," &c., each 35c.; also Libretto, 10c.; vocal selections, bound, 50c.; full score, $1. DITSON & CO., 711 and 843 Broadway.

MUNSON'S PHONOGRAPHIC PHRASE-BOOK.—Price, $2. The injunction having been vacated, this book is now on sale. Address J. E. MUNSON, offices, Nos. 63 and 64 Astor House.

"ADIEU TO FRITZ." NEW AND POPULAR SONG. For sale at all publishers.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-ST., West of 6th-av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector. Service at 11 A. M. and EVEN-SONG at 7:45. The second sermon in the course given by an association clergyman on missions; subject—"Missions Viewed in the Light of the Relation of Christianity to the Great Religions of the World."
On Thursday, Jan. 30, the first of a series of free lectures will be given in the church on "Problems before the People," by George William Curtis, Esq.; subject—"Civil Service Reform."

A.—NATIONAL TEMPERANCE INSTITUTE.—COOPER UNION THIS AFTERNOON AT 3.—The following powerful and eloquent gentlemen will address the meeting: Rev. William B. Affleck, of Helping Hand Church; Mr. C. H. Fitzwilliams, of London, England, and Dr. Bacon, of Gospel temperance fame; Prof. Mitthauer, cornetist, will lead the singing. Five cent collection at the doors. Doors open at 2:15.
J. B. GIBBS, President.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.
GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING, in COOPER UNION, SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 26. Address by President WM. MASON EVANS. Subject—HUSKS. Interesting testimonies. Charles Pettit, cornetist. Exercises at 8 o'clock. Collection at door.
E. COUILLARD, Secretary.

AT GRACE CHAPEL, 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. Dr. A. B. CARTER officiates. SUNDAYS at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7:45. SEATS FREE.

AT CHICKERING HALL, 5TH-AV., CORNER 18TH-ST. Rev. SAMUEL COLCORD will preach at 3:30 Sunday afternoon. Singing by Geo. S. Weeks and the great choir, led by Mr. McIlvaine. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

A CORDIAL INVITATION IS EXTENDED to all having no regular church home, in the vicinity of the Sixth-Street Baptist Church, to come in and worship with us. Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Seats are all free. Rev. D. C. Potter, Pastor.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH-AV., CORNER 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. Evening service at 7:45, on the "Indian Question." Gen. Armstrong, of Hampton, Va., and others will address the meeting. The public are invited. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

A MURPHY GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING.—Grand Rally!!!—To-night, at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Temple Hall, corner 23d-st. and 6th-av. D. L. K. Rine, Ledra C. Holloway, Hon. Thomas Pitman, and others, will deliver addresses. Welcome to all.

AT THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—The Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., will preach to-day, at 11 A. M. The Sabbath-school children of Faith Chapel will sing their carols at 2:30 P. M.

ARE THE TIMES ENDED?—THE PASTOR of the Church of Mount Zion, S. S. Snow, will preach in the Medical College, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., on Sunday at 3 P. M. Subject: "The 2,300 Days, and the Cleansing of the Sanctuary." Dan. viii.: 13, 14.

A.—MRS. NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM, INSPIRational speaker, lectures for the First Society of Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., at their Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st. Seats free. The Children's Lyceum 2:30 P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st.—The Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach this (Sunday) morning at 10:45 o'clock. Rev. A. B. Rogers, of Harlem, will preach in the evening at 7:30. The public is cordially invited to attend.

BRICK CHURCH, CORNER OF 5TH-AV. and 37th-st., Rev. Llewelyn D. Bevan, Pastor.—Services on Sunday, Jan. 26, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, (SIXTH UNIversalist Society,) 57th-st., corner 5th-av., Rev. James M. Pullman, Pastor.—Sunday morning at 11—"The Welfare of a Soul." Evening, 7:45—"Fair Dealing with Doubts." A dime entertainment each Wednesday evening.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th-av., corner 45th-st.—Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Vesper music and extemporaneous lecture 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school and Bible class, 9:30 A. M. Conference and praise-meeting Friday evening.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av., Rev. Brady E. Backus, Rector.—Morning service, 10:30; evening service, 7:30. Sermon by Rev. Thomas M. Peters, D. D., before Young People's Missionary Association.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER 34th-st. and Park-av.—Rev. M. K. Schermerhorn, of Newport, R. I., will preach, morning at 11; evening, 7:45. The public cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH-AV., ABOVE 45TH-ST., REV. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., RECTOR. DIVINE SERVICE AT 11 A. M. AND 4 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH-AV. AND 21ST-ST., Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D., Rector.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV. AND 35TH-ST., Rev. Dr. Shipman, Rector.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 28th-st., near Broadway. Rev. D. R. VAN BUSKIRK, Pastor. Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Public Bible Lecture on Tuesday evening.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison-av. and 55th-st.—Services 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Children's service last Sunday in the month. Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector. Rev. Dr. Deems, of the Church of the Strangers, will preach in the evening, when the seats will be free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth-st., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Children's service of song on Sunday at 3:30 o'clock. Public invited. Donations of second-hand clothing and shoes earnestly desired.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER PARK-av. and 39th-st.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by Rev. J. M. Stifler, D. D., of Hamilton, N. Y.

LADIES' WEST SIDE TEMPERANCE Union, Bleecker Building, Bleecker-st., near Morton.—Sunday night, 7:30 o'clock, the English orator, Mr. Fitzwilliam, will address meeting. Cornet playing and singing. Admission free.
M. A. N. POLLARD, Chairman.
Mrs. P. E. UNOKA(?), Secretary.

MADISON-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Madison-av. and 47th-st., Rev. William Lloyd, Pastor.—Morning at 11 o'clock; subject—"Waiting for the Angel Helpers." Evening at 7:45, first of a series of discourses on the "Visions and Voices from the Apocalypse;" subject—"The Conqueror upon the White Horse." Sabbath-school at 3 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

MISSIONS—IN CONNECTION WITH THE GREAT RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD.—This subject, in the important course of sermons on Missions, will be treated by the Rev. R. Heber Newton, in Anthon Memorial Church, 48th-st., west of 6th-av., on Sunday, 7:30 P. M. The public cordially invited to attend.

MADISON-AVENUE CHURCH OF THE Disciples, corner 45th-st., Rev. George H. Hepworth.—Morning, 10:45—"Nothing but Christ." Evening, 7:45—"All Things are Yours." Sunday-school and Congregational Bible-class at 3. General prayer and promise meeting Friday evening.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of 31st-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. W. Bridgman(?), D. D., on Sunday, Jan. 26. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:45.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D-ST. AND 6TH-AV.—O. B. Frothingham will speak on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"Reasonable Virtue."

NEW-JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENborgian,) 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. Text: Isaiah, i., 9—"Except the Lord of Hosts had left unto us a very small remnant, we should have been as Sodom, and we should have been like unto Gomorrah." The general subject is the preparation which the Lord makes for our future regeneration and salvation during infancy and childhood, and the particular subject for the day, the absolute necessity of that work. Sunday-School at 9:30 A. M.

"NON-CHURCH-GOING MEN."—REV. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., will preach to non-church-going men in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on Sunday evening, Jan. 26, at 7:30 o'clock. Other services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Dr. Tyng, Sr., will preach in the afternoon.

REV. WM. LLOYD WILL DELIVER THE FIRST lecture in the Up-town Lecture Course, Tuesday evening, Jan. 28, at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture-room of the Church of the Holy Spirit, 57th-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Subject—"John Milton." Tickets, 50 cents.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH. Nos. 57 to 69 West 46th-st. Rev. A. B. HART, Rector. Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., NEAR 6th-av.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. by Rev. C. H. Fowler, D. D. Subject for evening—"The Waste and Want of the Prodigal."

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH-ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., the Rev. Dr. Ewer, Rector.—Communion, 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; Litany and choral celebration, 10:30; choral evening prayer, 7:30.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, RUTHERFORD-place and 16th-st.—The Rector, Rev. W. W. Williams, D. D. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Strangers cordially invited. All seats free at the evening service.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Prof. Felix Adler will lecture before this society to-day at 11 A. M., at Standard Hall, Broadway and 42d-st.

THE REV. W. J. KNOX-LITTLE, RECTOR of St. Alban's, Manchester, England, will preach in Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway, Sunday, Jan. 26, at 7:30 P. M.

THE REV. W. J. KNOX-LITTLE, RECTOR of St. Alban's Parish, Manchester, England, will preach at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., on Sunday at 10:30 A. M.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER 38th-st., Rev. John N. Galleher, D. D., Rector.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF PLAY.

MONACO AND ITS GAMING-TABLES.

CHARMING SCENERY AND A DISREPUTABLE CROWD—THE PRINCE'S FAMILY AND THE OWNER OF THE GAMBLING LEASE—CONSPICUOUS FREQUENTERS OF THE CASINO—BROKEN FORTUNES AND BATTERED REPUTATIONS—THE VENEER OVER ALL.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

MONACO, Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1879.

Residing with my friends at Menton, that charming hospital where most people are ailing, or fancy they are, I came here not to gamble, but to observe the gamblers in the Casino of Monte Carlo. It is situated in a delightful locality, but the scenery is so highly finished that it resembles the accessories in the ballet of "Midsummer Night's Dream"—as if all the mountains, the rocks, the shrubberies, the sea, had been made to order and transported hither to place the most exquisite gems of nature side by side with the most ignoble traits of human character. The gambling itself is less hideous than the class of women of easy virtue who are attracted by the play as the moth by the light, and who, together with the desperate and disreputable men who repair hither in search of good luck, present humanity in its most degenerate aspect, while few of the women make up by beauty what they lack in virtue. Yet among the multitude there are not a few gentlefolk bent on a spree or determined to gamble. The fashionable time is from the end of January till Lent. Then all Paris is seen here, which makes the place interesting for mere lookers-on. The worst period, as far as society is concerned, is in Summer and till about Christmas. During that time many low Italians and questionable men and women of all nations, with a very small sprinkling of invalids and of lovers of the climate, make the Casino resemble a semi-bagnio, a semi-brothel.

The old Prince is blind, which prevents him from seeing the abject sources of his revenue. His wife, an old German Princess, is too devoted to the Church to pay much attention to what is going forward on this wretched earth, and least of all to those profane mines of gold which enable her to propitiate the sacred members of the Society of Jesus. The young Prince is virtually separated from his wife, the daughter of the Duchess of Hamilton, who does not like the society of Monaco, and he spends his time abroad in yachting and hunting. Mme. Blanc, the widow and heir of the owner of the gambling lease, who began life by sweeping the Kursaal at Baden-Baden, has her property managed by a company less scrupulous and generous than was the late M. Blanc. One of the daughters married a Polish Prince; to the other, who declined the honor of a bankrupt Bourbon, her father proposed before his death that she must nevertheless marry another Princeling. What need there is on this planet for the existence of Mme. Blanc I can't tell; but here she is, with an income varying from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 a year, derived from the degradation and ruin of thousands of all nations, and she is so powerfully protected that she and her progeny are likely to last forever. Nor is there any danger here of Internationalists and Socialists. They aim at higher game.

Let me now take you to the Casino and show you some of the lions. Here is Mme. Ratazzi, still a graceful-looking woman, leaning on a croupier and showering down her gold on the table with a languid air, as if to say that she does not care whether she wins or not. Yet after a few days she is gone to Paris to fetch some more money. With her is her daughter, a girl of 7 years, called Isabella, after her godmother, the ex-Queen of Spain, born in Rome, and with the most beautiful dark eyes and eyelids imaginable. Mme. Ratazzi's relatives, M. Bonaparte Wyse and Mrs. Ronalds, are just now engaged in a famous lawsuit in Tunis against a Frenchman. The occult social law of gravitation naturally brought Mrs. Ronalds and the kinsmen of the other Mrs. Ratazzi in partnership. Broken-down English officers are generally to be found here with their female accessories. If their money is gone they leave the latter here as a pledge of their returning. They get a few hundred pounds upon an I. O. U. in London, and then hasten back to—lose again.

Lady Susan Hamilton, who married the Duke of Newcastle, and was at once divorced from him and then married to a Belgian plebian, said to have been her courier, is here. The proud, high-toned, inflexible Duke was not tender enough for her sentimental yearnings, and, an outcast in English society, she lives here and seems to dote upon the decent but common-looking man whom she chose as her husband. That lame, surly-looking Irish Colonel is a broken-down Newmarket man, and his Irish wife, who offends the Queen's English, but is otherwise inoffensive, plays with him day after day at roulette. That intelligent and energetic-looking woman who puts down gold upon almost every number without winning anything, is Mrs. Spencer Cooper, whose husband lost immense fortunes. That tall, giraffe-like English girl with the sparkling deer-like eyes, is Miss Downing, a beautiful creature, but why do her brother and mother allow her to wear diamonds in a place where they are worn only by meretricious women? That most distinguished and graceful-looking woman was the Princess W——y, and now is the wife of M. Basilewski, the nephew of the same Princess Souvaroff who lost millions here. Yonder, surrounded by a gang of Roumanians, Poles, and Russians, is the Princess S——, once the mistress of the Grand Duke Constantine, and still boring him to send her money. That old cheekish-looking Englishman or Irishman is "a professor" of the game, who torments people, especially unprotected females, and wants them to purchase his plan of winning, a miserable mountebank who should be expelled, but they are not particular, and even allow admission to those who bring the place into disrepute.

M. De Villemessant, the chief man of the Paris *Figaro*, has a villa here, and gambles every day at the *trente et quarante*. His paper patronizes Monaco, naturally enough. They advertise the place in every imaginable manner, and there is a subtle affinity between the spirit of the roulette and that of the *Figaro* which I will not undertake to analyze. M. De Villemessant is an unassuming-looking old gentleman of perhaps 65, who, whatever his detractors may say of him, is certainly very gentlemanly and dignified in his deportment. Look now at that huge, monstrous-looking rhinoceros at the roulette, who calls himself a Hungarian Baron and member of Parliament. He is unshaven, and has a dirty, desperate, ferocious look. Probably, if he really belongs to the Pesth Parliament, that august body pays him a pension to keep away from it.

Delicious music is to be heard afternoon and evening in the vestibule of the Casino. A reading-room is well stocked with journals. Menton, Nice, and Cannes are near by. The Hotel de Paris is far superior and less expensive than the Nice hotels, and, altogether, Monaco is charming for those who do not play.

THE NEGRO COLONIZATION SCHEME.

From the New-Orleans Times, Jan. 22.

The resolution introduced in the United States Senate last Thursday by Senator Windom, of Minnesota, relative to providing homes in some other State or Territory for those of the colored people of the South who feel that they cannot live peaceably and enjoy their political rights in their present homes has already borne fruit. Whether good or bad fruit, the future alone can determine. As is well known, there are at present in this city several hundreds of colored people from various parishes of the State. Some of them are here because they say they were driven from their homes for political reasons. The majority of them, however, were summoned here to give testimony before the United States Grand Jury relative to the violations of the Election laws. These people claim that they dare not return to their homes, for the reason, as they allege, that they have no security for either life or property. Under the lead of some of the more prominent of their number, they have drawn up a memorial to Congress, in which they set forth their grievances, and basing their request upon the Windom resolution, ask that aid be extended to them by the Government to assist them and all who wish to join them in reaching some Western State or Territory, where they can form a colony and begin life anew. The memorial is quite an interesting document, and, besides reciting that they are denied their political rights and driven from their homes, states that a Constitutional Convention has been determined upon by which only may believe the organic law of the State will be so changed as to deprive them of an equality of rights with the white people. This memorial has been signed by a large number of both men and women, and is still open for signatures. As far as the plan is yet developed, it is proposed to make a contract with the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company to take them and their effects on barges to some point on the Mississippi River, from where they can most readily reach the State of Kansas, their proposed destination. It is said that quite a large number of colored people of this city are interested in this emigration movement. The signers include colored people of Caddo, Natchitoches, Ouachita, Pointe Coupee, Tensas, and other parishes. It reports are to be credited, word has been sent to the colored people of a number of the parishes to make no labor contracts for the ensuing year until it is determined what shape this emigration movement will assume.

THE PHILADELPHIA CRICKET DIFFICULTY.

ONE OF THE AUSTRALIAN TEAM SENDS HIS VERSION OF IT FROM HONOLULU TO LONDON.

It will be remembered that during the cricket match in which the Australians took part at Philadelphia, an unfortunate dispute occurred. On the third day the Australians, in consequence of the decisions given by the Philadelphia umpire, left the field. They were afterward induced to return, and the match ended in a draw. In explanation of the course taken by the Australians the following letter from Mr. John Conway is published in the London *Standard*:

HONOLULU, Nov. 5, 1878.

SIR: In the cricket match played at Philadelphia on Oct. 3, 4, and 5, between the Australian eleven and eleven of Philadelphia, a contretemps occurred, the cause for which I fear has not been fairly explained by either the American players or the press of that great country. A letter received from one of our friends in London shows clearly how sadly the case has been misrepresented in England, and as the Australians highly estimate the good opinion of the British cricket-loving public, I have been induced, at the request of the Australian team, to state their case. Before leaving England for America the Australians were informed by several of the English cricketers who had visited America that the "umpirement" of the game would be very indifferent, and it was stated that in a match played at Philadelphia by Wiltshire's team, 10 years ago, the English Captain had the local umpire removed three times for incompetence and partiality. We, therefore, did not anticipate a pleasant time of it with the American umpires. A Mr. Brown stood umpire for the Philadelphians. During the first day's play he displayed gross partisanship in actually applauding some of the Philadelphians when they made a good hit off Spofforth or Boyle. When one of the brothers Newhall made a good hit off ... the umpire could not suppress his enthusiasm. He turned in the direction the ball was travelling and clapped his hands in the most exuberant fashion, not noticing whether the batsmen were running short runs or not. The Australians made no complaint about this somewhat extraordinary conduct. Again, when the Australians were batting, he permitted C. Newhall to transgress cricket law by going over the crease sometimes half a foot, and bowl from outside the return crease. Messrs. Boyle, Gregory, and Blackham, while batting, called the erring official's attention to these repeated transgressions without avail. So matters continued until the climax was reached, on the third day. The Philadelphians had made an excellent score (196) in their first inning, and the first essay of our men ... produced 150. With a majority of 46 in their favor, the local players began their second inning on the morning of Saturday. The first three wickets of the Philadelphians fell for very few runs. The consternation of the Americans was very marked at so bad a beginning. The next occurrence of note was a catch or point made by C. Bannerman off J. ... [illegible] ... the umpire, to the surprise and disgust of the Australians, gave the batsman "not out," though he (the batsman) ... [illegible] ... Brown, the umpire ... D. Newhall ... of his ground several feet to hit a ball from Allan, and, missing it, Blackham had his bails off in a moment, and long before he could recover himself. The balls was on the ground and the ball in the air before the batsman scrambled back to his crease. The umpire gave the batsman "in." The Australians were exasperated, and said they were inclined to leave the field rather than continue the game under such an umpire. On being told by D. Newhall they could leave "as soon as they liked," they immediately left, and demanded the removal of the erring official. As a set-off against the complaint made as to the fitness of their umpire for the post, the Philadelphians, or rather the committee who rule the cricket field from the pavilion, stated that they did not believe in the competence of our umpire, who, by the way, is an old English cricketer with whom our men became acquainted on the voyage across to America. Mr. Freeman, that is the gentleman's name, rather than stand in their way, and wishing ... [illegible] ... though no objection was urged against him up to the time of the dispute. In order to get rid of Brown, Mr. Gregory asked that both umpires be changed. *The Philadelphians then retorted they had every confidence in their umpire, and refused to change him.* The Australians then prepared to leave the field, and some of them had changed their clothes, when Mr. Outerbridge, the Secretary, again waited upon them, and told them he would not be answerable for the consequences at the hands of the excited crowd. He suggested a retirement by the back way. At the instance of several English gentlemen who interviewed the Australians, and on my advice, the team put the matter to the vote—"Play or not play." By a majority of one it was agreed to continue under the same umpires, conditionally upon its being notified that the Australians still adhered to their protest against the umpire's qualifications for the post. The match, as you have no doubt heard, ended in a draw, the Australians having six wickets to fall and 43 runs to make. We do not think the Philadelphians would have scored 30 runs in their second inning and the game ... [illegible] ... the victors. Rather a novel feature in connection with the affair is the power assumed by the committee. The members of that all-powerful body explain the team and, to use an Americanism, "boss" everything in connection with the cricket field. They are clever, and can attend to the wickets, do the polite with the ladies, keep a vigorous eye on the money and the check-takers, and all the time watch every ball that is bowled. Throughout the whole of the parley for the removal of the umpire, the Captain of the other side never once showed himself, and everything that was said or done was by "Our Committee." "Our Committee" thought Mr. Brown was a most competent umpire, and that was, or should have been, enough for the already much-yelled-at Australians. The two principal executive officers of "Our Committee" are lawyers. One Philadelphia lawyer on any committee is enough, but the appalling effect of two on any cricket council can be better imagined than described. The dispute at Philadelphia must have been a perfect Godsend to the American press. The papers teemed with libellous against us. The same columns which had ascribed to us the most gentlemanly and heroic attributes, the champions of the world, &c., sorely taxed the extensive repertoire of "Webster" unabridged for words sufficiently harsh to expose our villainy. Large capitals described how we were "outbatted, out-bowled, and out-fielded," and one journal had the hardihood to state that we were defeated in an inning. Seeing such an announcement in one of the daily papers at San Francisco, an English resident there wrote to the paper in question stating that the match had ended in a draw, and that, if anything, it was in favor of the Australians. This letter never appeared, and he waited upon the editor the next day to ascertain the cause, but did not succeed. The ignorance of the writers on the subject of cricket is "splendidly ridiculous," and there is not one of us who did not feel much amused at their frothy reporting. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN CONWAY.

BREATHITT COUNTY, KY.

SOME OF ITS HORRIBLE CRIMES—FAMILY FEUDS AND THE MURDER OF TRAVELERS.

A telegram from Lexington, Ky., to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says of the recent discovery of outrages in Breathitt County, that State: "The riot, bloody and fatal as it was, which attracted the attention of the country to Jackson, is but a light affair compared with the murders that have been committed among the hills of that wild country. Timidly the information is given to the officers of the law, and guilty secrets that have been kept for years are told in whispered accents. Not only have these noble mountaineers fought and killed each other, but they have waylaid, robbed, and murdered travelers whose journey led them through the treacherous hills. Major Kinney, the Prosecutor appointed by the State, learns of men who, having lodged at certain cabins at night, disappeared the next day, and were never heard of again. Their friends knew not where to inquire for them. Dead men, buried in Breathitt, tell no tales. The place is so out of the way from civilization that it is a safe retreat for fugitives of every kind. I heard recently of a young lawyer who, having been indicted by the United States Court, went to Breathitt, where he lived for three years as safe from pursuit as if he was in Africa. Bad men could find no safer place in which to perpetrate deeds of wickedness. It is estimated, from facts that have recently been put in the possession of the law officers, that 19 murders were committed in Breathitt during the war, and 26 since the war and up to the present time, making a total of 45; while the men who have been badly wounded, either in open fight or at the hands of the assassin, number 36. Horrible as this record is, not one man has been punished for any of these crimes. With the assistance of the troops the following have been arrested and placed in jail: Jack, Jerry, and Alfred Little, Jason Little, the wife-murderer; Alfred Gambill, Bence Combs, George Hendon, Wallace McGuire, Jerry McQuinn, and Galloway Hudson. The troops are in pursuit of Aikman, though up to this time without finding him. These parties all took part in the last riot, and are indicted for the murder of Judge Burnett or John Freeman. Jason Little, it is said, besides the killing of his wife, is chargeable with the knowledge of how a peddler suddenly disappeared, leaving his wares behind him. The band of Owen County Kuklux and highway robbers, the account of whose deeds, a few years ago, made a black page in the history of crime, were gentle citizens compared with the desperadoes who infest the ravines and hills of Breathitt. The half has not yet been told."

ROYAL FAMILY OF AFGHANISTAN.

PAST AND PRESENT RULERS OF THE TROUBLED COUNTRY.

From the London Times, Dec. 30.

Few ruling families have produced such a series of notable characters as the present dynasty in Kabul, and if we throw back our glance to a slightly more remote period, and include in our retrospect the great and first Durani, Ahmed Khan, of the Sudozye house, it may be said that the Afghan monarchs are entitled to a high place among the hereditary monarchs of the world. It will be of some interest to trace back the history of this house, in order that English readers may the better appreciate what Afghan monarchs have been, and by what example in the past Shere Ali may even now be shaping himself for the fray into which he has so wilfully rushed.

Of the Afghan clans the Abdali was the most famous. It had given rulers to Khorassan and to Herat before Nadir Shah overthrew them, and their neighbors, the Ghilzies, and when Nadir Shah was murdered it was their chief, Ahmed, who rose to supremacy in Kabul. But there were many branches of the Abdali clan, and of these the Popalzye was recognized to be the head. In this branch of the clan the family of Sudo was supreme, in virtue, it would appear, of some special descent, as well as of the claims that arose from their appointment as chiefs of the Popalzye clan by the Persian monarchs of the Suffavean dynasty. Their persons were sacred; no punishment could be inflicted on them except by another Sudozye; and in many other ways they were exempt from the disadvantages that beset ordinary Abdalis. But, although the *Sudozyes are spoken of as a separate tribe,* they were really only a family of the Popalzye clan. Of his family, the most noteworthy were Ahmed Khan, his son Timour, and his grandchildren, Zemaun, Mahmoud, and Shujah-ul-Mulk, all of whom sat at various periods upon the Afghan throne. With the death of Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk and his son, the family of Sudo may be said to have become, for all practical purposes, extinct. The later history of Afghanistan centres round the younger family of Barukzye. When Ahmed Khan assumed the title of Durr-i-Duran and made his dynasty the Durani, all the Abdalis, including both Popalzye and Barukzye, became Duranis, and the nine subdivisions of which the Abdali clan consisted were merged in that general term. According to the Afghan legend, Baruck, the second son of Abdal, was the founder of the house of Barukzye; but however that may be, in the days of Ahmed Khan and his son Timour the chief of the clan was Sarfraz or Poyndah Khan. This chief was prominent among the Sirdars at the court of the two Princes, both by right of his power and of his individual ability. But he fell under the displeasure of Zemaun, Timour's son and successor, and was murdered by order of that monarch. But although the *Sudozye ruler had freed himself from the presence of his too powerful Sirdar,* he had only given cause for umbrage to a more dangerous and a not less powerful noble. This was Futteh Khan, Poyndah's eldest son and heir. For many years he played the part of Warwick in the Afghan State, setting up Shah Mahmoud one month, and deposing him the next in favor of his younger brother, Shuja, and at last, after a career of some years of triumph, ending his days as his father had, the victim of an Afghan monarch's suspicion and tyranny. All Futteh Khan's intrigues had been directed to promote his own interests as Vizier and not to strike a blow at the supremacy of the Sudozyes. The charm of that family remained intact and undisputed until Futteh Khan's murder raised up his Barukzye house in arms for the purpose of exacting revenge. When Dost Mahomed and his numerous brothers broke out in various quarters of the State against the authority of the Sudozye monarch, there is little doubt that their conduct was disapproved by the majority of the Duranis. But the Barukzyes were so strong in their numbers and their unity, and also by reason of the numerous castles that they held and the Afghan monarch so weak without a regular army, that the contest between the rivals was not protracted, and Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk was a fugitive almost before he had a chance of offering resistance to his opponents. With his flight the second dynasty of the Durani monarchy commenced, for although Dost Mahomed did not become defacto sovereign of the country until many years afterward, he and his brothers were supreme in Kabul, Kandahar, and Balkh. In Herat a Sudozye Prince continued to rule for some years longer, but he, too, gave place at last to the irresistible Barukzye.

Dost Mahomed, the youngest of the sons of Poyndah Khan by a Kizilbash woman, was the most remarkable Asiatic who has appeared within the present century. During his long career he suffered from every vicissitude of fortune, and proved himself in adversity and in good fortune to be one of those men whom nature has endowed with natural superiority. As a General alone he is entitled to high rank for his dispositions at Jamrud against the Sikhs, and at Purwandurrah against Keane, were both skillful in conception and in execution. On both occasions his efforts were paralyzed by the desertion of a large body of his followers. But it was as a ruler and a statesman that Dost Mahomed shone above all contemporaries. He certainly was the most worthy representative of the dynasty founded in 1747 by Ahmed Khan, and he left to his son Shere Ali a heritage of no mean power and prosperity. Shere Ali himself is no unworthy descendant of so distinguished an ancestry, and, whatever doubts we may entertain on the powers of restraint he possesses over a temper every one admits is vindictive and easily excited, it is impossible to deny him the possession of many soldierly and regal qualities. Those who saw him at *Umballa acknowledge that the man is no ordinary one,* and those who have followed the history of his life know that he must be a man of genius. He has coped with all the difficulties of his position in a manner at once energetic and able, and, when his fortunes were at the lowest ebb, he no more despaired than did the Great Frederick after Hochkirchen. "The result was in the hands of Allah." So said the Ameer when fleeing from Kandahar toward Herat, his last place of refuge. Nor has the ability and the genius of the Durani monarchy died out with its present representative. Often have we told in these columns the story of his son's (Yakoob Khan's) valor and skill, and the same has been said of Abdurrahman, the son of Afzul Khan. It was not because his abilities were less eminent, but simply because, so far as we are concerned, he played a minor part. Nor, in estimating the abilities of the family, should we leave out of sight Shere Ali's brothers—all of whom were marked in some way or other as superior to the common herd—Afzul, Azim, Ameen, Shereef, and, above all, Akbar, the heir-presumptive of the days of the old war. And many of the sons of these were scarcely less distinguished than their sires, although it would be tedious to mention names that could be but little known to the majority of our readers. What may be maintained with perfect accuracy is, that the present Afghan dynasty is one that has produced a line of truly remarkable men, and that its vitality appears to be far from extinct. These are facts which are of actual importance and value in the present crisis, and it is upon a knowledge of these that much of our future policy must be based. Shere Ali has many noble examples among his predecessors to inspire him with the necessary courage to oppose us, but we may also learn from the same retrospect the secret of his strength and of his weakness.

THE MISSOURI GREENBACKERS.

The Missouri Greenback State Committee sends forth a three-column address, in which it says:

We demand: 1. A just income tax to reach the money power now comparatively free from taxes.

2. The preservation of the greenback to pay off the bon is now devouring us with interest.

3. The issue of coin certificates to buy all bullion for coinage.

4. The increase of the greenback circulation to redeem and pay bonds so as to stop the payment of interest and furnish the people money for circulation.

5. The equalization of taxation, Federal, State, and municipal, and the abolition of the internal revenue taxes.

6. The reduction of salaries and offices, municipal, State, and Federal.

7. The limitation of patent right royalties, profits, and extensions.

8. The organization of postal savings banks throughout the country paying interest to depositors and drawing postal orders.

9. The encouragement of foreign commerce in our own ships.

10. The enlargement of grants for lands to schools by Congress.

11. The prohibition of State banks of issue, and the substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes and the cancellation of their bonds in the Treasury now securing their circulation.

12. The building and equipping of a railroad to San Francisco on the thirty-second parallel by the United States Government and the general improvement of all navigable rivers. Labor has no claims superior to farmers and mechanics, traders and producers. We are all threatened with the same slavery by the money despotism, and must stand or fall together.

13. And we finally demand that the Federal Constitution be amended so as to limit and restrain Congress from granting the public lands to any corporation or association, from making the United States a party to any corporation or association for any purpose; from granting, transferring, pledging, assigning, or in any way conveying for any purpose the public moneys, credit, franchises, powers, or sovereignty of the Government; from creating any corporation except such as may be necessary to carry out and execute the powers of the Government itself, and from issuing any bonds of the United States in the future for any purpose.

THE GREENWICH SEA-SERPENT AGAIN.

From the New-Haven (Conn.) Palladium, Jan. 23.

The Greenwich sea-serpent has been seen again, this time by Capt. Dalton and his two sons, of the sloop Jane Ellis. Capt. Dalton, who is described as a weather-beaten mariner about 50 years of age, with eyes that are blue and truthful, and a face beaming with candor, says he was off Greenwich Point bound for New-Haven, on the 3d day of January, when his son descried the serpent close to the vessel and heading toward Captain's Island. Some 10 feet of him was exposed to view. His head was like that of a snake, being flat on top, and a foot and a half broad. In color it was black, with green spots. The left eye, which was the only one they could see, was as big as a saucer, and stuck out of his head like a frog's eye. The head was about three feet long, or at least began to taper down about that distance from the nose. The smaller part continued for about 10 feet, and was held up completely out of water. After that it began to swell all at once until it was as large as a barrel. Its length must have been from 30 to 50 feet. Capt. Dalton says he has seen lots of sharks and porpoises and all kinds of sea creatures in his travels over the globe, and knows that this is a snake. So many parties claim to have seen a curious monster off Greenwich in the last year or two that it looks as if the creature might not be a product of the imagination.

NOTES OF FOREIGN NEWS.

PITH OF THE ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL JOURNALS.

Mr. Charles Sugden, the English actor, has just married, at Paris, the divorced wife of the Earl of Desart.

Mr. Spurgeon has published a sermon a week for 24 years, or 1,450 in all. He recently began his twenty-fifth volume.

A new magazine, it is said, is to appear in London in April under the name of *Time* and the editorship of Edmund Yates.

A full pardon has been granted by the French Government to 24 Communists in New-Caledonia for their services against the insurgents there.

Profs. Darwin and Owens, the well-known English naturalists, have been confirmed by the German Emperor members of the Berlin Academy of Sciences.

Two members of the Liverpool Police force have been arrested for complicity in systematic robberies, which have for some time been carried on about the docks of the city.

A brilliant entertainment was recently given at the Academy of Music for the Blind at Upper Norwood, England. Among the pupils taking part was the blind Prince Alexander of Hesse.

The Presbytery and the Town Council in Edinburgh have been decided that there is no reason why a man should not be allowed to marry his deceased wife's sister, but British law is against it, nevertheless.

The newly-erected Humboldt Academy at Berlin was to be opened on the 12th inst. Its purpose is to give a sort of university education to persons who have not qualified themselves for entering a regular university.

Among the wills recently proved in London are those of Samuel Phelps, the actor, and George H. Lewes, the well-known writer. The personal estate of the former was sworn under £9,000, and that of the latter under £2,000.

The King of Siam was recently invested with the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George by Sir W. C. F. Robinson, Knight Commander of the Order, in the presence of the British Minister, at the royal palace of Bangkok.

The golden wedding of the Emperor and Empress of Germany will be celebrated on the 11th of June next. They have caused it to be given out that they would prefer not to receive any presents from corporations, societies, or private persons.

The *Athenæum* announces the death of Dr. William Engelmann, of Leipsic, the learned writer on the history of art, the friend of Chodowiecki, a catalogue of whose prints he produced and published, and the publisher of the new edition of the "Kinder-Lexikon" and other valuable works.

The Crown Prince Rudolf of Austria has just made his appearance as the author of a book. The subject is "A Hunting Excursion." The Prince, who is only 20 years of age, takes a great interest in ornithology, and the narrative chiefly turns on his observations respecting the birds of the Danube.

"The wife of one of the most eminent of French financiers," says *Truth*, "fell in love with a Prince of the French imperial family. The financier bore his domestic troubles with Christian forbearance, but the lady, taking seriously the proverb of 'like master, like man,' has now run away with the groom."

Prof. De Vericour has died in Cork after a short illness. He had been Professor of Modern Languages at the Queen's College since the opening of that institution, and was well known in the literary world as the translator of several of Guizot's works, among others the "History of Modern European Civilization."

More than 20 persons in and near Versagno, in Italy, have become insane. One of them is a man, another a girl of 12, and most of the others young women. At certain times of the day they indulge in extravagant, incoherent, and indecent talk, though they had previously been quiet and well behaved. The outbreak is attributed to pleasure and excitement on hell.

It is proposed to open on the 5th of February, which will be the tercentenary of the birth of Joost van Vondel, a Vondel exhibition in Amsterdam, to which private collectors in all parts of Europe are requested to lend any original portraits, early editions or manuscripts of the great Dutch poet, or any illustrative objects in the way of prints which they may possess.

Mlle. Gelabert, an actress of the Folies-Dramatiques Theatre in Paris, has brought an action for breach of promise of marriage against M. Lesire, a sugar merchant. She claims damages on the ground that she refused several lucrative engagements in consequence of his promise. M. Lesire has made a counter-claim of 25,000 francs, which he says is due him from the lady.

Property in Sheffield valued at about $1,000,000 and held by some 60 persons, has been claimed on behalf of a family who assert that they are the rest owners. The basis of the claim is that a person having a life interest in 1814 mortgaged it; the mortgagees subsequently took possession and dealt with the estate as if he were the absolute owner instead of proprietor of only a life interest.

In Belfast Gen. Grant was presented by Mr. Gibson, a prominent jeweler, with a cigar-holder of richly-carved bog-oak, on which his monogram was inlaid with fine gold. "This exquisite and most appropriate gift," says the correspondent of the London *Standard*, "which was delicately carved with the cardings of the national symbols, met the General's fancy, and the gilt old warrior beamed acknowledgment."

Baron Gedaliah, the head of a Copenhagen bank, which in 1871 placed 200,000,000 francs of the French loan, has been arrested on a charge of forgery and malversation. His failway speculations were so disastrous that in 1873 he came to America, but after a while resumed business. He was originally a cobbler, then a leather merchant, and was made by the Portuguese Government a Baron and Consul-General.

According to the annual official returns there is a very appreciable decrease in the quantity of wine produced in France last year. The figures assert in 1878 a decrease of about 48,700,000 hectolitres compared with 1877, and of 8,093,000 hectolitres compared with the average crop of the past 10 years. The falling off is to be attributed to the ravages of the phylloxera and the preponderance of the oidium.

A German paper says that the repeating rifle, the invention of an Austrian Captain of the name of Kropatchek, is the best military weapon in existence, and hints at its adoption in the German Army in place of the Mauser. Should this change be carried out, observes a German contemporary, the enormous cost of the alteration would not be defrayed, even if M. De Bismarck's customs tariffs were adopted.

The wife of the celebrated tragedian, Salvini, has lately expired at Florence, in her twenty-fourth year. The couple first met in London. Mme. Salvini was an accomplished linguist, and was in the habit of translating viva voce the newspaper articles in different languages collected by her husband during his travels. A short time before her death she had commenced a translation of one of the plays for Salvini's repertoire.

The St. Gothard Railway Company's debenture capital amounts to 80,000,000 francs, its share capital to 34,000,000, and the subsidies from Italy, Germany, Switzerland, and certain Swiss railroads and cantons to 119,000,000. Italy's subvention amounts to 55,000,000 francs, that of Germany, 30,000,000; the Swiss Confederation, 4,500,000; the North-eastern and Central Swiss railways, 7,600,000; and 15 Swiss cantons, 16,500,000.

"My friend Mr. Moy Thomas," says the London *World*, "writing in the *Academy*, expresses his doubts as to whether Mr. Irving said 'the dog will have his day' or 'his bay.' Unquestionably, Mr. Irving said 'bay.' I noticed it specially, and noticed, too, the thrill of horror which shook the stalwart frames of those great Shakespearean scholars, Mr. Gilbert Farquhar and Mr. Albert Levy, who, all care, were sitting together in a private box, and who were naturally shocked at the innovation."

Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa has been interceding with the British Home Secretary for permission for her husband to return to Ireland. He was released from prison on condition that he kept out of British territory for 20 years; but she says his health is now "completely shattered, and residence in his native air would tend to prolong his life and assuage his suffering." The Secretary does not admit that as a sufficient reason for granting the coveted permission to return.

A proposal is on foot for a new bank to take the place of the West of England and South Wales District Bank, recently suspended, and to be known as the Bristol and West of England Bank (limited). The capital is to be £1,000,000 in 50,000 shares, one-half to be paid up immediately. Under the limited liability arrangement, a regular and searching audit is assured, and dividends cannot exceed 6 per cent, until a reserve fund has been created equal to one-fifth of the paid-up capital.

A French hair-dresser has invented an ingenious plan for the application of the electric light to carriage lamps. A locomotive engine when in motion will, he maintains, under his system generate electricity sufficient to illuminate a railway train. Steam-ships in like manner, will by their own machinery supply themselves with lights so powerful as to lessen materially the chances of collision even in the thickest fogs. Ordinary carriages drawn by horses can be illuminated by means of electricity supplied by the rotary motion of their wheels. With the view of demonstrating this fact the inventor intends, if he can obtain the requisite permission from the authorities, to try the experiment on the cabs of London.

London *Truth* tells this: "A marine insurance case came before a distinguished Judge during the recent sittings, the scene of the disaster which led to the litigation being Tub Harbor, Labrador. Lamentable to relate, his lordship was reduced to inquire of the learned counsel, 'Where is Labrador?' To which that gentleman replied, 'Labrador is the place where Tub Harbor is!' What do the Civil Service Commissioners say to this?"

In the course of a speech at Rochdale, Lord Derby lately advised emigrants to turn their steps to the United States. London *Truth* thinks there are several palpable disadvantages in emigrating to the States at present, and Lord Derby would have given far more beneficial and patriotic advice had he recommended dissatisfied workmen to seek one of our own colonies. If Canada is too cold, and they are afraid of Cetewayo at the Cape, there are Australia and New-Zealand, both affording excellent openings for practically unlimited numbers in almost any line.

The Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor has just issued a table of the extinctions in that order during the latter half of 1878. They are: Grand Crosses, 2 military, 1 civil; Grand officers, 4 of the former and 7 of the latter; Commanders, 25 and 10 respectively; officers, 96 and 58; Knights, 543 and 302. In consequence, the number of nominations which can be made in the first half of 1879 is as follows: Grand officers, 2 military, 2 civil; Commanders, 13 and 5; officers, 45 and 29; Knights, 274 and 176. During the same period 636 military medals became extinct, leaving an opportunity of conferring 436.

M. Gambetta lately reappeared at the bar for the first time since 1870. An obscure clerical paper, *La France Nouvelle*, recently alleged that M. Challemel Lacour, a Senator, had been expelled from a club for cheating at cards. An action for libel was brought by M. Challemel Lacour, and M. Gambetta undertook to conduct the case. He addressed the court for half an hour in support of the demand for 10,000 francs damages, and urged that the calumny was the more serious as his client was on the point of representing France at Berne. The public prosecutor joined in demanding a severe penalty, and the court inflicted a fine of 2,000 francs, with the full amount of damages asked for, 10,000 francs.

It has been suggested, says the Manchester *Examiner*, that the seventieth year of Mr. Gladstone's life should be signalized by his political admirers by a substantial recognition of his services, and a committee has already been formed to promote the holding of a Gladstone banquet in the Agricultural Hall, London, some time in the early part of this year. Tickets to admit about 5,000 representatives of Liberalism throughout the country will be issued. It is also intended to promote a subscription to raise, and dedicate a national memorial in the shape of a hospital or wing of a hospital, or otherwise, to Mr. Gladstone. For this object it is thought that, at least, £20,000 can be obtained, toward which one gentleman has offered 500 guineas.

An ingenious means of robbery has just come under the notice of the Paris Police. A man dressed like a porter and carrying on his back an apparently heavy burden was passing before a shop when he fell and broke a sheet of plate glass worth at least 500 francs. The proprietor seized him, but he averred that he had no money to pay with. Two gentlemen advised the shopkeeper to search him, which was done, and on him was found a bank-note for 1,000 francs. He averred with feigned grief that it belonged to his employer, but the shopkeeper insisted on paying himself out of it, and so the offender gave him 500 francs and sent him away, sobbing bitterly. The note was found, the advisers were not to be found, and the shopkeeper not only lost his plate-glass window but 500 francs into the bargain.

The death of Prof. Karl Vilhelm Böttiger took place at Upsala on the 24th ult., and deprives contemporary Swedish literature of one of its most prominent figures. He was born in Westeras, on the 15th of May, 1807, entered the University of Upsala in 1826, and took his degree in 1833. In 1845 he became Professor of Modern Literature at Upsala, and succeeded Atterbom in the chair of esthetics in 1855. In 1847 he was elected to fill the vacant *fauteuil* of Tegnér in the Swedish Academy, and occupied the next four years in arranging and editing Tegnér's writings. He published various volumes of lyrical poems between 1830 and 1868, and some dramatic pieces, among which "May Day in Vårend" is the most esteemed.

The death is announced of Sir James Matheson, remarkable as the second largest landed proprietor in the British Isles, and as a man who struggled to the top against difficulties of an unusual kind. He was compelled by family circumstances to accept, at a very early age, a clerkship in Calcutta, and was dismissed by his employers as "too stupid even for trade." At the close of ... [illegible] ... he made in China a splendid fortune, and returned as Scotland's probably the richest subject in that Kingdom. He purchased the island of Lewis, and resided there ... [illegible] ... It is said, nearly £500,000 for the benefit of his subjects who, nevertheless, ... [illegible]

The production of beet-root sugar in France in the year ended September last was 398,000,000 kilogrammes, (2.2 pounds each,) against 244,000,000 kilogrammes in 1876-7, and 462,000,000 kilogrammes in 1875-6. The official statistics show that the manufacture of beet-root sugar is being gradually confined within narrow limits. Before the law of 1837, which put an end to the exemption from duties which indigenous sugars had enjoyed, the cultivation of the beet-root was carried on in 51 departments, with 547 manufactories at work. From that year the number of departments in which the industry was carried on rapidly diminished, till in 1840, it was reduced to 39, with 418 factories. In 1840 the duty on home-grown sugar was increased, and the number of factories was reduced to 300, spread over 18 or 19 departments. At the present time the industry of beet-growing exists in 22 departments, containing altogether 501 manufactories.

The following portrait of the Ameer at home appears in an Italian paper. It is taken from a lecture by an English missionary, Mr. Hughes, who speaks from his own experience. The Ameer can neither read nor write. "What is the use of reading or writing," he asks, "when one has hundreds of people to do it for one?" He is, however, well up in history, the result of conversations with learned men by whom he liked to be surrounded. In public he is frugal and sober, but in private he is a drunkard. He is bellicose, and a thorough warrior; those who saw him at Umballa say he has all the qualities of a good General. His instincts are decidedly cruel; when he reconquered his throne after the civil war, he caused his enemies to three persons—his brother, his nephew, and his son Yakoob Khan. The first thing he did was to cause his brother to be strangled, to send his nephew to Lahore, where he died in captivity, and to confine his son in a prison at Kabul. The Ameer, concluded the lecturer, "is not an interesting character in any way, and I, who know him personally, have no hesitation in calling him a savage."

A. M. Bettignies, residing at Lille, France, being a prey to jealousy, recently instituted a suit for separation from his wife, and forbade her leaving the house unless he accompanied her. Madame, by his suspicions, the unfortunate young woman committed suicide with one of her husband's razors, by cutting open her stomach in a way too horrible to be described. She had also gashed her throat so as to sever her windpipe, and was unable to utter a word when discovered in this fearful plight. A young man, employed at the Prefecture of Marseilles, was left for dead on the battle-field of Coulmiers during the Franco-German war. His wife came to Paris, and, as cashier, entered the service of a tradesman in the Faubourg Poissonnière, where she made the acquaintance of a customer, and got married to him in 1875. Lately a gentleman walked into the shop, and after making some purchases went to the counter to pay. There was a sudden shriek; the assistants rushed up, and the story was soon told. The gentleman was the first husband of the lady cashier. He had only been wounded in the war, but having been taken prisoner by the Germans was unable to return home before his wife left Marseilles.

GOV. NICHOLLS' FAILURE.

THE KIND OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT LOUISIANA HAS—SOME PLAIN TALK BY A HOME NEWSPAPER WITH A CONSCIENCE.

From the New-Orleans South-western Christian Advocate, Jan. 16.

The Message submitted at the opening of the present session of the Legislature of Louisiana by Gov. Nicholls, contained the first public expression of his opinion, after investigation of the lawlessness prior to and during the last election. The Governor devotes a considerable portion of his Message to a presentation of, and apology for, the disgraceful record. He regrets the acts of violence committed, "practically beyond the reach of the constitutional authorities," by "men who substitute their own ideas of justice and methods of remedy for the machinery provided for the enforcement of right and the punishment of wrong." Speaking of the origin of the Tensas troubles he says the visit of 20 to 25 armed men to the house of Fairfax (Republican candidate for Congress) was utterly wrong—"in my opinion, utterly without justification," and, also, "I believe it was to influence his course and the local campaign in that parish." The Governor endeavors to demonstrate the folly of this act, by asserting the "completely defenseless position" of the whites who were in a minority of one to ten in relation to the blacks of that parish. But he makes clear that the whites of Tensas had a better perception of their resources, for "assistance was immediately called from neighboring parishes, and when it came it found the people of Tensas, white and black, almost solidly arrayed against each other." The operations of lynch law in Ouachita and St. Charles receive passing notice, while the greater disturbances of Natchitoches and Caddo are apparently deemed unworthy of any mention whatever. The Governor's testimony against men of his own party is severe, but he has failed on this occasion to utter the reproof which seems to be required of him.

His declaration that these outbreaks under "lynch law" occasionally happen, as in other States of the Union, is subject to qualifications. The visiting of an opposing candidate for Congress by 20 to 25 men, with rifles, to influence a local canvass, is a custom which does not prevail north of Mason and Dixon's line, and this method of persuasion is entirely too frequent to be denominated an occasional one. A remarkable fatality about these disturbances, where assistance is immediately called from adjoining parishes, is that they occur on or just before the eve of an election, and invariably in Republican strongholds. This has strangely escaped the attention of the Governor, for the notable peculiarity of the Tensas troubles is that the blacks and whites were as ten to one, and the control of the parish was the key to the election of the Congressman for the Fifth District. Therefore, the local canvass opened by a call of 20 to 25 armed men upon the Republican candidate, the summons of immediate assistance from adjoining parishes and the state by mobilization to influence his course. Results—Dispersion of all opposition to the Democratic candidate, and their induction into office as a part of the machinery of the State Government, which Gov. Nicholls is powerless to use in attaining the ends of justice.

This outlines that local self-government which reigns. It fails to pay the interest on the State debt, or find a bank or association of capitalists willing to release the State from financial dishonor. It fails to collect the State taxes from thousands of property holders or legislate for the improvement of the Commonwealth. The Governor's Message is a confession of this. The failure of two Legislatures, and the constitutional amendments suggests to him "entire constitutional revision as the only remaining measure of relief." The local self-government of the bull-dozers does not operate like a charm in the direction of reform. They really the unfinished work in a constitutional convention—or carry the watch to the blacksmith for repairs.

It is but just to the Governor to say that he lives in hopes of a better condition of things, with other good citizens of the State, and there is a frankness about many of his statements which bears witness to his sincerity.

COLOR-BLINDNESS.

HOW IT ENDANGERS RAILROAD TRAVELERS—SOME INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS BEFORE A MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

From the Boston Advertiser, Jan. 23.

Dr. B. Joy Jeffries appeared before the Railroad Committee on the subject of the order of Mr. Hill, of Boston, whether legislation was necessary in regard to the employment in responsible positions by railroad corporations of persons who are color-blind. His evidence and arguments occupied two hours. He began with a description of the eye and the effect of light and color upon it. To prevent the danger from color-blind persons in the employ of railroads, he proposed form instead of color for signals in the day-time, and some substitute for color at night. Of the colors, red is the most intense and green the next. There are many peculiar circumstances under which color-blind railroad employes labor. A red target, as the sun goes down, becomes darker and darker, until finally the color is almost black. To a color-blind person any color that looks dark seems red; a brighter color would seem green and a color still brighter appears white. Take a color-blind engineer, and he will, in many cases, tell the signals at once, for if he sees a dim light he knows that means "stop," when it is brighter he feels safe, and when it is still brighter he knows he is safe. He is guided merely by the intensity of the light, which, in his case, takes the place of color. To a color-blind person the shade called "London smoke," and red are the same, and in the manufacture of lanterns or signals this smoky shade is substituted for red, and the substitution answers every purpose; but, for all that, the employment of color-blind persons on a railroad or at sea is dangerous. Color-blind persons had been employed on railroads for many years before it was discovered that they were so affected. In some cases color-blindness is merely a defective knowledge of the names of colors, and disappears after the person has been taught the names and nature of colors. Color-blindness may be acquired, but very rarely. Prof. Wilson, of the University of Edinburgh, found in 1854 the proportion of persons affected by color-blindness to be about one in twenty. There are many bright, sharp, intelligent children in our public schools who know very little about color. Dr. Jeffries said he had never tested any railroad employes in regard to color-blindness. In Switzerland 171 railroad employes out of 7,369 were found to be color-blind, and discharged from the service of the companies on that account. On the Paris and Lyons Railroad 10 per cent. were found to be color-blind. In Holland 138 railroad employes out of 2,300 were found to be color-blind. Examinations in this respect are now being made in Sweden, Norway, Italy, the Austrian Navy, Bavaria, Prussia, Denmark, and Russia. He said he had not heard of a railroad accident in Massachusetts that he could attribute to color-blindness; but he had not had time to look up the accidents, and no doubt accidents have been caused by color-blindness in this State. Color-blindness probably explains the frequent contradictory evidence in our courts. A man may see a vehicle after something at some distance from it, and being in doubt as to whether he had seen it right, he may look and see as he thinks the proper color, while a person standing near would see another. The constant recurrence of accidents is due to color-blindness. Cards with colored figures or letters thereon are of no use for testing color, because there are light spots on a dark surface. Holding up lights before the eye is no test, for an engineer can guess what the colors are by their intensity. The great difficulty in ascertaining whether a person is color-blind is that an opinion has been formed in the question whether the person is guessing or is really color-blind. With color, as with form, the more distant the more difficult to distinguish.

Dr. Jeffries then exhibited to the committee worsteds of all colors, with which he had made over 7,000 tests of color-blindness. Mr. Leonard, the Principal of the Lawrence School, ... [illegible] ... pick out different shades of the same color, and, as he is affected with color-blindness, he placed in a ... [illegible] ... Those, he said, appeared to be shades of the same color to him. Other trials were made, which were of a most interesting and amusing nature, the confidence of the witnesses in their ability to select the colors requested being only equaled by the ludicrous mistakes made in the selections. Red-blindness, violet-blindness, green-blindness, yellow-blindness, and, in fact, every kind of color-blindness was disclosed, one of the committee being shown to be color-blind. Dr. Jeffries said there is now a purely scientific test by comparison, by which railroads are enabled to discover color-blindness, and protect the community by eliminating color-blind persons from positions where they should not be employed. Color-blindness in women and girls is extremely rare. Dr. Jeffries had only found two among 3,000 who were color-blind.

INSTRUCTION.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall session of the 23d year of this well-appointed Day and Boarding School for young ladies will commence on the 18th of September. For terms, courses of study, &c., circulars will be sent on application to CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal, Nos. 138 and 140 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

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The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

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COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RELIABLE single man (Protestant), who is experienced in City and country driving, and thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; four years' reference with present employer. Address R. R., Box No. 208 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN AMERICAN Protestant; single; a careful City and country driver. I take pleasure in recommending him to any gentleman wanting a reliable and honest man. For particulars address Charles, Box No. 308 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN AMERICAN man (Protestant) from Boston; three years in New-York; eight years with present family; experienced in City and country driving, and thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages. Address Philip, Box 310 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, A PLACE for his coachman; years in his employment; dutiful, attentive to his business, experienced City driver, thorough practical horseman; industrious, temperate, reliable, trustworthy. Particulars of employer's residence, No. 30 East 26th-st.; also at No. 403 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—NOT KEEPING MY HORSES THIS Winter, I have a thoroughly competent coachman whom I can confidently recommend to any lady or gentleman wanting a faithful man. Address Lewis, Box No. 304 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; unexceptionable references from his last employer. Address A. B., care Brewster & Co., 5th-av. and 27th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; GOOD four-in-hand driver; knows his business in every respect; total abstainer; married; first-class references. Call or address H. A. F., No. 6 Cottage-place, near Bleecker-st.

COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS; HIGHLY RECOMmended by some of the best families in the City; is a safe, prompt driver; strictly temperate; married, no children. Address No. 151 West 38th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN HAVing the best of City reference from the first families; will be highly recommended. Call or address W. G. K., No. 343 5th-av.

GARDENER AND FLORIST WHO HAS had several years of experience in England and this country, would take charge of a gentleman's place; understands hothouses, greenhouses, and graperies; married; one in family; a Protestant; give good reference from last employer. Address G. H., 418 West 38th-st.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN; MARRIED, WITH one small family; of practical experience in all branches; first-class references. Address Gardener, Box No. 724 Times Office.

UPHOLSTERY.—AN ARTISTIC UPHOLSTERER would do any kind of work at the residences of private families; City or country; 20 years' references. Address or call, for one week, J. C., No. 269 7th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN NOT LONG in this country; can give good reference in regard to character; is strong and willing; wages no object. Address, two days, C. D., Box No. 204 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN HOUSE as ... generally useful, or as driver. Call or address J. F. C., No. 438 Madison-av.

VALET.—$20 BONUS FOR POSITION AS VALET, body servant, or attendant to invalid; used to travel; best City references. Address F. E., Box No. 278 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family; good City reference. Address Thompson, No. 136 West 27th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1879.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the purpose of importing and jobbing of silk goods, under the firm name of WERTHEIMER & CO.

MAX WERTHEIMER, New-York.

EMANUEL WERTHEIMER, Vienna, Austria.

REWARDS.

$25 REWARD—WILL BE PAID TO ANY person who will put us into communication with Mr. EDOUARD OLAVANTE before Jan. 31. LORD, DAY & LORD, No. 120 Broadway.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

THE SEASON FOR TERRAPIN.

The markets are well stocked with edibles of every description, and with a very few exceptions prices remain the same as they were last week. Eggs are higher, fresh from New-Jersey and near-by points selling at 38 cents per dozen, and the best Western and Southern at 35 cents. "Leghorn eggs," as they are called by the dealers, supplied by country poulterers who make it their business to furnish an article that will tickle the palates of New-York epicures, are dearer. They sell at 50 cents per dozen, and of a uniformly large size, and with their clean, white shells and the certainty in the mind of the purchaser that a bad egg is rarely, if ever, found in a dozen, and that they are as good, if not better than any that may be served on country tables, the price asked is not too high. Prices for limed eggs have advanced, but they are lower than fresh. Rabbits and hares were never more plentiful, and at the prices at which they sell poor people may indulge in a rabbit stew, which will cost them no more than a stew made of second quality beef. They may be bought in Washington Market at 25 cents per pair. Partridges are scarce and higher, selling at $1 40 to $1 50 per pair. On and after Feb. 1 their sale is forbidden by the Game laws. Quail are dearer, selling at $1 per dozen, and grouse sell at 65 cents per pair. Prices for wild ducks are about the same, and there are no changes in the rates for poultry, except for young chickens, which are in light supply; good, fat tender ones, for roasting, selling at 12 to 15 cents per pound, and the few that may be found, after diligent search, suitable for broiling, at 75 cents to $1 per pair. Fruits, (with the exception of hothouse strawberries, which are lower, selling at 50 to 75 cents for boxes containing eight,) vegetables, and meats sell at the rates current last Saturday. The season for terrapin, which, when properly stewed or cooked in other approved fashion, makes a dish which is esteemed above all others in Maryland and Virginia, is now at its height. In April the season for it will end, true lovers of terrapin believing that it would be sacrilegious to eat it after that month had made its advent. Little "bull" terrapins were sold by the fishmongers yesterday at 10 cents each; "heifers" (with eggs) at 50 to 75 cents each, and "counters" or "cow" terrapins, large and full of eggs, at $1 to $2. The greater portion of the terrapins with which the markets are supplied come from Egg Harbor and Chesapeake Bay, the best, the "diamond backs," coming from the latter quarter. Shad, from Savannah, larger and better in every respect than any that have been received for some time, are now to be had at 40 cents to 75 cents each, the highest rate being for the fish with roe. Prices for groceries and staples of all kinds are unchanged.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

POTATO SALAD, I.—Six large cold boiled potatoes cut fine, two small heads of lettuce broken in small pieces, half a small onion cut fine, two hard-boiled eggs, one tablespoon capers, Mayonnaise dressing, or a dressing made of French mustard, oil, and vinegar.—CHARLA.

POTATO SALAD, II.—Boil one egg very hard, rub the yolk to a pulp; add one raw yolk, one teaspoonful of corn starch or fine flour, one of tarragon or other vinegar, one of sweet-oil, one salt-spoonful of mixed mustard, one of salt, half a salt-spoonful of cayenne pepper, one tablespoonful of sweet butter; beat thoroughly together to a smooth paste; slice cold potatoes thin, arrange in pyramid or mound shape and pour the mixture over it; garnish with slices of hard boiled eggs, parsley, young celery tops, and sliced lemon—any or all, as you fancy. After arranging on the dish put on ice to cool.—RIDGEWOOD.

SAUCE TARTARE.—One raw egg, one teaspoon mustard; mix well together; add small half-bottle of oil, the juice of one lemon, a half-teaspoonful of chopped onion, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley, one teaspoonful of capers chopped fine, and one tablespoonful of vinegar.

MACCARONI.—One cupful of hickory-nut meats, pounded in a mortar; one cup of sugar, one egg and a half, and two tablespoons of flour; bake on a greased paper; put very little in a place.—AUNT ADDIE.

GRANULATED WHEAT BREAD.—Take a pint of actively-boiling water, salted slightly, and add enough fine granulated wheat flour to form a thin mush; to this stir in a quart of tepid water, a small piece of butter, two eggs, well beaten, one half teacup of New-Orleans molasses, and one-half cake of compressed yeast dissolved in a little water; thicken it as stiff as it can be stirred with a spoon with cold, blast flour, and put each loaf in a separate pan; let it stand until it puffs up nicely, and then bake in a quick oven two hours.—AUNT ADDIE.

APPLE JELLY.—A very nice firm, rich jelly may be made from the parings of apples and the cores. Cover them with water and let them boil until the water has boiled a little and the apple-skins are very soft; then strain them, and add an equal quantity of sugar as there is liquid. A little lemon juice, a few cloves, and some ginger improve the jelly.—AUNT ADDIE.

TO KEEP BEEF-STEAKS.—Have the steaks cut about the usual thickness. Mix together some salt, sugar, and some finely-powdered saltpetre. In an earthen jar lay a steak, then sprinkle it with this mixture; put on another, and sprinkle the same as before, and over all turn a plate with a heavy weight on it. This will form a brine of its own, and the meat will keep sweet in this way for a long time. You can take it out to broil in the usual way. This is a very good receipt for people who live away from stiles. Do not let it freeze.—AUNT ADDIE.

STAINED BRASS.—Whiting wet with aqua-ammonia will cleanse brass from stains, and is excellent for polishing faucets and door-knobs of brass or silver.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A receipt for stewing rabbits.
How to choose rabbits in the markets.
A receipt for pickling red peppers.

"GO WEST, YOUNG MAN!"

A CHANCE FOR WHOLESALE DRY GOODS DEALERS.

A large dry goods firm, lately turned out of their stores in this City by a destructive fire, have been invited to go West. It seems that the news of their being burned out caught the attention of the wide-awake Mayor of one of our wide-awake Western cities, whereupon he sat down and penned his invitation. Unfortunately, the firm, with an energy which even a Western Mayor might applaud, had taken new stores, ordered new stocks, and had made ready to receive old customers, only one day having passed since the fire. But as there may be other firms not so entangled in a city where "everything is overdone," the Mayor's letter is made public in the interest of the general good, and of Atchison, Kan., in particular:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
ATCHISON, Kansas, Jany 15th 1879.

Messrs ——, New York.

Gentlemen:

I see by the Dispatches that you have met with a heavy loss by Fire, which will damage your business much for the present, for which I am very sorry, but as the saying is that the "Star of Empire is westward," and that you can do better out west here than in New York with much less Capital engaged, I take pleasure in stating to you, that we have a splendid opening for a Wholesale Dry Goods House Here, or two of them.

We have now already here exclusive wholesale Houses as follows: one Groceries, also Notions, Drugs, Crockery—Hardware, Leather, and one Shoe House—and what we need now is one or Two exclusive wholesale Dry Goods, and a Whole sale Hat & cap House.

Atchison Kansas, is a live City, 8 Railroads, 74 Trains, arrive and depart daily—with 12000, Energetic and Wide Awake Western People, and is the commercial City of Kansas; it is now permanently established as a Jobbing town—we have about a Dozen Jobbing Houses here, all a doing well—every one of them is a success—and what we need is one or 2 wholesale Dry Goods Houses—(we have plenty of Retail) and a firm with from $60,000 to $100000 capital can do a Business here, that would in 6 months astonish the proprietors—and on behalf of our Citizens here I invite you to come and see for yourselfs—while your are at present a little so to say out of Business—would it not be well to decide a little and Branch out—and part of firm come out to growing and enterprising Kansas—everything in New York City is overdone, and here is a growing country, you are badly wanted, and you can do a business here with much more ease, and less capital, come out here to Atchison and see for yourselves—there is an opening here for a wholesale Dry Goods store, such as are few in the whole Country—and I again invite you on behalf of our citizens to come out and see for yourselves, and hope that you will accept my invitation.

If you think you cannot come yourselves—but if is your firm we would like to have to open the wholesale Branch here—send as somebody who will open a store. Respectfully &c

C. ROHR, Mayor.

please answer—

TOPICS AT YALE COLLEGE.

From the New-Haven Palladium.

The subjects announced for the Townsend prizes at the Law School, in Commencement Week, are the following: 1, "Public Faith;" 2, "Influence of Corporations on American Legislation;" 3, "Gladstone vs. Beaconsfield." The subjects for theses for the Senior Class are these: 1, "American Doctrine as to Promissory Trusts;" 2, "Changes in the law of Evidence in England and the United States during the Present Century;" 3, "The Right of Bona Fide Purchasers and Attaching Creditors in Respect to Personal Property which have been the Subjects of a Conditional Sale." The subject for the M. L. theses is "Laws of Material Men, or Vessels of Foreign States," and that for the D. C. L. thesis, "Influences of 118 Novel on Modern Laws as to Intestate Succession."

LE JOUR DE L'AN.

HOW THE FIRST OF JANUARY IS OBSERVED IN PARIS.

Paris Correspondence of the London Telegraph.

New Year's Day in Paris has a special physiognomy of its own. It is like no other day in the year; the majority of the shops are shut, but there is abnormal activity in all those which are open. The streets are crowded with people in holiday attire, but instead of sauntering about with that air of predetermined idleness steadily assumed by those who have not, as a rule, much leisure, the crowds one meets to-day are all hurrying about as though their lives depended on their haste, and are for the most part incumbered with bouquets and parcels. *Articles de Paris* are now mostly purchased at one of the large establishments which of late years have monopolized the trade of small shops, and these enormous houses keep enough vans and horses, one would think, to transport to one-half of the city all that is contained in the other. But all these means of transport are at this moment quite inadequate to the stress put upon them, and omnibuses are traversing the streets filled with packets that bulge out of the open windows. The amount of business done in bon-bons alone is simply marvelous. At one large house on the Boulevards there was such a crowd at the cashier's desk to-day that all who were recognized as regular customers were asked not to pay their bills for several days, as it was impossible to get through the work. At another establishment, which has just taken a shop in the new Avenue de l'Opéra, the shutters were yesterday covered with printed bills stating that the entire stock having been sold out, the doors would not be opened till midday, so as to allow time to replenish the shelves. If this were a mere advertisement, it was, to say the least, ingenious; but I am told that the place during the last week was crowded enough to account for sales to any amount. So intent is the entire population on paying visits and making presents that there is actually no public for the morning theatrical performances which take place on every other holiday in the year. All these are announced for to-morrow, so that there is no chance of getting any work done for many days to come. But if the aspect of Paris is essentially festive to-day, there is a reverse to the medal. This is one of the very few days in the year in which mendicity is permitted in the street. Mlle. Lee Gronnix have fully availed themselves of their privilege. At 7 o'clock this morning, before it was light, began the strains of minstrelsy, which all through the day have been heard in alternation with the whining cries for charity, and in the neighborhood of the churches gendarmes had to be stationed to keep the crowds from approach to order among the rubble throng. The newspapers which usually appear in the afternoon were brought out this morning, but as they contained literally nothing but a history of the year which is just over, they might as well not have been published at all. The odd thing about this day is that it is the custom to call upon all your friends and as everybody is engaged in the same pursuit, the consequence is that nobody sees anybody. Thus everybody might just as well stay at home. The custom, universal here, of sending cards by post diminishes to a great extent the number of calls to which every resident is subjected, but it is usual to write your name down at the Ministries and Embassies, while the titularies of the post are either paying their respects to the Chief of the State or supporting him in his official receptions. All the interest of these ceremonials del when the Empire, and nothing but the mere observance of etiquette remains. Times are changed indeed since the Emperor's pointed and intentional rudeness to the Austrian Ambassador at a New Year's levée heralded the breaking out of the war undertaken for the liberation of Italy. No political manifestation was dreamed of to-day, and the ceremony was formal in the extreme. To realize the extent of this formality it is only necessary to state that the Marshal had to go down to Versailles, that being the official seat of Government, this morning, in time to be able to receive the Presidents of the two chambers at 10-30 o'clock; that at 10-45 o'clock he had to be back at Paris in time to receive the military, civil, and ecclesiastical dignitaries of the town dear to the Roi Soliel. Although the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies, and the Prefecture at Versailles are not far apart, there cannot have been much time for conversation in the half-hour allotted to these visits. At 9 o'clock the Marshal was back at Paris to receive the members of the Corps Diplomatique; and then began the long procession of dignitaries of State, of deputations from the various religious sects, of the Municipal and District Councillors and of delegates from the various Ministries, and from every arm of the service. The streets in the neighborhood of the Elysée were kept clear to-day by mounted Gardes de Paris, but, in spite of a steady down-pour, crowds continued to line the pavement in anticipation of an occasional bifaval glimpse of a cocked hat or of a still rarer laced coat. Even within the Palace the scene was devoid of all interest, but there, at all events, was no rain.

IRELAND NOT ASHAMED OF US.

IN HONORING GRANT SHE HONORS THE IRISHMEN WHO HAVE MADE AMERICA.

From the Dublin Freeman's Journal, Jan. 3.

The visit of Gen. Grant to Ireland, and the civic honor of which he is to be the object, have attracted very great interest throughout the country, and this for a very obvious and intelligible national reason. Gen. Grant is, no doubt, himself a remarkable man, a soldier of the highest eminence, who having saved the Union by his prowess in the field, when called upon to govern it showed many of the qualities of the statesman. The ceremony of to-day is not, however, for a moment to be regarded as a personal compliment to a distinguished visitor; it is something of a far higher import. If any mere personal compliment to the General were proffered, it would instantly evoke a discussion as to certain transactions of his regime to which we have already alluded. We do not discuss these matters because in the proceedings of to-day the personality of Gen. Grant is naught—the people he represents is everything. The honor is paid by the Irish nation, through its most important Parliamentary Assembly, to the ex-President of the United States of America, as the representative of that great Republic. From the first moment of its existence down to the present the Irish race and the Western Republic have been associated by the closest ties. In her military history by land and sea, from the days that the farmers at Concord Bridge fired that volley which made the United States a nation, down to the day that the surrender of Lee closed the tremendous drama of the civil war, men of Irish birth or blood have always blazed in the front rank of the soldiers and sailors of America. From that day Sheridan was the best and bravest of all the gallant Lieutenants of Washington down to the day that Fighting Phil Sheridan held the same position in the camp of Grant, a long galaxy of gallant Irish soldiers has adorned the military records of the States; and Berry is only the greatest name among a crowd of daring Irish sailors whose shine, flying the Stars and Stripes, have swept the Western seas. Right loyally have the Irish citizens of the United States answered, on every occasion, the calls made upon them; right well was their loyalty earned by the country, which, when Irishmen at home were denied freedom of conscience, civil rights, and bread, gave to them civil and religious liberty, happy homes, and hearty welcome—every right and franchise of a citizen and a man. To-day is the first day on which Ireland will have an opportunity by a public and official act to pay a tribute of admiration and affection to the Republic, for to-day, for the first time, we see on Irish soil a man who has sat in the seat of Washington and held Jefferson's sceptre. It is to no foreign State that we do honor to-day. In making the Republic what it is no single racial element has played a greater part than the Irish, and we honor the representative of a land where millions of Irishmen dwell in happiness and peace—of a people of which for all time the Irish element must form one of the greatest and most enduring elements. And most assuredly of the country made brotherhood have helped to make us in Ireland have no reason to be ashamed.

HELLER'S APPARATUS.

IT IS RELEASED TO HIS HEIRS AFTER BEING HELD FOR DUES.

From the Philadelphia Times, Jan. 24.

Since Robert Heller died, two months ago, all his traps, machinery, and apparatus have remained in Concert Hall, where he performed up to within 40 hours of his death. Of course, his estate had against it the current claims, including hall rent, hire of stage hands, agents' due, and newspaper bills, amounting to something like $750. According to the will the apparatus was to be destroyed, for, wrote the magician, "I have spent years of toil and much money to bring my tricks to their present state of perfection, and I do not now see why any one should reap the reward of my life of labor." Mr. Heller having passed to the other world, the only security that the proprietor of the hall had for his dues was the apparatus, which was also locked to by other creditors as a property to insure them for their claims against the estate. Various offers have been made by Miss Haldee Heller to settle these claims, but the Executrix being in England, and, moreover, a person infirm with age, nothing definite could be settled. It was generally understood that the prestidigitateur had a great deal of money lying at his banker's, but he had, it appears, been something of a stock speculator in a quiet way, and, after he had been committed to his last resting-place, it was stated that all the money, or nearly all, had gone the way so well known to those who tarry long in the stock mart. Whether this is entirely true or not has never been shown, but the claims in Philadelphia against the estate met no satisfaction at the source, and the claimants were assured that the amount was almost nominal. Meanwhile the accounts and fixtures remained at Concert Hall, out of whose doors they might not go, said the hall-owner, until the claim was paid. Yesterday Miss Heller came from New-York, bringing with her a lawyer named Gillette, and they tendered a sum of money to Mr. Lombard that was not satisfactory, as it represented but a small percentage of the claim. The matter was referred to Mr. Lombard's attorney, James H. Hayes, and an arrangement was finally arrived at. In a few hours the magician's machinery was on its way out of Philadelphia, and the other creditors were left without resource.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Company A, Fifteenth Battalion, Capt. Peter Alegood, will drill in fatigue uniform, at its armory, on Mondays, Jan. 27 and Feb. 3.

The members of the disbanded Twenty-eighth Regiment, Brooklyn, are considering a plan of reorganization as a "Sebastian Corps."

Company E, Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, Capt. Peter Schlig commanding, celebrated its ninth anniversary by a ball at its armory last Monday evening.

Gatling Battery, Brooklyn, will shoot for the Beebe gold badge on Monday, Feb. 10, at the armory range. J. J. Moog was the last winner on the score of 14 out of 20.

The returns of the Second Brigade for the last quarter show a gain of eight within the three months, as follows: Ninth Regiment, 871; Eleventh, 568; Seventy-first, 575; brigade staff, 13; total, 2,026.

The Skidmore Guard, Major Brown commanding, is to have a reception and banquet at the Lexington-Avenue Opera-house on Friday evening next. Elaborate preparations are being made to insure a successful entertainment.

The Drum-Majors' Association, at its recent annual meeting, elected officers for the current year as follows: President, R. D. F. Rholfs; Vice-President, G. W. Hill; Secretary, William Samo; Treasurer, G. W. Brown. The next meeting of the association will take place on March 30.

Separate Troop A, Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, paraded 40 men for dismounted drill, in fatigue uniform, at its armory last Wednesday evening. At a business meeting on the same evening a new fatigue cap was adopted. The troop will have a mounted drill on Wednesday evening next.

Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, has chosen civil officers for the current year as follows: President, Capt. W. C. Clark; Vice-President, Lieut. R. D. McLintock; Recording Secretary, Sergt. W. M. Inglis; Financial Secretary, Sergt. F. B. Hailey; Treasurer, Lieut. J. W. Wilson. The company is making preparations for a grand ball at Irving Hall on Wednesday, March 5.

Company F, Twenty-second Regiment, will hold its eighteenth annual reunion at the regimental armory on Tuesday evening next, beginning at 8 o'clock. The affair promises entertainment for a large party. Invitations have been extended to the veterans and honorary members of the company to be present on that occasion.

Gen. J. M. Varian, commanding the Third Brigade, has appointed a general court-martial to meet at the State Arsenal on Monday evening, Feb. 3, for the trial of officers in the brigade who have been delinquent during the past year. The officers detailed are: Lieut.-Col. P. A. Schilling, Eighth Regiment, President; Major Joseph Holland, and Capt. Albert L. David, brigade staff.

The funeral of the late Nathan F. Moss, of Company K, Seventh Regiment, took place at the Broadway Tabernacle on Wednesday last. Rev. Dr. W. M. Taylor conducted the services. The company was well represented, and the pall-bearers were Samuel Tapsley, W. L. Vandervoort, R. L. Wheeler, Amos Smith, John Dudley, M. Borden, and Daniel Robinson. Interment took place at Westerly, R. I.

The London *Volunteer Service Gazette* of Jan. 4 contains correspondence between Capt. John Lindsay Stevenson, of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, Boston, Mass., and Francis Knollys, private secretary of the Prince of Wales, in which the election of his Royal Highness as an honorary member of the "A and H" is announced, together with the reply of the Prince of Wales, accepting the compliment.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Major Edward Duffy presiding, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That we take advantage of this sad opportunity to place on record our high estimate of the character of the late Dr. W. T. Noble, and our recognition of his services and bravery while acting with the regiment during the war for the preservation of the Union.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to his bereaved family in their great affliction.

Battery K, Artillery, Major A. Hoehle commanding, had its twelfth annual ball, at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, on Wednesday evening last. There was a large and jolly party present, comprising members of the several troops of cavalry and batteries of artillery of the First and Second Divisions. Major Karl Klein, of Separate Troop A, Cavalry, and 30 men, spent the best hours of the night there. Private Louis Mettal has been appointed veterinary surgeon of this battery.

At First Division Head-quarters the returns have been received of the election of George H. Bennett as Surgeon, Separate Troop B, Cavalry; the appointment as Quartermaster of the Eleventh Regiment of Otto Heinzman; resignation of Charles Goldizer, Commissary of the Eleventh Regiment, and First Lieut. F. Notbohm, Company G, in the same command, and Second Lieut. E. N. Eliot, Company C, Seventy-first Regiment. Special orders from General Head-quarters provide for the removal of the disabilities of Capt. Max Ehler, Fifth Regiment.

Capt. H. W. Clarke, of Company I, Fifty-first Regiment, Syracuse, says that his letters recently published in a Syracuse journal were called out by "a one-sided criticism" made by the Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice upon the standing of the Fifty-first Regiment. He claims that "to the average Inspector of Rifle Practice it makes no difference how well up in drill and discipline an organization may be, if it shows a low 'figure of merit' it is severely criticised and the commander severely condemned." The Captain says that he considers the "figure of merit at best a meretricious figure."

The Eleventh Regiment Benevolent Society, recently described in THE TIMES, is progressing finely, and Col. Unbehaut, its founder, has already collected $2,000 for the object. The Germania Bank is to be the custodian of the money collected, and no draft will be honored unless countersigned by the Disbursing Committee, which is to consist of the Colonel, a Captain, Lieutenant, Sergeant, and private. The committee is to be elected annually, with the exception of the Colonel, who shall always be Chairman. The society collects subscriptions to the fund from all who are interested in the welfare of the regiment and the object expressed by the society.

Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, has elected non-commissioned officers as follows: Sergt. Robert Abbott, Quartermaster Sergeant; Corp. L. E. Maidhof, Sergeant; also, Private Charles A. Ferguson, Corporal. The Veteran Corps of this command, at its recent annual meeting, chose the following officers for the ensuing year: Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, Colonel; James A. Otis, Lieutenant-Colonel; E. H. Kent, Major; G. F. Patterson, Jr., Adjutant; R. J. Crawford, Quartermaster; H. Oakley, Paymaster; J. P. Jardine, Chaplain; Captains, D. B. Gilbert, G. H. Burnes, J. H. Palmer, Isaac Smith, H. W. Carey, H. A. Cuppia, C. S. Halstead, H. Drieler, and H. A. Harris. Veterans of the regiment who have not yet joined the corps are requested by the Colonel to do so, addressing the Adjutant at No. 156 Broadway.

Company I, Twelfth Regiment, First Lieut. Charles M. Williams commanding, is under orders to parade in full-dress uniform to-day at noon, as the funeral of its late member, Private Oder Quinn. Private Quinn was a veteran of the Thirty-third Regiment, New-Jersey Volunteers, and served with Hooker at Washatchee and Lookout Mountain, and from thence to Resaca, Cassville, and finally to Atlanta until its capture. He was also one of the troops who marched "to the sea" with Sherman. He was next in the command led by Sherman at the siege of Knoxville in 1864. After the war Mr. Quinn was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company D, Seventy-ninth Highlanders, and on the disbandment of that famous command he interested himself in the formation of Company D, Twelfth Regiment, of which Capt. John Munro was until recently Captain. He was faithful in the performance of his duty, genial as a companion, and will be mourned by every member of the company.

Gen. Frederick Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade, has ordered the Examining Board of his command to meet at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory to-morrow, at 8 o'clock P. M., for an examination of the qualifications of Lieut.-Col. S. Ozmer Ryder, Colonel-elect of the Ninth Regiment. Col. Ryder, being one of the best drill-masters in the State, ought to pass a first-class examination. At a meeting of Company E, Seventh Regiment, last Tuesday evening, the following preamble and resolution was adopted: "Whereas, at an election held at the armory of the Ninth Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Ryder, formerly of this company, was elected Colonel of that command, be it resolved, That we tender to Col. Ryder our congratulations for the honor that has been conferred upon him; that we view with pleasure and pride his re-entry into military life, and trust that the future will be one of brilliancy and success, both for himself and the noble command of which he is now the head."

Col. W. H. Brownell, commanding the Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, has issued orders directing his command to assemble for drill and instruction as follows: Non-commissioned officers on Thursday, Jan. 30 and Friday, Feb. 7; the entire regiment on Monday, Jan. 27, Wednesday, Feb. 5, and Tuesday, Feb. 11. Companies will drill in guard duties as follows: Companies D and E, to-morrow evening; E and F, Wednesday, Feb. 5; F and G, Tuesday, Feb. 11. Officers of the Day on those occasions will be Capt. George H. Street, to-morrow evening; First Lieut. Henry J. Richardson, Feb. 5, and First Lieut. W. R. Pettigrew, Feb. 11. Officers of the Guard are to be: First Lieuts. Henry N. Hooker, to-morrow; Frank L. Wenzel on Feb. 5, and Charles Smyth on Feb. 11. Capt. George H. Street, of Company E, has been commissioned. Leave of absence for 30 days has been granted to Second Lieut. Frank J. Le Count. Announcement is made, in orders, of the death of Private John G. Davis, Company F, and Edward H. Stodder, Company E. Company I is to give a musical and literary entertainment at the Greenpoint armory next Tuesday evening.

At the annual meeting of the Veteran Guards, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, last Monday evening, officers for the ensuing year were elected, as follows: Capt. M. C. Ogden, Captain and President; Lieut. W. L. Martin, First Lieutenant and Vice-President; Capt. T. J. Stevens, Second Lieutenant and Recording Secretary; Sergt. George S. Jewell, First Sergeant and Financial Secretary; Lieut. E. F. Davenport, Second Sergeant and Treasurer; Lieuts. G. McMillan and B. H. McCormick, Sergeants. In addition to the officers, the Board of Management includes Charles H. Stoddard, John C. Perry, and John Lapsley. Capt. Charles F. Joy, of Company F in the active regiment, has received a communication from George H. Benton, Secretary of the Athenæum Dramatic Society, announcing that it proposes to give a dramatic entertainment at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Wednesday, Feb. 19, for the benefit of Company F. The plays represented will be "Villikens and his Dinah," and "How She Loves Him."

The annual report of Inspector-General John B. Woodward, which has just been made to the Adjutant-General, contains many pertinent suggestions. Referring to the reductions in the forces made in the Fall of 1877, he says "they worked exceedingly well." The plan introduced by Gen. Ward, of the First Brigade, of detailing his staff officers to attend all battalion drills in his command occurring during the season, is commended, and would, in the opinion of Gen. Woodward, be a good plan to be followed by every brigade commander. It is suggested, also, that all commissioned General and staff officers should be compelled to provide themselves with regulation uniforms. Many have, however, already complied with the regulations in this respect. Continuing, he says: "It is evident that if complete uniformity in the matter of dress and equipment is secured, a more explicit definition of what is required than that laid down in the regulations is needed." Article 47, he thinks, should be revised, and rendered more explicit. Certain paragraphs prescribe that articles of equipment to which they refer shall be "according to pattern," while "as a matter of fact these 'patterns' have never been provided, and have no existence." It is recommended that "either the articles of equipment should be fully described, or that standard patterns should be provided, and placed on exhibition at centres where they can be readily accessible to manufacturers and dealers in military equipments, as well as to inspecting officers." Paragraph 889, General Regulations, should include in its list of insignia letters for Adjutants, Chaplains, Veterinary Surgeons, and aides-de-camp. This insignia should also be worn on shoulder-straps as well as on shoulder-knots and epaulets. The General says he has "been very much embarrassed in mustering musicians in bands, especially in this City and Brooklyn. Investigation has discovered a chronic habit of rotation from organization organization on the part of many musicians, and the appearance of the same name on several rolls has not been an unusual occurrence." He therefore recommends that sections 8 and 107, Military Code, be amended so as to provide that musicians in bands shall not be included in the annual muster, nor counted in the aggregate strength of the National Guard, and that section 100 be amended so as to leave these musicians off from the musters of field and staff of regiments, &c.

A POPE'S PROPERTY.

SALE OF THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE PIUS IX.

Rome Correspondence of the London Standard.

Three apartments are appropriated to the sale. Anywhere else they would be vast saloons. Measured by the scale of the Vatican, they are ordinary-sized rooms. In the central one, to which visitors are first admitted, is a large quantity of the most intolerably wretched oil-paintings which it was ever my lot to see gathered together in one place. They are all sacred subjects, with the exception of a series of pictures representing the Pope going in procession to various points of Rome—St. John Lateran, the Via Sacra, the Colosseum, &c.—and they appear to be copies of copies of copies for the most part. In particular, I observed a version of Raphael's "Madonna della Seggiola," the well-known picture in Florence, which was enough to make the spirit of the great artist—if he haunts the scenes of his earthly triumphs—flee away in horror from those walls he has made glorious with beauty. All these pictures are catalogued and numbered. But I saw no one make the faintest approach to asking the price of any of them. In the same room are two magnificent pieces of Gobelin tapestry hung on the wall. These are not for sale, but they are very precious just now to the visitor, as affording a rest and relief to the eye, after the exhibition of works of art (?) ranged below them. The Marquis of Ripalda, waiting Minister (who had been detained in consequence of his "to wait on his Holiness) appeared, and ushered the assembled company into a second room. The sale company was not very numerous, and consisted almost exclusively of ladies, and almost entirely of foreigners. A great many heredic bank notes have had the honor of being exchanged for memorials of Pope Pius IX. during these latter days. His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden has made one or two handsome purchases, and numerous other Protestants of non-regal rank have done the same. At present the bulk of the most precious objects have been disposed of. There are still, however, some handsome things to be had. The collection is of the most curiously varied sort. Among the articles which recur to my memory, I may take at random several pairs of embroidered slippers, an Indian carved casket, a jar full of rice, one enamelled medallion antique-mounted, a diamond cross with gold chain, coloured binding for Dantesque, a box of silver gilt saltcellars, and some blankets! I had been told beforehand that the articles were priced remarkably low. This I did not find to be quite accurate as regards all the things. But I am inclined to believe that the really precious objects, such as gold and gems, were purchased at much higher rates, the commoner ones. There has been some fine old lace to be had, but that is now nearly all gone. I remarked, too, a crimson velvet sarpulary, magnificently embroidered in gold; a pastoral ring, containing an emerald of large size, and several surplices for one of which 400 Louis were demanded; but the lace which trimmed it was neither antique nor valuable. Perhaps some of the most available articles for the general public were a collection of fragments of marble from the various catacombs, polished and identified in red letters as follows: "*Frammenti Lapidi e Cimeterio Cristiani. (or Domitille, as the case may be.) Pio IX. Pont. Max. Anno Pritan. Am. XXVIII.*" These are not expensive, and form nice little memorials; but they are nearly all disposed of. One feature of this sale, which agreeably distinguished it from any other species of commercial transaction, was the entire absence in Italy was the impossibility of bargaining. The price of each article is plainly marked in a catalogue, which Mgr. Pericoli keeps in his own hands, and from which, when you tell him the number affixed to the object you wish to purchase, he reads out the cost. Thus it is; so many francs, no more and no less. If you think the price too low enough to afford it, you gracefully retire and hold your tongue—that is in all. Altogether, the scene is a curious one, and one not likely to be repeated in this generation. To behold a reverend Prelate of Holy Church with his purple silk mantle thrown over shoulders, politely telling you the price of 20 yards of binding or a pair of old shoes, and receiving your money for the same with a courtly bow, is a spectacle not to be seen every day. And then the surroundings and associations of the spectacle do not detract from its curiosity. Anywhere else in the world it would be still more wonderful. But in Rome we breathe an atmosphere of marvels, and whatever the future may have in store for the Eternal City, she does not at present threaten to become prosaic and commonplace, whether in adversity or prosperity.

HOW OFFENBACH IMPROVISED A SUCCESSFUL OPERA.

From London Truth, Jan. 9.

Offenbach, who has just scored another great success with his new opera comique, "Madame Favart," although in a line slightly different from his former works, is probably the most prolific composer in existence. His abundance of musical ideas is wonderful, and the following instance of it was once given to me by M. Cantin, one of the authors of his present libretto. The maestro had agreed to write the music of an operetta under the title of "l'Apothicaire et le Perruquier." When called upon to fulfill his promise, however, he did not care much to do so, and the young author had to remind him more than once of the treaty between them. Some coldness ensued, and finally matters came to a hot discussion, which took place in Offenbach's study. "Well, Sir, you want your music, do you?" the maestro said at last in a fit of passion. "You shall have it, too, and all at once. Please to sit down there. Here is a newspaper and a cigar for you." He jumped at ruled paper, pen, and ink, and began to write away for an hour or so. Then turning round to his foe: "Here is the music; you can take it away with you and have it played if you like." "You cannot mean it," objected the author, "for the sake of your own fame." "I tell you, Sir, you can take it, as you shall have no other." Seeing that he could gain nothing more, the author went away with the manuscript. He took it to some friends, and on examination it was found that there were five or six charming melodies in this musical scribbling—quite enough for a one-act operetta. Offenbach was prevailed upon to revise it, and within a month the work was presented. It proved a complete success.

ANOTHER INCREDIBLE NEVADA STORY.

From the Eureka (Nev.) Leader, Jan. 14.

The fossilized remains of a gigantic prehistoric man have been discovered 200 feet beneath the earth's surface in a cave recently opened in the Kih Canyon Mine, near Eureka. The lower limbs, head, and neck were as natural as those of the Cadiff Giant, [!] and in some respects the thorax of the human features plainly marked. That they have found the remains of some prehistoric being is beyond question. One of the lower extremities was broken off, and is now on exhibition at Jack Perry's saloon, where it has been examined by numerous people recently, those passed in the opinion that a human frame proportioning to a wonderful petrifaction. The minor points all being perfect to nature.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 25.

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Tennessee 6s, old	36½	C. R. I. & P. 6s, 1917, C	100
$6,000	37	15,000	110¼
D. of C. 3.65s, C	81½	Un. Pac. 1st	107½
2,000	81½	4,000	107½
5,000	81½	Un. Pac. s. f.	106
N. J. C. 1st con. m.	79½	2,000	79½
5,000	79½	Pacific of Mo. 2d	104¼
10,000	79½	2,000	104¼
10,000	79½	K. P. 6s, J. & D., '98, with coup. on	97
N. J. C. conv. m.	79	5,000	97
1,000	79	8,000	97
N. J. C. Adjust.	94	5,000	97
1,000	94	2,000	97
Am. D. & Im. 7s	99	10,000	97
4,000	99	10,000	97
Am. D. & Im. 7s, 1st	94½	1,000	97
1,000	94½	1,000	97
M. & St. P. 1st, L. C.	109½	1,000	97
5,000	109½	1,000	97
M. & St. P. s. f.	103½	1,000	97
2,000	103½	1,000	97
Mil. & St. P. L. & M.	106½	1,000	97
6,000	106½	1,000	97
Ill. & St. P. 8s, 1st	104½	1,000	97
5,000	104½	1,000	97
M. & St. P., L. & D.	107½	1,000	97
5,000	107½	1,000	97
L. & W. R. con. m.	107½	1,000	97
15,000	107½	10,000	97
10,000	107½	10,000	97
L. & W. R. con. m.	107½	1,000	97
15,000	107½	1,000	97
10,000	107½	1,000	97
D. & H. 1st	107½	1,000	97
10,000	98½	1,000	97
Leav. Mid. 8s, 1st	109½	1,000	97
11,000	109½	2,000	97
D. L. & W. 7s, 1907	107½	2,000	97
5,000	107½	2,000	97
D. & H. R. '91, L	98	2,000	97
5,000	98	2,000	97
D. & H. 1st, Penn. Div. coupons	107½	2,000	97
1,000	107½	2,000	97
D. & M. G. 1st	91½	2,000	97
20,000	91½	2,000	97
Erie 4th	106	2,000	97
15,000	106	2,000	97
E. & M. Ja. Sa. con.	106½	2,000	97
1,000	106½	2,000	97
1,000	106½

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BAKER OF THURSO.

ROBERT DICK, BAKER, OF THURSO, GEOLOGIST AND BOTANIST. By SAMUEL SMILES, LL. D., author of "Life of a Scotch Naturalist," "Self-Help," "Thrift," &c., &c. With a portrait and numerous illustrations. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Few of our readers, probably, have ever heard the name of Robert Dick, the humble baker of Thurso, whose obscure but useful life is admirably told by Mr. Smiles in the volume before us. His days were passed in toil and poverty in a little town in the northernmost part of Scotland. Self-educated by constant study of a few well-chosen books, and by the habit of close and intelligent study of nature, he became one of the most profound of geologists and botanists. His collections were acknowledged to be the best and most complete ever gathered by one man, and many eminent scientists were indebted to him for information that made them famous. Yet he died in obscurity and privation. He never received any adequate recognition of his great services in the cause of science, nor any assistance from societies or the Crown, often unworthily bestowed, that would have prolonged his life and enabled him to extend his researches and perfect his knowledge. Yet more than 20 years ago, Sir Roderick Murchison, in a speech before the British Association at Leeds, drew attention to this man and his extraordinary achievements. "In pursuing my researches in the Highlands," said the Baronet on this occasion, "and going beyond Sutherland into Caithness, it was my gratification a second time to meet with a remarkable man in the town of Thurso, named Robert Dick, a baker by trade. I am proud to call him my distinguished friend. When I went to see him he spread out before me a map of Caithness and pointed out its imperfections. Mr. Dick had traveled over the whole county in his leisure hours, and was thoroughly acquainted with its features. He delineated to me, by means of some flour which he spread out on his baking board, not only its geographical features, but certain geological phenomena which he desired to impress upon my attention. Here is a man who is earning his daily bread by his hard work; who is obliged to read and study by night; and yet who is able to instruct the Director-General of the Geographical Society."

Sir Roderick goes on to say that he found himself humiliated by the vastly superior knowledge of botany which this poor baker had attained, and asserts that he might be famous if his work were known to the world at large. "I have mentioned these facts," he concludes, "in order that the audience may deduce a practical application." One would think that the "practical application" should, in this case, have taken the shape of immediate material aid to one capable of such great things in spite of wearing poverty; that the royal bounty should have been invoked to lift him above the necessity of wasting in mere drudgery a life that might have been employed in lofty pursuits. But nothing of the kind was done. The mention of his name by the distinguished Baronet brought Robert Dick nothing but vexation. Curious visitors besieged his shop to stare at the learned baker, as they would have stared at a learned pig, without paying the fee that would have recompensed the showman. Naturalists from all parts of England wrote to him for specimens from his collections, and used them, in many cases, without thanks and without acknowledgment of the source from which they came. For several years he maintained a correspondence with Hugh Miller, and furnished him ungrudgingly with the rarest specimens of fossils to be found in Scotland, and but for him the "Footprints of the Creator," Miller's most admirable work, might never have been written, the principal facts of the greater portion of the geological groundwork of that volume having been made accessible through the labors of the baker of Thurso. The author was not ungrateful. He acknowledged heartily his indebtedness to Dick. Yet the name of this "lion's provider," as he was sometimes jocularly called, does not appear in Miller's biography, and the magnificent collection of fossils gathered by the poor baker, often at the risk of his life, and given to the prosperous and famous author, and which is now in the Museum of Science and Art, at Edinburgh, bears the name of Miller instead of Dick.

It is well to rescue such a life as this from oblivion. Far better had it been to afford the means to raise that life above poverty and obscurity while there was yet time for higher work, and for the recognition which should be the meed of unselfish and meritorious service in the cause of knowledge. But there is use in the story of such a life. It is not only well to honor the memory of a man who was allowed by his contemporaries to suffer in obscure but honorable poverty, and to go down to the grave without having tasted the sweets of well-merited praise, but it may also be a help to others who, in like circumstances, spend a life of unselfish toil, and who find their reward in the consciousness of duty well performed, "as ever in the Great Taskmaster's eye."

Robert Dick was born in the picturesque village of Tullibody, Scotland, in the month of January, 1811. His father, Thomas Dick, was an officer of excise, an attentive, diligent, and capable man, who eventually rose to one of the highest positions in the service. He sent Robert and his other children to an excellent school, and the lad was learning rapidly when, at an early age, he had the misfortune to lose his mother. Thomas Dick soon married a second time, and then an unhappy life began for Robert. The step-mother was naturally kind, but her own children soon claimed her care and affection, and the offspring of the first wife were neglected and harshly treated. Instead of being sent to college, as his father had designed, Robert was apprenticed for three years and a half to a baker in Tullibody. His work was hard. He rose at 3 in the morning, and drudged in the bake-shop until 7 or 8 and often until 9 in the evening. When strong enough to carry the basket on his head, he was sent about to deliver the bread in the neighboring villages. He was sent to Menstrie, to Lipney on the Ochils, to Blairlogie at the foot of Dunmyat, and further westward to the Bridge of Allan, about six miles from Tullibody. These excursions were a great pleasure to Dick. He had an opportunity for observing nature, which had charms for him in all its moods. When he went up the hills to Lipney, he wandered on his return through Menstrie Glen. He watched the growth of the plants. He knew them individually, one from the other. He began to detect the differences between them, though he then knew little about orders, classes, and genera. When the hazel-nuts were ripe he gathered them and brought loads of them home for the enjoyment of his master's bairns. They all had a great love for the 'prentice Robert.

He was always a great reader, devouring every book he could lay his hands on. Popular works on science were not so common then as they are now, but Robert contrived to borrow some old volumes of the old "Edinburgh Encyclopædia," and these gave him an insight into the scientific departments that engaged his attention. He was chiefly interested in botany. He could now find out for himself the names of the plants, and he even began to make a collection. It could only have been a small one, for his time was principally occupied by labor. Yet, with a thirst for knowledge and a determination to obtain it, a great deal may be accomplished in even the humblest station. As Stone, the son of the Duke of Argyll's gardener, said, "One needs only to know the 26 letters of the alphabet to be able to learn everything else that one wishes."

At length, when he was 17 years old, his time was out, and for three years more he wandered up and down the country as a journeyman baker. His father, meanwhile, had removed to Thurso, in the County of Caithness, the northernmost town in Great Britain. It lies within sight of Orkney, the Ultima Thule of the Romans. There was only one bake-shop in the town, and thither, acting on his father's advice, Robert Dick went in the Summer of 1830, and opened a shop in a pleasant house, to which, in after years, eminent naturalists were attracted by the splendid collections of fossils and plants gathered by him in his wanderings in the hills and quarries and along the sea.

Dick's life at Thurso was one of hard work and poverty. He never prospered sufficiently to enlarge his business or hire assistance. A faithful housekeeper was his only help. An early disappointment in love kept him a bachelor until the end of his life. His fondness for reading increased with years, and the study of nature was a passion with him. After his bread was baked in the morning, he would leave the shop to the care of his housekeeper, and go out upon a search for plants or fossils. Sometimes he would vary his wanderings by making a day's journey over the moors and mountains, returning home at night, after a tramp of 40 or 50 miles, to prepare for the next day's baking. He was always an early riser, seldom leaving his bed later than 4 o'clock, and often starting out upon his expeditions by 3 in the morning.

It was long before the people of Thurso could make out the strange man, who acted as never baker they had known. He made good bread, and his biscuits were the best in the town. But he was sometimes seen coming back from the country bespattered with mud, after a long tramp on the moors in search of specimens. What were they to make of this extraordinary conduct? It could have no connection with baking. When it was at length discovered that he was collecting "bugs," the good people were distracted by the suspicion that he might use them in making bread. They were still more alarmed by his disregard of the Scotch notions of keeping the Sabbath. At first he attended the kirk regularly, returning from his walks early on Sunday morning in order to do so. But one day "he got a sermon from the minister which made his ears tingle." It was upon the awful crime of Sabbath-breaking by wandering about in "pursuit of science, falsely so called." From that time he forsook the kirk, and every Sunday held a solitary service in his own house, reading the Bible, commentaries, and sermons. This behavior seriously interfered with his business. Rival bakers opened shops in Thurso. Their bread was not as good as Dick's, and they were not scrupulous to give full weight in their loaves; but they attended the kirk regularly, and their business prospered, while that of the honest baker fell off.

Robert Dick withdrew more and more within himself. Keeping the even tenor of his way, he still worked diligently at his trade and continued his researches in geology and botany. In course of time his collections attracted the attention of men of science, and his name was occasionally mentioned in the proceedings of learned bodies. He formed an intimate friendship with Hugh Miller, who paid him a visit and made great use of his knowledge and specimens. Some of his discoveries confirmed and some overthrew theories which scientists had constructed "in the depth of their inner consciousness." Had he been able to go out into the world, he might have made for himself a famous name. But he was never in a position to leave Thurso. His daily earnings, gradually decreasing, sufficed only for his daily support. He never had enough money to take him on the shortest journey; and, while his merit was well known to men of influence in the scientific world, no one ever took the pains to secure him a position to which his great knowledge and abilities entitled him, and where they could have been turned to larger account.

In his last days, when sorely stricken with poverty, infirmities, and sickness; when he had been compelled to sell his magnificent collection for a trifling sum in order to save himself from starving to death, his friends tardily bestirred themselves to help him. But it was too late. His eye had grown dim, and his limbs feeble in the long struggle. No single man, unassisted, had ever accomplished more in the work to which Robert Dick had given his life, and at the end he died almost destitute and alone. Then people awoke to their loss. His body was buried at an expense that would have sufficed to keep him comfortable for years, for he was a man of small needs and frugal temperament. And then he was forgotten. Authors, who were largely indebted to his unselfish labors for their own success, suffered his name to fade out of memory, and others reap the rewards which were his due.

In the interesting memoir by Mr. Smiles full justice is done to the life, character, and achievements of this remarkable man. The work deserves to be widely read. It is full of entertaining sketches, drawn partly from Mr. Dick's letters and partly from his journals, and is complete as a record of his honorable though obscure career. The attractive form in which the volume is published, and the number and beauty of its illustrations, increase its claims to a favorable reception by the public.

FRESH TALES.

SIGNOR MONALDINI'S NIECE. "No Name Series." Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1879.

The "No Name Series" affords a convenient outlet for the writing talents of Americans living abroad who do not care to enter the novelist's field at once over their own names. "Kismet" was a successful novel after this kind, the scenes being laid in Egypt. "Mirage," by the same hand, had to do with Syria and Palestine. The present work, incomparably stronger than any of the preceding novels of the series, plays itself out in Rome and its neighborhood. One hesitates to believe that a very young person could have written "Signor Monaldini's Niece." The general impression is that of work by a woman, but there are turns of thought and description that betray a very masculine side. In these days of literary copartnerships, perhaps two hands have been at work on the novel. Yet the whole is cast in an individual mold, so that if two persons have had a finger in the pie, the final mixing and baking has been done by one.

The beautiful niece of a Signor Monaldini, of Rome, who is part French and part Italian, born in Paris, brought up in a studio, and left at 18 to the kindness of her uncle and aunt, cannot be regarded as a type of either a French girl or an Italian, but unites in herself an ideal of a young girl that includes the American love of freedom, French cleverness, and Italian subtlety and grace. The author insists that she is not subtle, but she is; the difference between her and the uncle lies merely in the want in him of the principle that keeps her from intrigue. Through sympathy with her we are made to think of the restraints put upon European women in Latin countries. The women of the Monaldinis, being neither noble nor enormously rich, cannot take the liberties assumed by the select few at Rome; not being American or English, they cannot allow Camilla the personal freedom of coming and going which she craves. Camilla sees an Eccellenza named Don Philippo, who is not only far above her people socially, but has a wife in an insane asylum. He fills her ideal, and she will receive no offers of marriage, let her uncle say what he will. Monaldini naturally wishes to establish her in life. Don Philippo has also noticed her; the mutual recognition ripens into friendship at the rooms of an eccentric Baroness von Klense, a rough Bavarian, and becomes a dangerous complication during a villeggiatura at a villa near Tivoli, where the Baroness and Don Philippo take Summer lodgings. The end is tragic up to the last paragraph, when, news having arrived of the death of the insane wife, Camilla comes to life again in the arms of her Don Philippo. The tragic part is by no means the most successful. Don Claudio, a rejected lover, throws Camilla into the water just as Don Philippo is about to persuade her to stay near him in Rome instead of going to Paris. It is at night, in a sombre corner of the grounds of the villa. Yet even here we see the good sense of the writer in making Don Philippo passive, instead of causing him to spring in after her, or do anything violent. He is an Italian of 40, stoutish, smooth, urbane, and noble. He merely fishes her out of the pond, without doing anything heroic. The discarded lover blows out his brains.

It is not Camilla alone who protests against the outrageous suspicions that follow women who assert their freedom in Rome. Miss Conroy is an Englishwoman, who tries to make her living by teaching. She is the victim, like Camilla, of a marriage for interested motives. The man who loves her is married to a person she hates, just as Don Philippo is the victim of a marriage by family arrangement. When Miss Conroy is almost starving, this man gives her a house and establishment; she falls heir to money in time to save her virtue, but in return for his generosity she becomes his mistress. Camilla is nearly drifted into a similar dilemma, but does not think of yielding, like Miss Conroy, when the catastrophe comes. There is, also, a Mrs. Brandon, friend to Miss Conroy, who exhibits very cleverly the propensity of many women to slander their best friends while pretending to praise them. Her insinuations precipitate Miss Conroy's fall.

The degrading safeguards put about women in Rome are often contrasted with the customs of America and the latter defended, generally indirectly. The Von Klense is a woman who flies in the face of the world, dines at a café with artists, smokes cigars, and dresses like a fishwife. Miss Conroy pursues her way like a brave, rather cold-blood Englishwoman, until poverty is too much for her. Camilla temporizes and rebels, managing at last to secure her object through the power, one has to think, of her pliable, ingenious Italian temperament. Her Don Philippo is not a man's ideal. One suspects that, womanlike, she is dazzled by his high position as much as charmed by his agreeable exterior. Toward the last she is at her wit's end where to turn. Her uncle has insulted her; the Von Klense cannot forgive her refusal of Carlisle, a favorite sculptor, and she cannot ask Don Philippo for money. Her dilemma for want of money is like that of Eustacia in Hardy's "Return of the Native."

There are points of resemblance in a general way, not in particulars, between this writer and Hardy. There is a similar wealth of description of nature, which is sometimes pushed too far, until it looks like padding. There is a like weakness in the catastrophe, a like pleasure in relating things that have small relevancy to the plot. While Hardy tends to a redundancy like that of Browning, the author of this book has a slight leaning toward "fine writing." Hardy is a poet, but would probably fail in verse. The writer of "Signor Monaldini's Niece" will probably turn out a better poet than a prose writer. Many passages sound too florid for prose. Yet it is also true that these passages are soon redeemed by some natural transition which brings one back again to the ordinary level. The book fulfills the publisher's demand for a successful novel. It is not short, seldom abrupt, has a love story of the warmest and tenderest, and describes admirably foreign people from the ideal stand-point. Besides all that, it appeals in many ways to people who do not read for the story, but for the texture of a book.

JARL'S DAUGHTER, AND OTHER STORIES. By Mrs. F. H. BURNETT. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

Following their early advantage, the Philadelphia publishers of Mrs. Burnett's youthful stories issue three more under paper covers—The Jarl's Daughter, The Men Who Loved Elizabeth, and Wanted—A Young Person. Contributed to Peterson's Magazine, they show the want of retouches from the more practiced hand of the now celebrated writer. Good taste cannot be claimed for them. They are written in the key suited to the readers of Peterson's Magazine and Godey's Lady's Book, but the energy and dash of their author cannot be wholly suppressed. If the reader will make allowance for a modicum of "gush," these three stories will be found interesting. Mrs. Burnett has already shown her talent for holding the reader, although he may be disagreeably aware of the crudeness and bad taste of the accessories. In Jarl's Daughter we have a forerunner of Joan and Liz in That Lass o' Lowrie's, although the chromo effects are rather painful. What strikes one most is an unconscious love for dramatic situations in the writer, which must be appeased at the risk of any number of catastrophes. Mrs. Burnett is so eager to tell her story that she violates probabilities with a coolness that borders on genius; there is no use in protesting; the reader is hurried on. Jarl's Daughter stands on the Welsh sea-shore with as distinct an individuality, though a lurid one withal, as Gudrun, the faithful, on the shore of Normandy. In The Men Who Loved Elizabeth, Mrs. Burnett touches on the back-biting among women in English country places with several good strokes, not of humor, but of power. Some of the old women in Wanted—A Young Person are also remarkable in their way. In spite of the cheap tinsel these characters wear, they have a living, vivid quality about them which will prove exceedingly distasteful to minds intent on harmony, fitness, exactness in a novel, but will reveal a kernel of good to those whose charity is broad enough to cover a multitude of literary sins.

A BLIND LETTER REACHES ITS DESTINATION.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Telegraph, Jan. 23.

Another example of the excellent work accomplished by the Post Office Department came to light yesterday. Mr. Ed. Mercer, clerk at the Robinson House, showed a reporter of the Telegraph a letter bearing the following address:

"To Robinson House, Cor. Duquesne Way and Seventh Street. For Margaret F. Cogherty, United States of America."

Here the original address ended, and in one corner of the envelope was written in another handwriting, "Pittsburg, Pa." On the back it was stamped: "Deficiency in address supplied at New-York Post Office." The letter was mailed in Galway, Ireland, Jan. 13; reached New-York on the 19th; was held two days on account of the insufficient address; on the 21st was sent to this city. This is pretty quick work in delivering a letter addressed to somebody in the "United States of America."

THE MINISTER'S LITTLE JOKE.

From the Omaha (Neb.) Republican, Jan. 21.

Our highly-esteemed friend, Rev. A. F. Sherrill, Pastor of the Congregational Church, is not averse to cracking an innocent joke in the presence of his congregation, as he did on Sunday last. In announcing the cantata for the following evening, and the object to which the net proceeds would be applied, he said that he had thought it no more than just that the net proceeds should be appropriated to him, to recompense him for the arduous and extra household duties he had been called upon to perform in the last 60 days. Those who knew how constantly Mrs. Sherrill had applied herself to the successful production of the cantata, and who were furthermore informed that even in a clergyman's family, servants are not always to be depended upon, saw the joke and smiled. Mrs. Sherrill, from her seat in the choir gallery, back of the pulpit, and facing the smiling congregation, could not help hiding her face in her hands in confusion.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

LOUISIANA FINANCES.

THE STATE DEBT IN THE PAST AND AT PRESENT—THE PEOPLE NOT IN FAVOR OF REPUDIATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your strictures upon the administration of the fiscal affairs of Louisiana under the Nicholls Government have been very severe, and I will admit that they would seem to be justified by the statements contained in letters from your Washington correspondent recently published. But I ask the privilege of correcting certain mistakes which your correspondent has no doubt unwittingly made in presenting his contrast between the management of the State's finances by Mr. Kellogg and that of the Nicholls Government—a plausible contrast which accords infinitely more credit to the financial feature of Mr. Kellogg's Administration than it deserves. Your correspondent intimates that the Kellogg Government always faithfully and scrupulously paid at maturity the interest on the State debt, and I know that the impression exists here that up to the 1st of January, 1879, this interest has been regularly and promptly collected since 1874—the year in which the funding of the old debt of the State into new consolidated bonds began. Now, it is not true that all of the coupons have been paid—as the holders of coupons of July, 1874, and July, 1875, well know—and it is very far from true that the interest money has been promptly collected by Mr. Kellogg's tax-gatherers. A large part of the interest paid on consolidated bonds during Mr. Kellogg's Administration was advanced by the Fiscal Agent, and only a small portion of his advances has been refunded by the State.

The Auditor of Louisiana issued on Jan. 1, 1879, (see New-Orleans Democrat—the official journal of the State—of Jan. 5, 1879,) a statement showing the receipts and disbursements of the interest tax fund for the years 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, and 1878. From this statement it appears tht the issue of consolidated bonds amounts at present to $11,724,800, upon which the annual interest charge, as 7 per cent., is $820,736. You will find in that statement the following table, showing how much of the interest has been paid by the State, and how much still remains due to the bondholders or the Fiscal Agent on the coupons for the several years since the consolidation of the debt:

	Fund 1874.	Fund 1875.	Fund 1876.
Total interest due on bonded debt, ($11,724,800,) at 7 per cent.	$820,736 00	$820,736 00	$820,736 00
Total interest paid to date	733,569 50	722,054 00	652,890 00
Interest outstanding Jan. 1, 1879	$87,166 50	$98,682 00	$167,846 00

	Fund 1877.	Fund 1878.	
Total interest due on bonded debt, ($11,724,800,) at 7 per cent.	$820,736 00	$820,736 00	$4,103,680 00
Total interest paid to date	692,755 00	408,807 00	3,210,075 50
Interest outstanding Jan. 1, 1879	$127,981 00	$411,929 00	$893,604 50

This statement disposes of the fiction that Mr. Kellogg, through vigor of administration, succeeded better in wringing money out of the overburdened tax-payers of Louisiana than the Nicholls Government has succeeded. The simple truth of the matter is that Louisiana cannot pay 7 per cent. on its present debt. The taxable property of New-Orleans is assessed greatly beyond its market value, and that fact accounts for the difficulty of collecting the full amount of the 5½ mills tax. It is true, on the other hand, that the taxable property of some of the parishes is assessed below its value, but that is not by any means the case in all of the country parishes. Complaints of over-assessment are just as loud in the country as in New-Orleans. Owing to the almost total failure of the sugar crop of 1877, and the disastrous and long-continued existence of yellow fever in 1878, it has been very difficult for the tax-payers of Louisiana to meet their obligations. It must not be supposed that the bondholders are the only sufferers. The deficiency in the general fund is equally as great proportionately as the deficiency in the interest fund. The State officials are compelled to sell their warrants at an enormous sacrifice, and the holders of the warrants must content themselves with the payment of what money there is in the Treasury to the credit of the general fund. The Legislature of Louisiana has just passed a bill providing for the distribution pro rata among the bondholders of what money there is to the credit of the January coupons. It is hoped that the collections will be sufficient to pay nearly, if not quite, one-half of the amount due on these coupons. The balance will be paid out of back taxes, to be collected in the future.

You seem to think that the Constitutional Convention, which has been called to meet in April, will attempt to repudiate the State debt. This is an unjust imputation upon the people of Louisiana. If there are any repudiators in the State, their voices have not been heard in the public councils. The utmost that the convention will do will be to reduce the rate of interest to 5 or 4 per cent., instead of 7. Is it not better that the State should not only promise to pay, but actually pay, 4 or 5 per cent. than that it should go on merely promising to pay 7 per cent., which it is utterly unable to do? C.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1879.

ANTI-FIRE CONSTRUCTION.

THE VIEWS OF AN ARCHITECT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Great fires have their lessons; but who heeds them? Solid blocks of dry goods palaces, attractive in appearance, are found, when tried by fire, to be deceitful traps. On the occurrence of a fire among these buildings, with what unanimity the public charge the disaster upon the owner, builder, architect. Is this charge just? The buildings were as well built, perhaps, as any similar buildings. They had walls and floors adequate to all the requirements of trade, and were quite safe against every contingency except that of fire; and fire is an enemy against which the Fire Department and the insurance companies are required to contend.

Why, then, charge the disaster to the originators of the structure? The owner of such a building knows quite well that it is combustible; but why disturb himself on this account? Is he not insured? If his building burns, it is not his loss, but that of the insurance company. Why should he, in building, be put to extra expense for walls and floors that will prevent conflagration? He is to be supposed possessed of ordinary common sense, and may not be required foolishly to spend money for the benefit of such companies. As to the architect, he makes such plans as the owner needs, while the builder is not to be expected to put in more or better material than he is paid for.

No, the originators of such buildings are not responsible for disaster by fire. This responsibility rests with the insurance companies. Let them not complain of the owner or his agents. It is purely a business matter. It is useless to censure the putting up of thin walls and combustible flooring, so long as the rates of insurance for this kind of building are so low. The companies in their competition for business have reduced the rates to mere nominal figures. It is cheaper to pay the small premiums asked than to pay the cost of stouter walls and more substantial floors. That accounts for the whole trouble.

Let the insurance companies raise their rates on such easily combustible structures to their legitimate figures, placing them so high that owners will be compelled to consider which is the better course, whether to pay these rates or to erect their buildings with improved and approved fire-resisting qualities. Then, and not till then, will the stores of our cities show a better character.

R. G. HATFIELD, Architect.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1879.

THE PATENT LAW.

PROPERTY, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AND ONE FEATURE OF THE BILL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having noticed several of your editorials in favor of the pending Patent bill, which has been framed by infringers in their interest, and seeks to abolish the Patent laws by cutting off the penalties for violating them, and takes the control of property in patents from inventors and vests it in any infringer whose interest it is to appropriate it, (see section 2,) I desire to reply.

The question arises, Is the clause of the Constitution that gives the power to Congress to "secure for a limited time to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries" to be respected and enforced by law, or shall there no longer be any protection to the owner of property in ideas? One of the two propositions must be correct—that, if this section is wise, property in ideas belonging exclusively to the author or inventor is as sacred as more tangible real or personal property. There is no middle ground; property of whatever nature must be protected by law, and the rightful owner's right to keep and dispose of it in any market to his own use and benefit is his right or the reverse is true. So long as property in ideas is acknowledged by the Constitution, and that power is carried out by acts of Congress, the grant or protection must be coextensive with the power that gives it, and in all equity and right the grantee must be protected in the enjoyment thereof or the grant annuled. No half-way measures can be made which are in favor of such a grant but opposed to protection therein. That the inventor gives to the world great and lasting benefits which is of great moneyed value is no argument that the law that holds out material prosperity to him to induce him to perfect the compound or combination that produces the result should not protect him in the fruits of his labors.

The Patent Office issues these grants or privileges, and leaves the courts to construe and define them, to the great expense and vexation of all concerned. If the issue of patents was more guarded, and a court or commission of higher authority connected with the office was instituted, where all questions of novelty and infringement might be determined by proceedings had, and the same enforced by the machinery of the officers of the United States courts, much of these troubles might be saved. All patent causes might be tried by proceedings the same as in cases of interferences, and wrongfully-issued patents quashed, and the legality and scope of others determined. While such a decree would be universal and binding on all parties, the present mode is slow, expensive, and covers only the districts, and is generally ruinous to any plaintiff who seeks to enforce his rights, even if he secures the decisions in his favor.

ANSON SEARLS.

NEWARK, N. J., Monday, Jan. 20, 1879.

A REMEDY FOR SLOW JUSTICE.

WHAT THE MEMBERS OF THE BAR CAN DO FOR THEMSELVES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your edition of to-day "Lawyer" complains of the "active slowness" of the Court of Common Pleas for this County, and asks, "Is there no remedy for this evil?" The particular evil complained of (which is by no means the only nor the greatest evil which exists in connection with our various courts in this County) is one for which the Judges and lawyers are jointly responsible, and can be remedied. If the members of the Bar will be prompt in having themselves and their cases ready for trial at the earliest day they are reached on the day calendar, and persist in trying them without reference to the fact that this or that particular Judge is holding the term, it will go very far toward proving a remedy for this one specific evil. It is a fact well known to every member of the Bar and well understood by the laity also, that much of the delay and postponement of cases from term to term grows out of the desire of the respective counsel engaged to get his case tried before some one particular Judge and for reasons particular and personal, and those reasons are of a character generally which he would not be willing to express openly and frankly, nor to have the opposing counsel understand or suspect. From this cause alone there is constant manœuvring and engineering on the part of counsel to get their cases off to a future term, and one at which they know their particular Judge friend is assigned to preside. And to get cases on or off the calendar for particular terms and before particular Judges it is well understood that money is not unfrequently used to influence those having the calendar in charge.

This whole evil is by no means confined to the Court of Common Pleas. It pervades our Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, if possible, to a greater extent than the Common Pleas, and to a far greater extent than it does our Superior Court. The cause for this peculiar action on the part of members of the Bar endeavoring to get their case off before one Judge and on before another, lies in the fact that counsel distrust one Judge and expect him to "strike" them if he can get a chance, and from another they anticipate receiving favors which will give them an advantage which the merits of their case do not entitle them to, and this is as well understood and participated in by suitors as it is by counsel. The reason for all this lies in an almost universal feeling of distrust as to the unswerving integrity and impartiality of our Judges.

For the existence of this feeling of distrust there are two causes principally operating. The first is the localization of the courts and Judges. This is in itself an evil, and one which ought ever to be avoided by every community as far as it possibly can be done. It is an evil peculiarly observable and rank in reference to the City of New-York. In this City and County we have four courts of record—Supreme, Superior, Common Pleas, and Marine—and each and all of them essentially purely local courts, and entirely so as far as the selection of Presiding Justices are concerned. The several Judges in each court are gentlemen who, before their election to the bench, had been long engaged in a local practice of law in the City, and had their particular circle of clients, with their ramifying friendships and interests, and, added to this, their own personal intimates and favorites among the Bar members, and also their antagonists, antagonisms, and dislikes, and, in not seldom instances, enemies to be punished whenever opportunity should offer, (and such opportunity is pretty certain to quickly offer after a lawyer is advanced to the bench,) and superadded to those, his large circle of relatives and personal friends, with all their ramifying branches and far-reaching influences. Is it unnatural that a lawyer going on to the bench surrounded by all these urgent influences should be liable to a suspicion of having his judicial action biased by them from these causes alone? But there is a second reason for this suspicion, and one for which individual Judges themselves are wholly responsible, and that lies in their own judicial action in frequent cases in which it is plain and patent to every disinterested observer that their action is dictated by some one of these several influences, and particularly by their likes and dislikes in reference to the respective counsel engaged in the case, and in which justice is wounded in her own temple and by her officiating priest. This may, from the infirmities of human nature, sometimes occur without the Judge being conscious of having his action thus influenced, but instances are not uncommon where it is impossible to exercise that charitable judgment. These evils are, perhaps, inseparable from local courts presided over by a strictly local judiciary, but it is, I believe, generally admitted that they are far less observable in our Superior Court than in the Supreme. However this may be, there is a remedy for all this so far as it relates to our Supreme Court, and one easy of application and entirely within the power and province of the Legislature to administer. Let the State be constituted into one grand circuit as to its Supreme Court, and the Judges required each to hold his pro rata number of terms in each county of the State, and let us in this City have at all times our Judge not a resident of the City holding one of the special terms, and the evils inseparable from a local judiciary will be done away in our Supreme Court at least. Do this, and the two Judges, one from the Superior Court and one from the Common Pleas, now detailed from these courts to duty in our City Supreme Court, can be remitted to their respective courts where their services are greatly needed to aid their now overworked associates upon the bench, and the Common Pleas Court can again have restored to it the services of the very efficient Judge to whom "Lawyer" makes such flattering reference. Do this, and we will then have one of our four courts of record freed of its present local character, and the control of a purely local judiciary.

ANOTHER LAWYER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 20, 1879.

THE COMMON PLEAS AGAIN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The best and only reply I have to make to "Advocate" is that which my register points out, and other practitioners will bear me out. In 1877 I filed a note of issue in the Court of Common Pleas, but the cause has not yet been reached on the day calendar. In March, 1878, I filed another note of issue in the Superior Court. In this instance the case has been reached (last November) and tried. As to the Supreme Court, I have every hope of trying a cause there shortly, the note of issue of which was filed in May last year. I have nothing more to add, and comment is superfluous.

LAWYER.

FINANCIAL STRAITS OF ELIZABETH, N. J.

A LITTLE CITY WHERE MUCH MONEY HAS BEEN WASTED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having seen in THE TIMES of the 15th and 16th inst. statements of indebtedness of suburban towns, especially of Elizabeth, N. J., and having read comments thereon and exceptions thereto by the Elizabeth Journal, I herewith give you a few figures substantiating your position, comparing debt and taxation in that town with New-York.

According to a report made by a committee appointed to examine the Controller's books, published in the Elizabeth Journal, Oct. 26, 1878, the indebtedness of the City was $5,932,528 28. To meet this they claim assets amounting to $2,839,831 28; of the assets, $117,500 consists of bonds in the sinking fund; cash in treasury, $40,465 79, and cash to credit of sinking fund, $21,055 47—making in all, $179,021 26. The balance of about $2,650,000 is in arrears of taxes and unpaid assessments and interest thereon. It is well known that not over 10 per cent. of the unpaid taxes and assessments can be relied on—a very liberal estimate would be $320,000—making all the available assets about $500,000, leaving a debt, in round numbers, of $5,500,000 over and above assets. Policemen, school-teachers, and other creditors have not been paid for three or four months past, and to meet these obligations and interest on the debt the City Council recently ordered bonds to the amount of $450,000 to be issued, but the city officers being unable to sell them the creditors still remain unpaid. Including accrued interest on the debt, these bonds increase it on Jan. 1, 1879, to over $6,000,000. Nearly all this debt bears interest at 7 per cent., making the annual interest $420,000.

The annual expenses of the City Government are $179,000, the State and county tax about $100,000, making an aggregate of $708,600 to be raised by tax annually to pay interest on the city debt, defray city expenses, and pay State and county taxes. The assessed value of taxable property, real and personal, in 1878 was $14,400,000. To raise the necessary amount requires a tax of about 5 per cent., provided the tax is all collected, but experience shows that there is a large deficiency, which is steadily increasing. The deficiency for 1872 was $11,577 92; for 1877, $91,542 75, the latter about 20 per cent. of the whole tax, and for 1878 only about half is collected. Only $216,000 was put in the tax levy of 1878 for interest, which is a little over half the interest on the debt, and leaving a deficiency unprovided for of $200,000. The amount of land in the city limits abandoned by the owners, and which may be considered as confiscated by taxes and assessments is, as stated recently by a member of the City Council, about 3,000 acres, or over one-third of the area in the city. On this property no taxes will hereafter be paid. To allow for loss on this account, and for arrears generally, at least $1,000,000 should be annually levied. Deducting 30 per cent. for uncollectable taxes, a moderate estimate, would leave $700,000, the amount needed as above stated.

The assessed value of taxable property, real and personal, is $14,400,000; the rate of taxation this year is $3 56 per $100, and on that they have thus far collected less than $300,000. To raise the necessary amount requires a tax of 7 per cent. on the valuation, which is more than the average income on property. It is said the valuation is low, but it is well known that in many cases it is nearly double what the property would sell for. On what is known as Dimock Hill, houses are assessed, as they have been for 10 years, at $10,000, which only rent for $30 per month, and cannot be sold for $5,000. And so in many other parts of the town. Some advocate the raising of valuations, but that increases the State and county tax, and thereby adds to the burdens. The population is estimated at 26,000, which makes a debt of over $230 to each person, and the interest is $16 each per year. The debt of the city is really a mortgage of nearly 50 per cent. on the entire real estate of the city, and is more than one-half of what it would sell for. What property is worth, or what is the value of mortgages held by savings banks and insurance companies there, it is easy to determine. The Supreme Court Judge recently refused permission to invest $1,500 belonging to an estate on property in Elizabeth, upon the ground that he did not consider any mortgage there safe. Compare this state of things with New-York, where the debt is decreasing, where the taxes are now $2 55 per $100, and, with proper economy, will soon be reduced to $2 per $100, taken in connection with our rapid transit and freedom from miasma, and it is easy to see why people are leaving suburban towns and coming to this City. The boasted sewerage system of Elizabeth, as Gen. Viele four years ago predicted, instead of being a benefit, is grossly inadequate. The sewers foul the water of Elizabeth Creek, into which they drain; destroy its navigation; are insufficient for drainage purposes, and are the source of miasma which affects a large part of the town. The 20 miles of pavement is over half wooden pavement, which is rapidly decaying, and in many places unfit for public travel; much of it was laid on streets running through fields where there are no buildings, and will not be for 20 years. A more useless expenditure could not be devised. The 79 miles of graded streets and 92 miles of flagged sidewalks are, in many cases, as useless, and, from present appearances, a large part will soon be covered with grass, and numbered among the things of the past.

THE FIDDLING CONGRESSMAN.

HE DESCRIBES HIS REMARKABLE CANVASS IN TENNESSEE LAST FALL.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) American, Jan. 19.

A reporter of the American had a chat last evening with Hon. Robert L. Taylor, now on a visit here from Jonesboro, concerning the lively canvass he had with Major A. H. Pettibone, the "Republican Lion" of the First Congressional District. In response to a question asked by the reporter concerning his canvass, Mr. Taylor remarked that Pettibone was big with the idea that he would crush him at the start. Pettibone really expected to treat him as a sort of clown. Mr. Taylor had taken part with his fiddle in nearly all the concerts and entertainments that had been given in that section of the State, and Pettibone was laboring under the belief that it would require but a short time to wipe such a gay and festive fellow out. But instead of acting the clown for Pettibone at Bristol, where they opened the canvass, he came down on him with solid chunks of facts. Pettibone asserted at the outstart that he would defend every act of the Republican Party from 1862 down. Of course, this could not be done, and he proceeded to put Pettibone on the defensive, and kept him there throughout the canvass. Upon one occasion Pettibone soared in the discussion of the many brave deeds he had done in behalf of the Union. He had bared his breast to rebel shot and shell, and had helped to uphold and preserve the nation and its flag. Where, he asked, was my "little competitor" all that time? A carpet-bagger in New-Jersey. In reply to this charge, Mr. Taylor desired to know in what battle he had bared his manly breast. He had sent to Washington and had obtained official information that Pettibone's regiment was an unusually large one, and that during the entire war it had not lost but 57 men—and most of them had died of the measles.

In one instance Pettibone had thrown up to him that he had come along to play the fiddle, and his response to that was that he had been making Pettibone dance to the music all along the line. Pettibone said that Taylor was not married, in fact, was an old bachelor, and should not be honored with the position without having united his destinies with some fair maid. As for him, he had come down South and had surrendered to a little rebel woman. Taylor retorted that it was true he had not married; he had been too poor to marry; it had been all he could do to take care of Bob; but, if the young men and the married men of that district would send him to Congress, he would take his bride with him to Washington, because she had said she would have him. That little point always carried the crowd.

Pettibone made fun of his baldness, remarking that he was "barefooted on top of his head." He told Pettibone that was an evidence of brains; but that, if he had as soft a head as Pettibone's, he would grow hair for the market.

Pettibone, in speaking of having married a rebel woman, alluded to her many womanly qualities. Taylor admitted everything Pettibone could say about her. He had heard of Mrs. Pettibone. She was a most estimable lady; a woman deserving of the highest praise; a woman of the most exalted character; but Lord have mercy upon her—she had no husband.

Once, when Pettibone was vainly trying to make a crowd laugh by cracking jokes about Taylor's fiddle, the latter, on taking the stand to reply, laid his oil-cloth grip-sack on one end of the table, and his faithful violin on the other. "There they are, fellow-citizens," said he, "the fiddle and the carpet-bag—take your choice." The shout that went up showed that the crowd, though largely made up of Republicans, wanted no carpet-bag in theirs.

Among Mr. Taylor's most formidable weapons in the canvass was his exposé of Pettibone's connection with the Revenue Ring at Knoxville, by which the mountain people had been so long oppressed.

Taylor started out to make the fight with only $5 in his pocket, and during the campaign he came across several checks for large amounts that Pettibone had scattered around. Of these Taylor made most effective use. He kept his temper throughout, while Pettibone became peevish and excitable when he saw he had lost his grip upon the people. Some of the hardest workers for Taylor were Republicans, and Pettibone's defeat was rejoiced over as greatly by hundreds of men of that party as by the Democrats.

A MISMATED COUNTESS.

Paris Correspondence of the London Telegraph.

The love-letters and and adventures of a middled-aged Polish Countess and a French schoolboy have been the source of much amusement to persons who derive intellectual delight from the records of the law courts. It appears that a charming widow, named Seraphine Mrozouka, née Czarnowska, unable to bear any longer the ennui of a single life, sought, some three or four years ago, to acquire a husband by the simple method of advertising. She stated in the columns devoted to such purposes that a Countess possessing all the charms that a man could wish wanted a husband who should be noble, talented, sympathetic, and, last, but not least, well off. But mankind was not to be taken in so easily. Nothing daunted, she tried again. This time the paragraph was shorter and more mysterious, and she hinted that an artist or an author, or some meditative spirit, would suit her best. This bait allured no end of candidates, and in this open competition the winner proved to be a student aged 16 years. This youth poured forth all his school-boy eloquence in extravagant love-letters to the newly-found lady of his affections, and it is presumed that the Countess was just as affectionate, for we next hear that they were married in Aldgate Church in London without any other authority than the mutual consent of the lovers. It was only after this ceremony that they found out by experience the difficulty of living without money. Emile Delente, the real name of the student, returned alone to Paris, and offered his services to the editor of the Rights of Man. The mother of this infatuated lover demands that this mariage à l'Anglaise should be annulled. His father died some time ago. The Countess does not oppose the desire of her mother-in-law, but she offers to produce proofs of this fictitious marriage having been contracted in good faith. The decision of the court is not yet known.

A DRAWBACK IN CREMATION.

London Truth, Jan. 9.

So far as I am personally concerned, it is a matter of absolute indifference to me whether my mortal remains are burned or dissected after I have gone to investigate the great post-live. But the discussion about cremation in the Times has amused me. "Every one," writes one gentleman, "will be poisoned if all traces of poisoning are destroyed." "By no means," replies another; "no one will be burned, except with a certificate from two medical men that he has not been poisoned. If there is the slightest doubt, his stomach will be pickled and put in a jar." Now, how will two medical men be able to give the certificate, except by a post-mortem examination of the subject? Cremation, therefore, involves a post-mortem examination of every one cremated, and the stomachs of a great number of us being kept in jars. What my relatives will do with my corpse I leave it to them to decide, but, on the whole, I think that I shall bury my relatives, for neither a post-mortem examination of them nor keeping their stomachs in jars recommend themselves to me.

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS.

The Southern Methodists added about 50,000 to ther membership in 1878.

More than $270,000 was raised in Great Britain for the relief of the famine sufferers in China.

Rev. W. A. West, Presbyterian, of Path Valley, has been chosen as Chaplain of the Pennsylvania State Senate.

Rev. Dr. F. T. A. Hort, Fellow of Emanuel College, has been chosen Hulsean Professor of Divinity in that institution.

Rev. Lucien H. Adams, after 12 years of missionary labor in Tarsus and Antioch, has returned to the United States for a visit and for rest.

In the past three months 231 members have been added to the Presbyterian churches among the colored people, making 604 accessions in six months.

Rev. Washington Gilbert, an aged Unitarian minister, died recently at West Newton, Mass. He was a graduate of Williams, and was Pastor in Harvard 20 years.

The Roman Catholics have been steadily losing ground in Holland as to numbers, though they have been gaining in political, mercantile, and scientific influence.

Rev. William Mack, D. D., of the Southern Presbyterian Church, died recently in Columbia, S. C., at an advanced age. He was well known in South Carolina and Tennessee.

The Methodist Sunday-schools of Philadelphia are to hold their twelfth annual congress, Jan. 28-9. Drs. Tiffany and Vincent, of New-York, are among those who are to make addresses.

The appointment of Cardinal Ferrieri to be Secretary of Briefs, to succeed Cardinal Asquini, has given great dissatisfaction to the Jesuits. This is probably the occasion of the sensational dispatches of the past week.

In 43 Methodist churches in Philadelphia there are 283 classes, with 11,178 members. Of this number only 5,219 attended class-meetings last year. This shows how the Methodist class-meeting is decaying.

The nuns of the Ursuline Convent burned near Columbia, S. C., as alleged, by Federal forces, are getting everybody in the State to sign a petition to Congress for an appropriation of $100,000 to reimburse them.

The twenty-sixth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association of this City will be held at Association Hall to-morrow night. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Drs. Washburne and Tiffany and George De Forest Lord.

The Edinburgh Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland has passed a resolution recommending the Synod to declare that marriage with a deceased wife's sister shall no longer be a bar to membership in the Church.

It is understood that the Bishop of Peterborough is to be translated to the vacant Bishopric of Durham, and that Rev. Teignmouth Shore will succeed him as Bishop of Peterborough. The latter Bishopric has an income of $22,000, and that of Durham, $40,000.

Twenty-five Baptist Sunday-schools, headed by that of the Baptist Tabernacle in this City, have raised $2,500 to send a new missionary to the Teloogoos, of India, and the Tabernacle school offers to be one of 25 Sunday-schools to raise the same sum for another missionary.

The debt of the Southern Methodist Publishing House, at Nashville, Tenn., is $300,000, which matures the 1st of July. The assets are estimated at $280,000, but it is not believed that more than $100,000 could be obtained at public sale. To meet the debt about $100,000 has been raised on bonds.

At the suggestion of Rabbi Sonneschein, the Synagogue of Shaare Emeth, St. Louis, was tendered to the congregation of the Second Baptist Church, whose edifice had been destroyed by fire, for Sunday services. The offer was gratefully accepted, and the Pastor, Dr. Boyd, celebrated the Lord's Supper in the synagogue.

Although formal fraternal relations have not yet been established between the Northern and Southern Presbyterian churches, ministerial exchanges between the two bodies are not uncommon. Rev. W. C. Young, of Chicago, has been called to New-Orleans, and Drs. Otis, Leftwich, and Moore, of the South, have served in Northern churches.

Rev. Alfred Newton, D. D., of Norwalk, Ohio; Rev. H. N. Brinsmade, D. D., of Newark, N. J.; Rev. Henry Smith, D. D., LL. D., Professor of Sacred Rhetoric in Lane Theological Seminary, and Rev. James Carnahan, one of the pioneer ministers of Indiana, are among the Presbyterian divines whose deaths were announced last week.

The Mexican Commission of the Episcopal House of Bishops, consisting of Bishops Lee, Whittingham, Bedell, Stevens, Kerfoot, Coxe, and Littlejohn, met recently in Philadelphia and received and read answers from the Church of Jesus in Mexico, answers to queries respecting the constitution, ritual, &c., of that body, preliminary to the consecration of its Bishops-elect, which, it is hoped, will soon take place.

There are now in Japan 106 Protestant missionaries and 44 organized churches. Of the congregations, 12 are wholly self-supporting and 26 partly so. The number of native church members is 1,617, who contributed last year $3,552. There are three theological schools, with 100 students, and 9 native ordained preachers, with 93 assistants. The Presbyterian Mission churches are already talking of sending a missionary to Corea on their own account.

The first number of the Catholic Presbyterian, a monthly designed to represent all the bodies which took part in the Pan-Presbyterian Council, has appeared. It is published in Edinburgh and New-York, its chief editor being Prof. W. G. Blaikie, of Scotland. In the first number are articles by Dr. Blaikie, Eugene Revellland, Dr. Stuart Robinson, Dr. De Pressense, Dr. Philip Schaff, Prof. E. D. Morris, and Rev. W. F. Stevenson.

At the recent meeting of the National Council of the Choctaw Nation a petition from the freedmen asking for equal rights was refused. A Choctaw newspaper says of its rejection: "This is the only place where the freedman is deprived by law of citizenship, and the right to hold office and vote. He lives here among us without having any protection whatever under our laws, and likewise we have no jurisdiction whatever over him."

Rev. Dr. Bellows makes an appeal for endowments for the Divinity School of Harvard at Cambridge. President Eliot in his report says: "The condition of the Divinity School has been a source of grave anxiety for three years past, on account of the large reduction in the income of the school, and the utter inadequacy of its endowment." The income is now only about $14,000, which is barely sufficient for the support of three Professors. Last year there were four, and in consequence a deficit. There ought to be, the President thinks, at least five Professors.

Some of Wren's churches in London having been left with meagre congregations, the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings has been considering whether they ought to be preserved. They suggest that "in a city so singularly devoid of architectural beauty of any kind as London, the preservation of such monuments as these seems to be a matter of the greatest public importance." On the other hand, devout churchmen ask, is it right to leave the teeming thousands of office-keepers, servants, and assistants, still left in the 14 parishes, as sheep without shepherds?

The new lectionary has come into use in the Episcopal churches in England. Ten years ago a Royal Commission was appointed to revise the rubrics. The commission did the work, which was legalized by Parliament, and the use of the new lectionary is now obligatory. Dean Stanley says it omits disagreeable and horrible detail, historical accounts, long genealogies, and details of ceremonial and social law, more interesting to the student than suitable for the ears of a mixed congregation, and, on the other hand, gives portions of Scripture which had been omitted from the old Lessons.

The Evangelical Society of France thinks the outlook a very promising one for Protestantism in that country. The society has sold 4,000,000 copies of the Scriptures among the 35,000,000 of Roman Catholics, besides what it has given away. Half a million young Frenchmen have been taught in military reading schools established by a Protestant, and Mr. M'All's mission in Paris has been very successful. There is now perfect religious liberty, and Protestants lecturing on Protestantism draw crowded and enthusiastic houses in all parts of the country. The society, which has been in existence 46 years, says its means are inadequate to the great opportunity before it. Many conversions are reported. In Nièvre, where there has been missionary work only 10 months, 70 persons have withdrawn from the Catholic and joined the Protestant Church, and in many other towns there have been similar results.

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CABIN, $80 and $100 gold, according to steamer and favorable location. STEERAGE, $30, including all lowest rates. Saloon, Excursion, Intermediate and round tickets. Steerage for Scandinavia, Finland, Russia, sheep, or pigs.
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Company's Pier, foot of West 42d-st., New-York and Hoboken.
FRANCE, Thursday.....Wednesday, Feb. 5, 2:30 P. M.
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LABRADOR, Saturday.....Wednesday, Feb. 19, 2:30 P. M.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
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For freight and passengers apply to
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From Pier No. 42 North River, foot E. 11th-st.
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And every SATURDAY thereafter.
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From San Francisco to China and Japan:
Steamer CHINA.....Wednesday, March 5, Noon
Steamer CITY OF PEKING.....Wednesday, April 2, Noon
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, MONTEREY, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steamer CITY OF NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 17, noon.
For freight or general information apply to Company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage of Captain Coffin, Post Office, No. 207 Broadway.

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Outward Freight, Guarantee and Passage.
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FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Through connections for passengers.
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HUCK, BARNSLEY, and CRASH TOWELINGS,
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PERLSTEIN FOUND GUILTY.

ARSON IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

A CLEAR CASE ESTABLISHED AGAINST THE ACCUSED—THE INDICTMENT IN THE CASE STOLEN FROM THE COURT-ROOM—A MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL TO BE MADE.

The trial of Isaac Perlstein, the Polish peddler, for setting fire to the densely-crowded tenement-house, No. 11 Ludlow-street, was resumed before Judge Cowing, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday. The evidence elicited during the trial disclosed a state of facts of such atrocity as to send a thrill of horror through the community, and cause law-abiding citizens to tremble for the safety of life and property. The closing scenes in the five days' trial were witnessed by a throng of spectators who not only occupied every inch of standing space in the court-room, but surged away out to the entrances. Judge Gildersleeve occupied a seat beside Judge Cowing during a portion of the day, while District Attorney Phelps, Assistant District Attorneys Russell, Bell, and Lyon, Gen. Foster, Fire Marshal Sheldon, and a number of prominent lawyers listened with close attention to the arguments of counsel on both sides.

After Judge Cowing had taken his seat, and the jury had been called, Mr. Charles W. Brooke, the prisoner's counsel, opened a pile of law-books and was about to commence his summing-up address to the jury, when Assistant District Attorney Rollins announced that the indictment could not be found. That important document had last been seen in the possession of Deputy Clerk William C. Stewart, who was not present at the opening of the court. A careful search for the missing indictment was made through Mr. Stewart's desk and papers, but the bill could nowhere be found, and a court officer was dispatched to the absent clerk's residence, when it was found that the indictment was not in his possession. After Judge, jury, lawyers, and 500 spectators had been kept waiting half an hour, Assistant District Attorney Rollins, after consulting with Mr. Brooke, suggested that the case proceed without the indictment. Judge Cowing thereupon directed that the case be proceeded with.

Mr. Rollins said that in order to simplify the issues, he would withdraw all the other counts in the indictment except that charging the setting fire of the dwelling-house of Isaac Koenigsberg while Koenigsberg was an inmate, thus abandoning the second and third counts, setting forth the burning of the dwelling-house of Joseph Levy. Mr. Brooke vehemently opposed any such withdrawal, and denied the authority of the court to permit it.

Judge Cowing permitted the withdrawal of the counts mentioned, and counsel for the prisoner took an exception.

Mr. Brooke then commenced his summing-up address to the jury. He condemned the action of the prosecution in having had the prisoner indicted without an examination before a magistrate, and in keeping the evidence in the case from the prisoner and his lawyer. He had to hear the opening of Assistant District Attorney Rollins before he could know what the crime was with which the prisoner stood charged, and what the nature of the testimony to be produced against him. Counsel commented at length on the nature of the evidence produced by the prosecution, contending that it was inconsistent and insufficient, and the identification of the prisoner incomplete. In concluding an address of two hours' duration, Mr. Brooke urged the jury to weigh the evidence on both sides carefully, contending that he had placed before them facts which, if true, established beyond peradventure the innocence of the prisoner.

Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in replying to Mr. Brooke, said that he regarded the case as the most important he had ever presented to a jury, and believing, as he did, that the prisoner had been shown by the evidence to be guilty, he would look upon his conviction as the most important event in the criminal history of the present generation. The importance of such a verdict could not well be over-estimated. Many incendiary fires had been committed in the thickly-populated East Side districts of the City before the arrest of the prisoner and the rest of the gang; but it was a notorious fact that since the incarceration of the prisoners not a single arson case had been discovered in that region. He had intended to connect Perlstein, beyond all doubt, with several of those fires, but the testimony had been ruled out. There had been no persecution in the case. The prisoner had been accorded the fullest rights under the law. No injustice had been done the accused, and, if he was convicted, his conviction would be a fair and honest one. Mr. Rollins made his great point in attacking the alibi set up by Mr. Brooke. In asking where were a number of men who could have been of service to the prisoner, he asked "Where is Siegel? Where is Lowenstein? Where is Rubinstein?"

"He's dead," replied somebody in the rear of the court-room, and a roar of laughter followed.

"I was at the opera last night," continued Mr. Rollins, "and it struck me that the wearisome monotony of bringing up the witnesses to establish an alibi, one by one, and getting them to swear to the same fact might be avoided. For instance, they could be invited to march together to the witness-stand, and sing their answers in chorus in something like this style:

"Solo by Mr. Brooke (in his deep, rich baritone)—Where were you on Nov. 10? Chorus—At Isaac Perlstein's house.

"Solo—At what hour? Chorus—After 8 o'clock.

"Solo—Where was Isaac Perlstein? Chorus—He was there.

"Solo—What was he doing? Chorus—Playing dominoes. [Laughter.]

"Then," said Mr. Rollins, "I should make a feeble effort to cross-examine in a poor tenor, in this wise:

"Solo—Were you all there? Chorus—We were all there.

"Solo—On the 10th of what month were you there? Chorus—We don't know the month.

"Solo—But you are sure you were all there? Chorus—Dead sure."

In concluding an address of two hours' duration, Mr. Rollins said that there never was a case of more importance tried in any criminal court, nor one the result of which was awaited with more interest by the community. If this man was guilty of the atrocious, fiendish crime attributed to him he richly deserved to be punished, and the public had a right to demand that his punishment be prompt and effective. He had taken a deep, an intense interest in prosecuting this case, and had been careful to lay every fact, however simple, before them, satisfied that if the facts, as he had unfolded them, were true, any other verdict than that of arson in the first degree would be a deplorable miscarriage of justice.

Judge Cowing then charged the jury. The case, he said, had occupied five days in trial, and had in its historical details, and the intense interest it had evoked, proved to be one of the most important ever recorded in the annals of crime. It had occupied his thoughts during the week, and must have been uppermost in the minds of the jurors. His Honor instructed the jury at length on the law in relation to arson, charging that if they believed the evidence for the defense, they should acquit the prisoner; while, on the other hand, if they believed the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution, they would be justified in finding him guilty. If they found that the prisoner had been associated with Bernstein and Freeman in the commission of the crime—that the three were associated together for the common purpose of perpetrating this crime—each should be held equally guilty with the other. If, after carefully reviewing all the evidence and weighing all the circumstances of the case, they had any reasonable doubt of the prisoner's guilt, the prisoner was, of course, entitled to the benefit of that doubt. His Honor then disposed of a number of requests to charge, submitted by Mr. Brooke, and at 5:30 P. M. the jury retired.

At 7:30 they returned into court and rendered a verdict of guilty of arson in the first degree. The prisoner heard the verdict with stolid indifference and betrayed no emotion whatever. At the request of Mr. Brooke, the motion for a new trial was set down for a week from to-morrow. The jury stood 11 to 1 for conviction when they left the jury-box. The only penalty the court is allowed to impose under the law is imprisonment in State Prison for life.

The missing indictment can nowhere be found, and the only inference drawn by the attachés of the court is that it has been stolen by some of the prisoner's friends, in the desperate hope of nullifying the result of the trial. The loss of the document, while it will in no way affect the verdict of the jury, places the prosecuting officers in an embarrassing position. No copy being in existence, the record cannot be made, nor the case concluded. If, however, Assistant District Attorney Rollins, who drew up the indictment, can duplicate the document, and certify to its correctness, it can be accepted as a portion of the record, and sentence may be imposed. Mr. John Sparks, the Chief Clerk of the Courts of General Sessions, says that this is the first time in his long experience that an indictment has been lost, a copy of which did not exist. Once, by consent of counsel, a case was tried on a copy of an indictment which had been lost, and after the conviction of Messrs. Gardner and Charlick great consternation was caused by the discovery that the original indictment had been lost. It was subsequently discovered that United States Commissioner Davenport had carried away the document by mistake and left it among his papers.

"OOFTY GOOFT'S" CRITICAL CONDITION.

There were no new developments in the "Oofty Gooft" case yesterday. Another attempt was made by the doctors to find the bullet in Oofty's side, but it was unsuccessful. Fears are now entertained that the wound may prove fatal, and Dr. Quinlan entertains but slight hopes of the injured man's recovery, and believes that fatal blood-poisoning will eventually follow the wound. In this opinion Deputy Coroner Miller concurs.

A COLORED GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A permanent General Committee was organized on Friday evening by delegates from the 18 colored Republican Associations of this City, who met at No. 148 Bleecker-street. A thorough organization of the colored vote was agreed upon, and speeches were made protesting against the repeal of the fourteenth article of the constitution of the Republican General Committee. An election for officers resulted in the choice of William Freeman for President; Philip Buckus, Vice-President; Col. James B. Lee, Treasurer; John Dozier, Secretary, and Henry Ford, Assistant Secretary. The appointment of executive and standing committees was postponed until Friday evening next. At a public meeting, to be held on a date not yet determined upon, addresses will be delivered by Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, and Representatives Rainey and Smalls, of South Carolina.

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS BANK.

WHAT A TRUSTEE SAYS REGARDING THE OFFERS MADE BY CERTAIN LAWYERS.

One of the Trustees of the Manhattan Savings Institution, which was robbed of $3,000,000 in securities, in October last, said to a TIMES reporter yesterday afternoon that the statement which was made to the Finance Committee of the Legislature at Albany, to the effect that overtures had been made to the Trustees for the return of the stolen securities, through lawyers in good standing, was true. These overtures, he said, had come from at least four different lawyers, and he had no reason to suppose that they had any connection with each other. The gentleman said that the lawyers were all of good standing in the profession, and he presumed that they really did not know who the thieves were; that they had probably never seen them, but assumed to represent only the agents of the robbers. He would not mention any names, nor would he state the amount demanded for the return of the securities. It was, however, he said, a very large sum, much larger than the Trustees felt inclined to pay, and the propositions were not therefore entertained. In fact, he said that the Trustees did not think they had any right to pay out any of the money of the bank for any such purpose, although they would no doubt have been willing to have paid a small sum out of their own pockets, and they might have been justified in adding a little more from the funds of the bank, for the sake of having the securities returned at once, without so much delay and trouble as had occurred. All the propositions, he said, came very soon after the robbery had occurred, and before the passage of the law authorizing the reissue of the stolen bonds. As it now turns out, the bank will get all their securities back except about $200,000, and they were of such a character that they can never be of any use to the thieves. They are mostly coupon bonds, and, as a matter of course, the coupons would never be paid. Among those not restored are some $118,000 of City of Yonkers bonds, $48,000 of United States 5-20 called bonds, without coupons, a few Westchester County bonds, and a few City of Brooklyn bonds. Since the law was passed authorizing the reissue of the stolen securities, no propositions for the return of those stolen had been received, and none were now pending.

In regard to the resumption of business by the bank, the Trustee in question said that the day had not been fixed, but that as soon as the reissued bonds were received business would be resumed. The bank had, he said, $3,000,000 in cash now on hand, and when they received the bonds they would have enough to pay every depositor in full and have $400,000 left, not taking into account the $200,000 not reissued. He said that there were brokers advertising their willingness to buy the pass-books of depositors, and to give 80 cents on the dollar for them, and at the same time saying that they did not believe they were worth that much. It was, he said, an outrage.

THE SHOOTING OF OFFICER FURNESS.

INQUIRY AS TO THE SANITY OF WILLIAM PALMER, JR.

The Commissioners appointed by Judge Gildersleeve to inquire into the mental condition of William Palmer, Jr., indicted for the murder of Officer Asa H. Furness, of the Fourteenth Precinct, in the Metropolitan Hotel, met again yesterday in the District Attorney's office. The prisoner was not in attendance. The witnesses examined were Officers Burns and Ryan, comrades of the murdered policeman, Private Detective Kealey, of the Metropolitan Hotel, and a colored waiter named Vaughan. The testimony of all except Detective Kealey was to the effect that Palmer's appearance on the day of the shooting was like that of a man who had been drinking heavily. At the station-house the accused expressed no regrets whatever for his offense; but at Bellevue Hospital he said he was sorry for what he had done, and hoped the officer would not die. Detective Kealey, however, described the actions and manner of Palmer as those of an insane man. Dr. Ordronaux said he considered it strange that the deceased officer should have been unarmed on the day of the shooting, and expressed surprise, also, that Officers Ryan and Burns, both of whom had their revolvers, did not use them for their own protection or that of Officer Furness. The officers said that under the discipline of the department Police officers were not supposed to use their arms on a lunatic. If they could not disarm and arrest insane persons without resorting to violence, they were supposed to let them go. Besides, Officer Furness had almost captured Palmer when the latter, suddenly diverting the aim of the revolver, which he had then pointed at Ryan, turned on deceased and fired two shots. At the station-house Palmer imagined he had shot two Police officers, and appeared surprised when he found that Ryan had not been shot. He was also under the impression that he had shot Detective Kealey. The opinion of the officers seemed to be that if they were in uniform Palmer would not have attempted to shoot them. The inquiry will be continued on Tuesday next.

TREATING AND DRINKING.

THE BUSINESS MEN'S SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF MODERATION.

The certificate of incorporation of an association to be known by the title of "The Business Men's Society for the Encouragement of Moderation" was approved yesterday by Judge Barrett, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, and was afterward filed in the County Clerk's office. The purposes of the society, as stated in the certificate, are to encourage moderation in the use of alcoholic beverages, to promote a knowledge of science and statistics relative to the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, to disseminate among the people useful information regarding the principles of moderation and the means of carrying such principles into practical effect. The society intends to prepare and furnish to applicants either of three forms of pledges, to wit: A total abstinence pledge, operative for one year, and renewable thereafter at the will of the pledger; a moderation pledge, binding the person who takes it not to drink during business hours; and finally, a unique engagement meant to prevent the person taking the pledge from partaking of intoxicating liquors at the expense of another person, and from extending an invitation to any other person to drink at his expense. The society is also to exert its influence to induce retail liquor-dealers to provide for teetotalers stimulating and nourishing beverages which contain no alcohol. Still another purpose of the society is to encourage the establishment of places of cheap recreation and amusement where no intoxicating liquors shall be sold. The society will begin operations at once, and its term of existence is fixed at 20 years. The incorporators of the society are Henry W. Baldwin, B. F. Nelswender, H. H. Hadley, Ellwood B. Thorne, and Albert L. Rawson.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.

Early in the present month two men went into Solomon Ostreicher's store, in Chatham-street, and purchased three cigar molds, paying 45 cents for them. They tendered in payment a gold dollar coin, and received change and left. Afterward it was found that the coin was a counterfeit, and it was marked and laid aside. The men were served by Max Ostreicher, a lad about 16 years old. Yesterday he saw the two men, followed them, and caused their arrest. At the Oak-Street Police Station they were searched, and on the one who passed the bad dollar were found three other similar and spurious coins. The prisoners were sent to the United States Attorney's office, and complaints were entered against them. The man who had the money gave his name as Edward Drolhe, and spoke French, claiming not to understand English. His companion gave the Spanish name of Francisco Bello. The lad says Drolhe spoke very good English when he obtained the cigar-molds. United States Commissioner Shields held them in default of bail for examination.

United States Commissioner Deuel took testimony yesterday in the case of Richard D. Barnes, who is charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit 10-cent coin on a trader named Specht, of Delancey-street. When arrested, eight of these spurious coins were found on him. His counsel, M. L. Hollister, yesterday raised the novel and ingenious plea, in defense, that those counterfeits are so badly executed that there could not be any intent to deceive in offering them. There can be no question about the bad quality of the work, and the point will be argued on Tuesday next.

A STEAM-SHIP ASHORE.

The light-house keeper at Castle Island reported to the owner of the steam-ship Acapulco, which arrived from Aspinwall yesterday, that the schooner Roscoe, of Baltimore, went ashore at Miraporvos Kay on Jan. 11, while attempting to beat off the land against a head wind. There were six feet of water in the schooner's hold at the time, and the cargo, which consisted of provisions, was badly damaged, but a portion of it was saved and the crew took it to Fortune Island with them. They then proceeded to Nassau. The key where the vessel went ashore was 20 miles south of Castle Island light. The Roscoe was built at Philadelphia, in 1865, registered 81 tons, was owned by J. Henry, and commanded by Capt. Moon. The light-house keeper also reported that a Spanish brig was wrecked at Marignana early in the present month, and that the Captain and crew had gone to Nassau.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police during the past week numbered 1,912.

The Custom officers seized 197 bundles of smuggled cigarettes in Twelfth-street yesterday.

New-York Lodge, No. 330, F. and A. M., will confer the first degree on Tuesday evening, Jan. 28.

Anna Newell will lecture in Chickering Hall to-morrow evening on "Paris and the French People."

The eighth annual ball of the Bachelor Club will take place to-morrow evening in Ferrero's Assembly Rooms.

The outgoing European steamers from this port carried out yesterday 57,000 letters and 95 bags of newspapers.

The receipts for the sale of postage stamps at the New-York Post Office during the past week amounted to $57,100.

Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, the champion sculler, sails for England by the Inman steam-ship City of Montreal on Thursday next, the 30th inst.

Among the callers on Mayor Cooper yesterday were Thurlow Weed, ex-Controller Green, Speaker Alvord, and Assemblymen Strahan, Hayes, and Grady.

There will be a meeting in Rev. Dr. Bellow's Church this evening in behalf of Indian civilization. Addresses will be delivered by Gen. Armstrong, Rev. Drs. Adams, Bellows, and Washburn.

The City authorities have placed handsome signs, bearing the name "Harry Howard-square," on the corners of the triangular plot of ground bounded by Canal, Walker, and Mulberry streets.

The average daily number of packages sent out from the New-York Post Office under the third-class matter registry system is over 200. It is said that the express companies are beginning to feel the effect of this competition.

There were 219 cases of scarlet fever during the past week, being an increase of 15 over the number reported the previous week. The deaths were 59, being 9 less than the preceding week. The number of cases of diphtheria reported was 54, and deaths 23.

The twenty-sixth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association of this City occurs to-morrow evening in Association Hall. The annual report will be read, and addresses will be delivered by Rev. Drs. E. A. Washburn and C. H. Tiffany and George DeForest Lord, Esq.

Superintendent Walling has received $3,136 88, the proceeds of tickets sold by the Police for the matinée performance at Niblo's Garden in aid of the family of the late Patrolman Furness. There are several precincts to hear from yet, and the total receipts will foot up over $3,500.

John W. Hull, the aged broker, who carried off $30,000 worth of United States bonds, the property of Messrs. Field & James, No. 16 Broad-street, was yesterday released on $2,500 bail, by Judge Cowing. James Reid, of No. 221 West Twenty-seventh-street, became his bondsman.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week 639 deaths, 493 births, and 128 marriages, showing an increase of 7 deaths and a decrease of 65 births and 17 marriages, as compared with the preceding week. Of the deaths, 102 were from consumption, 86 from pneumonia, and 39 from bronchitis.

Judge Barrett rendered a decision in the suit of John N. Cook against his father, Thomas Cook, and E. M. Jenkins, for the dissolution of the firm of Cook & Jenkins and the appointment of a Receiver to wind up its affairs. Judge Barrett orders the appointment of a Receiver, and grants the plaintiff the right to serve a supplemental complaint.

The steam-ship Gellert, of the Hamburg-American Line, which arrived yesterday, had strong westerly gales and high seas from the 11th inst., when she left Havre, until Thursday last. The decks were constantly flooded, and it was impossible to carry any sail. At times the gale would increase into a hurricane. No accidents occurred.

Proceedings have been instituted in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Blatchford, to compel the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company to pay the royalties claimed under the Simpson patent for gutta-percha electrical insulators, as the Western Union Telegraph Company has recently been compelled to do under the judgment in the Colgate case.

The President of the Produce Exchange has appointed the following delegates to attend the Convention of the New-York State Dairymen's Association and Board of Trade in Utica on the 5th and 6th prox.: A. H. Turner, John Anderson, Thomas Bamber, Alexander Mackenzie, L. D. Snell, Joel D. Hunter, J. T. Joyce, George S. Hart, George B. Douglass, Henry C. Howell, and M. Folsom.

A fire occurred at midnight Friday in the apartments of D. Foreman, on the second floor of the tenement-house No. 1,695 First-avenue, causing $200 damage. During the progress of the fire Patrolman John J. Donovan, of the Twenty-third Precinct, was overcome by the dense smoke in the house, and was partially suffocated. He was attended by Dr. Neville, and soon recovered.

William A. Ellis, who was arrested on Thursday by Central Office detectives, in accordance with a dispatch from the authorities of Dallas, Texas, which stated that an indictment had been found against him for swindling the firm of Adams & Leonard, hide merchants, in Dallas, was rearraigned before Justice Smith, yesterday, in the Tombs Police Court, and in the absence of a requisition or more definite instructions was again remanded.

Mrs. Brown, mother of Frank McKenna, who was recently convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, was before Justice Smith yesterday, in the Tombs Police Court, on the complaint of Mrs. Oates, the mother of William B. Willis, who was shot by McKenna. Mrs. Oates charged that Mrs. Brown insulted her on the street, called her vile names, and otherwise abused her. Justice Smith fined the defendant $10, and held her in $500 bail to keep the peace for six months.

BROOKLYN.

During the past week permits were granted by the Department of Fire and Buildings for the erection of 13 new buildings.

The regular meeting of the Long Island Historical Society takes place on Tuesday evening, at the Second Presbyterian Church, Fulton and Clinton streets. Mr. John E. Russell, of Leicester, Mass., will read a paper upon "The Moorish Antiquities of Spain."

The forty-first annual ball of the Emerald Association, for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, will be given in the Academy of Music, on Montague-street, on Tuesday night. Before the dancing begins there will be a concert by Gilmore's Band.

On the 9th inst. Miles Clark, a well-known thief, who has served several terms of imprisonment, was discharged from the Penitentiary, where he had just completed a three years' sentence for robbery. On the evening of the same day he was caught in the act of stealing a roll of cloth from a dry goods store in Bridge-street. Clark knocked down one of the clerks who attempted to stop his flight. Yesterday Judge Walsh sentenced Clark to six months in the Penitentiary for petit larceny and six months for assault and battery.

Peter Tarintino, of No. 307 Hamilton-avenue, who cut Onofrio Mattino, one of his employes, on the head, neck, and body with a razor, on Friday night, was committed yesterday by Justice Ferry to await the result of the wounded man's injuries. Tarintino claims that he was first attacked and cut on the hand by Mattino when he charged his assistant with committing a brutal assault on Mrs. Tarintino. Tarintino claims that Mattino pulled a pistol out of his pocket, and that the weapon was discharged during the affray, the bullet entering the body of Mattino.

Michael McDermott, a drunken coal heaver, was arrested by Officer Quinn, of the Fifth Precinct, on Friday night. In the prisoner's pockets were found $1,011 35. It was ascertained on examination that whenever McDermott got drunk—which he did quite frequently—it was his habit to go to the Williamsburg Savings Bank, where he had his money, and annoy the officials of that institution by questions as to the safety of his deposit. McDermott became such a nuisance that the bank people compelled him to take away his money. He has carried the money on his person since he drew it from the bank.

The application of the Brooklyn Steam Transit Company to restrain the City of Brooklyn from interfering with the relators came up before Justice Pratt, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. Mr. Sheldon, formerly Secretary of the company, was called to show the continuous existence of the company from 1878 to the present time. His testimony related chiefly to the different contracts made and the amount of stock subscribed. Col. Snow, the Engineer of the road, was recalled and testified that he ceased work on June 29, 1878. Corporation Counsel De Witt, for the city, asked for a postponement in order to call Mr. Sans, one of the stockholders. David Dudley Field, for the relators, objected. He had heard, he said, that the respondents desired delay in order to procure legislation at Albany to affect the relators. Judge Pratt adjourned the case for one week.

LONG ISLAND.

J. M. Edwards, of Riverhead, was yesterday elected President of the Long Island Masonic Benevolent Association.

The estate of A. T. Stewart paid the Receiver of Taxes of the Town of Hempstead $4,432 70 yesterday, due on the property situated at Garden City.

The tax-payers of the East Setauket and the South Setauket school districts are at variance as to the boundaries of their respective tax districts. Some hundreds of acres of outlands and a few farms are involved in the adverse claims of jurisdiction. A division line is understood to be recorded in the Town Clerk's office, which, however, the Trustees of the East Setauket district insist was never agreed to by them. So the matter is to go before the courts.

The steamer Vindicator, ashore near Fire Island, was abandoned yesterday. Two divers having been working in her continually, only a small part of her cargo remaining, and that is in her hold and consists of dry goods.

As the Spring Circuits in New-Mexico commence at Santa Fé on the second Monday in February, Chief-Justice Prince finds it necessary to leave for his post of duty on Friday of next week. He proposes to have a parting reception of his friends at his home in Flushing on Wednesday evening next.

Word has reached Long Island City that the Governor has decided to pardon two criminals from that place named Mallon and McFadden, sent to the State Prison for 10 years in 1876 for highway robbery. They attacked a working man named Hobby on Jackson-avenue, and robbed him of $9, the amount of his week's wages.

NEW-JERSEY.

The trial of Jennie E. Smith, of Jersey City, for the murder of her husband, Richard H. Smith, has been set down for Feb. 4, when it will certainly be commenced.

At the annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Orange the following officers were elected: Commander, Samuel Hufty; Senior Vice-Commander, Wilson F. Smith, of Elizabeth; Junior Vice-Commander, J. S. Van Alst, Jr., of Jersey City; Council of Administration, J. G. Fisher, Emil Toernig, George S. Stryker, George Lippert, and William Sulger.

James Loftus, who has been the busiest Justice of the Peace in Paterson for some years, was arraigned in the Passaic County Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday on an indictment containing four counts: First, unlawfully fining George McKeon $10 under the Disorderly act and not paying the money over to the County Collector; second, unlawfully fining George McKeon $5 and not paying it over; third, unlawfully fining George McKeon and John Butler $5; fourth, unlawfully threatening to commit the men named to jail if they did not pay these fines. Loftus pleaded not guilty, and was released on bail until next Wednesday. Another Justice is understood to have been indicted for similarly retaining fines collected, but he claims to have a legitimate defense.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER is a marvel.

Ask any physician in your own locality about it.

For lameness or weakness of the back, rheumatism, stubborn colds, disease of the kidneys, sciatica, lumbago, female weakness, and all local aches and pains it is the best remedy ever devised or known. BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER was invented in 1873, the object being to reach all local ailments through the pores of the skin by absorption; a combination of powerful vegetable ingredients was added to a purified rubber porous plaster, and the result was a remedy of very remarkable merit, and one which is positively very far superior to ordinary porous plasters, liniments, or the so-called cheap electrical appliances.

The proprietors received highest and only awards at both Philadelphia and Paris Expositions.

Sold by all druggists.

Price 25 cents.—Advertisement.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, for Havana.—Luis Malanco and daughter, A. Adcoey, Miss Adcoey, Mrs. Alhaim, Miss Matilde Arnao, G. Barrone and four friends, G. Benedick, Mr. and Mrs. Blackmore, Mr. Bonlverdi, Mr. Bouvet, Mr. Bruski, Mrs. R. Cespedes and child, R. Cespedes, G. Farler, Mr. Gerard, Mr. Goldberg, Mr. Grother and lady, J. Guero, Mr. Guerra, H. R. Hamilton, H. R. Kelly, V. Lagos, Mr. and Mrs. Liecuyer, Miss A. Loza, Mr. Luberti, Miss A. Macias, Juan Manuel Macias, Mr. Maurice, R. W. Mils, Mrs. Joaquina Mir de Mondoza and six children, R. Oxnard, P. S. Pelton, C. Pla, Mrs. R. Picabi, Ralph Polo, Mr. Priore, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ponvert, Mr. and Mrs. T. Roesute, Mr. and Mrs. Ruffino, Mr. Santi, Mr. Martret, Mrs. Steel, Mrs. Luisa Terry, Miss Tomasi, Miss Touillard, Raimundo Vinola, Mrs. Vandame, M. Weinburgh.

In steam-ship Western Texas, for Jacksonville.—A. A. Fox, Mrs. Fox, H. H. Marcy, G. W. Gilbert, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Louisa Fries, W. H. Anderson, R. L. Brisbane, George H. Pryor, Edward A. Temple, W. A. Hobbs, W. G. Peterson, Frank Lewis, Levi S. Sampson, John Holden, W. J. Raymond, Mrs. Raymond, W. Daniels, Mrs. Daniels, Leroy Baxter, Mr. Fitzgerald, H. Gaskill, August Verleger, Mrs. Aker and child, H. C. Wilson.

In steam-ship City of Macon, for Savannah.—T. W. Strong, L. Zabriskie, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Collins, John Sweeney, C. H. Hardee, Mrs. C. Hells, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Taylor and two children, Miss M. R. Fellows, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Spooner, Miss E. A. Ely, James Buell, John Munn, W. S. Whitehead, Charles Nolte, W. Brainerd, A. C. McCauley, Mr. and Mrs. Connolly.

In steam-ship City of Austin, for Galveston.—J. E. Dias, Mrs. Dias and seven children, Max Kowitz, Mrs. E. O. Locke, Mrs. Ole Sorenson, William Brown, Mrs. Margaret Logan and two children, Miss Isabella Bruce, John Ryan.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Gellert, from Hamburg.—J. Kornfeld, Alfred Faber, C. Ophuls, Carl Offermann, Theodore Bergner, Emma Bergner, (two,) Linda Bergner, Lieut. Otto von Muhlbach, Ernst Thorer, Leonie Grossoler-Heim, Dorothea Engel, Ulrich Palmede, Henry Benions, Maria Benions, Alexander Zweigle, Carl Schmidt, Maximilian Aron, Gustav Bone, Hedwig Hausmann, Dr. H. Focking, Mrs. Oliver, A. Seckel, R. De Rolin, Saul Moore, H. Bollinger, H. Kline, Leone and John Misre, Louis Lonsdon, H. Arnold, Mrs. W. Gore.

In steam-ship Acapulco, from Aspinwall.—Mrs. Celestina de Soto, Miss Ana Ucles, Miss Rosa Susso, Roderico Toledo, Enrique de Soto, Col. F. C. Valentine, James Boyd, Capt. H. W. Huntington, United States Navy; William Campbell, G. Herrera, Dr. L. T. Kennedy, United States Navy; Mrs. C. M. Birdsall, Capt. Kane.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:15 | Sun sets.....5:10 | Moon sets...9:43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sandy Hook 10:25	Gov. Island 11:14	Hell Gate...12:56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, JAN. 25.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Glenmoa, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock & Co.; Alliance, Lawson, Philadelphia, James Hand; City of Macon, Kempton, Savannah, George Yonge; City of Austin, Stedan, Galveston, via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; New-Orleans, Halsey, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Gen. Whitney, Freeman, New-Orleans, Bogert & Morgan; Caledonia, Allison, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Neckar, Hoffmann, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; City of Vera Cruz, Van Sice, Havana, &c., F. Alexandre & Sons.

Ships J. S. Wright, Crowell, London, Boyd & Hincken; Conqueror, Gould, San Francisco, Simonson & Howes; Lake Superior, (Br.,) Stewart, Liverpool, William Nelson, Jr.; Dunbrody, (Br.,) Barrett, Bremen, Snow & Burgess.

Barks Hannover, (Br.,) Dewrey, Rochester Bros.; Reindeer, Decker, St. Pierre, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Atlantic, Lanfare, Bridgetown, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Tres Primos, (Pr.,) Guitar, Marseilles, James Henry; Due Virginie, (Ital.,) Jaccano; Cadiz, for orders, John C. Seager.

Schrs. Jordan L. Mott, Tobin, Puerto Plata, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; G. P. Shults, Young, New-Haven, Rackett Bros.; Whistle Leary, Spear, Boston, Haviland & Presley; B. I. Hazard, Brewster, Georgetown, S. C., &c., E. D. Hurlburt & Co.; Impulse, (Br.,) Marshall, Belize, Leycraft & Co.; G. F. Baird, (Br.,) Shiell, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Daniel Steinman, (Belg.,) De Smet, Antwerp Jan. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Acapulco, Shackford, Aspinwall Jan. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Alps, (Br.,) Hughes, Cape Haytien, Dec. 31, St. Marc 22d, Port au Prince 26th, Savanilla Jan. 10, Carthagena 12th, and Aspinwall 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Hermod, (Dan.,) Olsen, Cardiff, 24 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Gellert, (Ger.,) Kuhlewein, Hamburg Jan. 8, and Havre 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Elphinstone, (Br.,) Beal, Liverpool Dec. 27, with salt to order—vessel to John C. Seager.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Morgan City, Reed, New-Orleans Jan. 18, and S. W. Pass 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Bogert & Morgan.

Steam-ship Gulf Stream, Ingram, Charleston Jan. 23, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Lancaster, Mills, Philadelphia, with coal to Reading Railroad Co.

Ship Cockermouth, (of Liverpool,) Parker, Manila 156 ds., with sugar and hemp to order—vessel to master.

Bark Regina Tolch, Coldrey, Girgenti 75 ds., with sulphur to order—vessel to John Zittlosen.

Bark Felicina Ferraro, (Ital.,) Schiaffino, St. Vincent 50 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Rapid, (of St. John, N. B.,) Yeotot, St. Brons 50 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Dewolf, Stirdale & Co.

Brig Ellen H. Munroe, (of Machias,) Moore, Seville 54 ds., with cork, &c., to order—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, fresh, W., hazy off shore; at City Island, N. W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Neckar, for Bremen; Crown, Devonia, and Caledonia, for Glasgow; City of Chester, for Liverpool; City of Vera Cruz, for Vera Cruz; San Salvador, for Truxillo; City of Austin, for Galveston; New-Orleans and Gen. Whitney, for New-Orleans; City of Macon, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Benefactor, for Wilmington, N. C.; Western Texas, for Jacksonville; Old Dominion, for Richmond; Alliance, for Philadelphia; ships Uska, for Anjier; L. Delap and Ruby, for Bremen; Ne Plus Ultra, for London; Alhambra, for Philadelphia; barks Ocean, for Copenhagen; Countess of Derby, for London; Caro, for Santos; brigs Foldin, for Port Elizabeth; Acadia Thurlow, for Morgan Pill; Pearl, for Port Spain; Starlight, for Barbados; Princess Beatrice, for Pointe-a-Pitre; M. E. Russell, for Havana; Kate McDougal, for ——.

Also, via Long Island Sound, schrs. Sarah, George Calhoun, and Maud and Bessie, for St. John, N. B.; Ocean Queen, for Grand Menan, N. B.; Bowdoin, for Boston; and all schrs. before reported at Hart Island.

SPOKEN.

Jan. 15, lat. 30, lon. 70 50, schr. Jennie Rosaline, hence for Cienfuegos.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Schr. Mail, Merrill, from Port Johnson for Providence, before reported beached at City Island, to stop leak, has repaired, and proceeded this A. M.

BY CABLE.

London, Jan. 25.—Sld. 10th inst., Granfos; 23d inst., Bremen, Capt. Moller; Pauline, Admete, Magnolia, Capt. Lotten; William Owen, Kong Sverre, Capt. Ellessen, latter for New-York; Granville Belle, for Tybee; 24th inst., Inverek, for South-west Pass; Linda, Capt. Nosardi, for New-York; Fawn, W. T. Harwood, Coterdid; 25th inst., Happy Home, Peacemaker, Sleeve Bloom, Richard Parsons, latter for New-Orleans; Leila P.

Arr. 23d inst., Alfred, Capt. Burt; Carpione; 24th inst., Avo Giuseppe, Solgilusi, Bedford, latter off Scilly; 25th inst., J. B. Brown; the latter has been damaged by collision.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

The official examination and report on baking powders, by the Brooklyn Health Board, shows the ROYAL BAKING POWDER to be free from alum or any other injurious substance.

It is a pure grape cream of tartar powder, always uniform and full strength.

It costs a trifle more per pound, but is cheaper in the end, as it goes further, and saves health.

RICHARD MEARES & CO.

DIRECT SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR

Underwear Departments,

IN WHICH THEY WILL OFFER

GREAT BARGAINS ON MONDAY.

200 DOZEN NIGHT-GOWNS, CHEMISES, DRAWERS, AND SKIRTS SLIGHTLY SOILED IN STOCK.

At Less than Half the Former Prices.

FINE NIGHT-GOWNS, WITH EMBROIDERED EDGINGS AND INSERTING, 75c., 95c., $1.

FINE CHEMISES, WITH EMBROIDERED EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, 58c., 69c., 75c., 94c.

FINE DRAWERS, TRIMMED WITH EMBROIDERY, 39c., 45c., 56c., 69c.

FINE WALKING SKIRTS, WITH EMBROIDERED RUFFLE AND TUCKS, &c., 69c., 75c., 95c., $1.

FINE CAMBRIC CHEMISES, EXTRA LONG, TRIMMED WITH REAL LACE and RUFFLE at BOTTOM, 69c., 75c.

We have just opened our new styles of UNDERWEAR, and shall offer all the week

IMMENSE BARGAINS

IN WALKING and TRAIN SKIRTS, TRIMMED WITH LACE AND EMBROIDERY, CHEMISES, NIGHT-GOWNS, DRAWERS, and MISSES and CHILDREN'S DRESSES and UNDER-GARMENTS.

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES.

ANOTHER IMMENSE PURCHASE AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER.

500 ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS, never before shown in this market.

At 2c., 25 handsome patterns, worth 5c.

At 5c., 50 fine patterns, worth 9c.

At 8c., 30 choice patterns, worth 12½c.

At 10c., 70 fine wide patterns, worth 15c.

At 12 1-2c., 100 different patterns, worth 18c.

Our EMBROIDERIES at 15c., 18c., 20c., and 25c., are conceded by all to be the FINEST GOODS EVER OFFERED FOR THE PRICES IN THE CITY.

A choice assortment of finest quality Nainsook Edgings and Insertions much below usual prices.

In our

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

We will offer on MONDAY:

175 dozen LADIES' FINE INGRAINED-COLOR BALBRIGGAN HOSE at 50c.

These come assorted in Cardinal, Navy, and Seal Brown, and have never been offered for less than 75c.

200 dozen LADIES' EXTRA HEAVY UNBLEACHED BALBRIGGAN HOSE at 38c., usual price 50c.

LADIES' AND MISSES' WOOLEN AND CASHMERE HOSE, closing out at a very great reduction.

5 cases more best quality SPRAGUE'S PRINTS at 4c. per yard.

10 cases SPRING CAMBRICS, just opened, in splendid quality and beautiful designs, at 10c. per yard.

NOW OPENING,

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF REAL AND IMITATION BRETONNE AND TORCHON LACES, SPANISH LACE NETS, SCARFS, TIES, AND SQUARES, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CAPS, APRONS, &c.

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

RICHARD MEARES & CO.,

6th-av. and 19th-st.

REMOVAL.

GILMAN COLLAMORE & CO., 731 Broadway, will remove about Feb. 1, to 19 Union-square, one door above 15th-st. During January will sell their stock of CHINA, GLASS, FAIENCES, &c., at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Gilman Collamore & Co.,

731 BROADWAY.

KEEP'S SHIRTS.

Keep's Custom Shirts Made to Measure. The very best that can be produced at any price. SIX for $9. PERFECT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS, the very best that can be produced at any price, SIX for $6. Easily finished by any little girl.

KEEP'S GINGHAM UMBRELLAS, the very best PATENT PROTECTED RIBS, 50 PER CENT. STRONGER than any other Umbrella made, $1 EACH.

KEEP'S KID GLOVES FOR GENTS, the very best, 1-BUTTON, PLAIN OR EMBROIDERED, $1 15. 2-BUTTON, PLAIN OR EMBROIDERED, $1 25.

KEEP'S UNDERWEAR, in all Styles.

HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY, TIES, &c.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS MAILED FREE.

KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S STORES:

No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

No. 323 Sixth-av., New-York.

And New Store, No. 637 Broadway.

ARTISTS' FUND.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL SALE OF PAINTINGS contributed by members in aid of the fund, MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 27 and 28, at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

GRAND SALE OF FINE BOOKS, at Clinton Hall, MONDAY and following evenings. Fine art, illustrated, and standard works, mostly in elegant bindings.

ART EXHIBITION AND SALE.

Now on exhibition at No. 3 East 23d-st., KURTZ ART GALLERY.

Fine collection of OIL-PAINTINGS and WATER-COLORS, by celebrated FOREIGN and AMERICAN ARTISTS, to be sold THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 30 and 31, commencing at 8 o'clock.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.

R. H. MACY & CO.

14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

NOTWITHSTANDING

ALL THE ADVERTISED BARGAINS IN THE CITY, THE PUBLIC ARE ASSURED THAT WE ARE OFFERING IN EVERY ONE OF OUR DEPARTMENTS

MORE VALUE

FOR THE SAME MONEY, COMPARING QUALITY FOR QUALITY, IN FRESH, NEW, AND DESIRABLE GOODS, THAN CAN BE OBTAINED AT ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.

WE MAKE SPECIAL MENTION OF OUR LADIES' MUSLIN

UNDERWEAR

AND CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' OUTFITS, OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF WHICH IS MANUFACTURED ON OUR UPPER FLOORS. WE CAN AND DO UNDERSELL EVERY ONE IN THE TRADE IN THIS LINE, COMPARING QUALITY FOR QUALITY.

WE SHALL OPEN ON TUESDAY MORNING A VERY LARGE LINE OF

PRINTS, CAMBRICS, AND FOULARDS.

AND SATIN STRIPES AND CHECKS, LATEST SPRING PATTERNS, AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES

WE IMPORT LARGELY DIRECT FROM THE SWISS FACTORIES, (BESIDES BUYING VERY LARGE LOTS IN THIS MARKET,) HENCE CAN AND DO UNDERSELL EVERY ONE IN THE TRADE IN THIS LINE. A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT NOW OPEN.

NOVELTIES IN MANUFACTURED LACE GOODS,

FOR THE BALL SEASON, made in our own workrooms, and retailed by us less than manufacturers' wholesale prices.

LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S

HOSIERY.

A very large purchase of manufacturers' new samples will be offered at about half value, on MONDAY, viz. Ladies' Fancy Hose at 74c. Gents' Fancy Hose at 37c.

WORSTEDS.

We are offering no job lots, but regular goods, of our well-known superior quality. We do not sell half an ounce for an ounce. Our ounce is 40 skeins and full weight, and is sold for less money than any other house sells the same quantity.

SHOES.

We have reduced all our odd lots and sizes in genuine good Shoes TO CLEARING-OUT PRICES.

R. H. MACY & CO

The AMERICAN PEDOMETER is the simplest, cheapest, and most accurate and convenient walking gauge ever invented.

There are two forms of index, one registering steps from 23 to 35 inches in length, and another, adapted for Ladies and Children, registering steps from 17 to 23 inches in length. The cases are of nickel-silver, the size of a small watch.

Price, $5 each.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Sole Agents,

Union-square, N. Y.

HERRING'S SAFES

IN THE GREAT FIRES

AT THE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST., AND IN WORTH AND THOMAS STS.

HOWARD, SANGER & CO.

"The three Safes purchased of you were subjected to the heat for many hours, but their valuable contents are preserved. We recommend your Safes to our friends and the public. HOWARD, SANGER & CO."

EDWIN BATES & CO.

"We are rejoiced to find the contents saved in perfect condition. EDWIN BATES & CO."

NAUMBURG, KRAUS, LAUER, & CO.

"On being opened, we find the contents, consisting of all our valuable books and papers, in perfect order. NAUMBURG, KRAUS, LAUER & CO."

VAN VOLKENBURGH & LEAVITT.

"Our stock was consumed, but our books and papers are preserved, and we are now using them. For this we are indebted to one of your Safes. VAN VOLKENBURGH & LEAVITT."

FORSTMANN & CO.

"The contents of both our HERRING'S Safes are in excellent condition. FORSTMANN & CO."

JOHN SLADE & CO.

"We were much pleased on opening our safe to find all our books, &c., in good order, not the slightest trace of fire or smoke. JOHN SLADE & CO."

Herring & Co.,

NOS. 251 AND 252 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

HOWARD, SANGER & CO.

Announce to their friends and the trade generally that they have taken for the present

THE STORE NO. 356 BROADWAY,

WHERE THEY OFFER AN

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK,

Embracing full lines of a majority of the goods kept by them previous to the fire of Jan. 14. Many of their goods were stored in warehouses, and they are daily receiving foreign stock. These, together with the supplies from various manufacturers, enable them to execute all orders without delay.

THEY CONTINUE ALL THEIR AGENCIES AS HERETOFORE.

CLOSING OUT SALE

OF

Furniture, Upholstery Goods, Paper Hangings, Lace Curtains, &c.,

Previous to Removal to

29 UNION-SQUARE.

B. L. SOLOMON'S SONS,

657, 659 BROADWAY.

MILLINERY.

CLOSING OUT OF ENTIRE STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN TRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

NAUMBURG, KRAUS, LAUER & CO.

Will Remove to their New Stores,

NOS. 503 & 505 BROADWAY,

FEBRUARY 1st.

SPRING DESIGNS FOR DRESSES

IN

SCOTCH ZEPHYRS, BORDERED PERCALES, CAMBRICS with Hdkf. Effects, MOMIE CLOTHS, CHINTZ-COLORED SATINES, PRINTED ARMURES, And FIGURED COTELINES.

ALSO

Percale and Cheviot Shirtings.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Broadway, corner 19th-st.

AN EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN AT DANIELL'S.

WE HAVE PURCHASED AT PRIVATE CONTRACT, AND WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, EIGHTY-SEVEN PIECES OF BRILLIANT SATIN-FINISH BLACK SILKS, RANGING FROM $1 38 TO $2 (?) A YARD.

THESE GOODS WERE MADE FOR THE ENGLISH MARKET, AND FOR DURABILITY AND FINISH ARE SELDOM EQUALED IN THIS COUNTRY.

DANIELL'S,

BROADWAY AND EIGHTH-STREET.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

WILL BE SENT FOR

ONE YEAR, POSTAGE PAID,

TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS,

FOR ONE DOLLAR.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.